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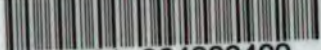
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REPORT AND TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION

FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,
AND ART.

[DARTMOUTH, JULY, 1911.]

VOL. XLIII.
[VOL. III, THIRD SERIES.]

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1911-12.

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PLACES OF MEETING

OF

THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Place of Meeting.	President.
1862. EXETER . . .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863. PLYMOUTH . . .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864. TORQUAY . . .	E. Vivian, Esq., M.A.
1865. TIVERTON . . .	C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1866. TAVISTOCK . . .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.G.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867. BARNSTAPLE . . .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868. HONITON . . .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869. DARTMOUTH . . .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870. DEVONPORT . . .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
1872. EXETER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple).
1873. SIDMOUTH . . .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	The Earl of Devon.
1875. TORRINGTON . . .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. Treasurer Hawke, M.A.
1877. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878. PAIGNTON . . .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
1879. ILFRACOMBE . . .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880. TOTNES . . .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1881. DAWLISH . . .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A.
1882. CREDITON . . .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883. EXMOUTH . . .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885. SEATON . . .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A., D.Lit.
1886. ST. MARYCHURCH . . .	Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.
1887. PLYMPTON . . .	Rev. W. H. Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
1888. EXETER . . .	Very Rev. Dean Cowie, D.D.
1889. TAVISTOCK . . .	W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc.
1890. BARNSTAPLE . . .	Lord Clinton, M.A.
1891. TIVERTON . . .	R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S.
1892. PLYMOUTH . . .	A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., J.P.
1893. TORQUAY . . .	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
1894. SOUTH MOLTON . . .	Sir Fred. Pollock, Bart., M.A.
1895. OKEHAMPTON . . .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898. HONITON . . .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.
1899. TORRINGTON . . .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900. TOTNES . . .	Lord Clifford, M.A.
1901. EXETER . . .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.L., J.P.
1902. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903. SIDMOUTH . . .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., J.P.
1905. PRINCETOWN . . .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.
1906. LYNTON . . .	F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A.
1907. AXMINSTER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robertson).
1908. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Lord Monkswell, J.P., D.L., LL.B.
1909. LAUNCESTON . . .	The Lord Bishop of Trurp (Dr. Stubbs).
1910. CULLUMPTON . . .	John D. Enys, Esq., J.P., F.G.S.
1911. DARTMOUTH . . .	Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A., J.P.

RULES.

1. THE Association shall be styled the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.

2. The objects of the Association are—To give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature, or Art, in different parts of the county.

3. The Association shall consist of Members, Honorary Members, and Corresponding Members.

4. Every candidate for membership, on being nominated by a member to whom he is personally known, shall be admitted by the General Secretary, subject to the confirmation of the General Meeting of the Members.

5. Persons of eminence in Literature, Science, or Art, connected with the West of England, but not resident in Devonshire, may, at a General Meeting of the Members, be elected Honorary Members of the Association; and persons not resident in the county, who feel an interest in the Association, may be elected Corresponding Members.

6. Every *Member* shall pay an Annual Contribution of Half a Guinea or a Life Composition Fee of Seven and a Half Guineas. But Members of Ten Years' standing and more, whose Contributions are not in arrears, may compound by a Single Payment of Five Guineas.

7. Ladies only shall be admitted as Associates to an Annual Meeting, and shall pay the sum of Five Shillings each.

8. Every *Member* shall be entitled gratuitously to a lady's ticket.

9. The Association shall meet annually, at such a time in July or August and at such place as shall be decided on at the previous Annual Meeting.

10. A President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a General Treasurer, and one or more General Secretaries, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting.

11. The President shall not be eligible for re-election.

12. At each Annual Meeting a local Treasurer and local Secretary shall be appointed, who, with power to add to their number any Members of the Association, shall be a local Committee to assist in making such local arrangements as may be desirable.

13. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, the affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist exclusively of the following Members of the Association, excepting Honorary Members, and Corresponding Members :—

(a) Those who fill, or have filled, or are elected to fill, the offices of President, General and Local Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, and Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council.

(b) Authors of papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association.

The Council so constituted shall have power to make, amend, or cancel the Bye-laws and Standing Orders.

14. The Council shall hold a Meeting at Exeter in the month of January or February in each year, on such day as the General Secretary shall appoint, for the due management of the affairs of the Association, and the performing the duties of its office.

15. The General Secretary, or any four members of the Council, may call extraordinary meetings of their body, to be held at Exeter, for any purpose requiring their present determination, by notice under his or their hand or hands, addressed to every other member of the Council, at least ten clear days previously, specifying the purpose for which such extraordinary meeting is convened. No matter not so specified, and not incident thereto, shall be determined at any extraordinary meeting.

16. The General Treasurer and Secretary shall enter on their respective offices at the meeting at which they are elected ; but the President, Vice-Presidents, and Local Officers, not until the Annual Meeting next following.

17. With the exception of the Ex-Presidents only, every Councillor who has not attended any Meeting, or adjourned Meeting, of the Council during the period between the close of any Annual General Meeting of the Members and the close of the next but two such Annual General Meetings, shall have forfeited his place as a Councillor, but it shall be competent for him to recover it by a fresh qualification.

18. The Council shall have power to fill any Official vacancy which may occur in the intervals of the Annual Meetings.

19. The Annual Contributions shall be payable in advance, and shall be due in each year on the first day of January ; and no person shall have the privileges of a member until the Subscription for the current year or a Life Composition has been paid.

20. The Treasurer shall receive all sums of money due to the Association ; he shall pay all accounts due by the Association after they shall have been examined and approved ; and he shall report to each meeting of the Council the balance he has in hand, and the names of such members as shall be in arrear, with the sums due respectively by each.

21. Whenever a Member shall have been three months in arrear in the payment of his Annual Contributions, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same.

22. Whenever, at an Annual Meeting, a Member shall be two years in arrear in the payment of his Annual Contributions, the Council may, at its discretion, erase his name from the list of Members.

23. One month at least before each Annual Meeting each member shall be informed by the General Secretary, by circular, of the place and date of the Meeting.

24. Any Member who does not, on or before the first day of January, give notice, in writing or personally, to the General Secretary of his or her intention to withdraw from the Association, shall be regarded as a member for the ensuing year.

25. The Association shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, issue its Transactions, including the Rules, a Financial Statement, a List of the Members, the Report of the Council, the President's Address, and such Papers, in abstract or *in extenso*, read at the Annual Meeting, as shall be decided by the Council, together with, if time allows, an Index to the Volume.

26. The Association shall have the right at its discretion of printing *in extenso* in its Transactions all papers read at the Annual Meeting. The copyright of a paper read before any meeting of the Association, and the illustrations of the same which have been provided at his expense, shall remain the property of the Author ; but he shall not be at liberty to print it, or allow it to be printed elsewhere, either *in extenso* or in abstract amounting to as much as one-half of the length of the paper, until after the issue of the volume of Transactions in which the paper is printed.

27. The authors of papers printed in the Transactions shall, within seven days after the Transactions are issued, receive twenty-five private copies free of expense, and shall be allowed to have any further number printed at their own expense. All arrangements as to such extra copies to be made by the authors with the printers to the Association. The Honorary Secretaries of

Committees for special service for the Association, provided they are required, shall receive forty copies, free of expense, of all Reports of their Committees printed in the Transactions.

28. If proofs of papers to be printed in the Transactions be sent to authors for correction, and are retained by them beyond four days for each sheet of proof, to be reckoned from the day marked thereon by the printers, but not including the time needful for transmission by post, such proofs shall be assumed to require no further correction.

29. Should the extra charges for small type, and types other than those known as Roman or Italic, and for the author's corrections of the press, in any paper printed in the Transactions, amount to a greater sum than in the proportion of ten shillings per sheet, such excess shall be borne by the author himself, and not by the Association; and should any paper exceed three sheets, the cost beyond the cost of the three sheets shall be borne by the author of the paper.

30. Every *Member* shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, receive gratuitously a copy of the Volume of the Transactions for the year.

31. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited annually, by Auditors appointed at each Annual Meeting, but who shall not be *ex officio* Members of the Council.

32. No rule shall be altered, amended, or added, except at an Annual General Meeting of Members, and then only provided that notice of the proposed change has been given to the General Secretary, and by him communicated to all the Members at least one month before the Annual General Meeting.

33. Throughout the Rules, Bye-laws, and Standing Orders where the singular number is used, it shall, when circumstances require, be taken to include the plural number, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

BYE-LAWS AND STANDING ORDERS.

1. In the interests of the Association it is desirable that the President's Address in each year be printed previous to its delivery.

2. In the event of there being at an Annual Meeting more Papers than can be disposed of in one day, the reading of the residue shall be continued the day following.

3. The pagination of the Transactions shall be in Arabic numerals exclusively, and carried on consecutively, from the beginning to the end of each volume ; and the Transactions of each year shall form a distinct and separate volume.

4. The General Secretary shall bring to each Annual Meeting of the Members a report of the number of copies in stock of each 'Part' of the Transactions, with the price per copy of each 'Part' specified ; and such report shall be printed in the Transactions next after the Treasurer's financial statement.

5. The General Secretary shall prepare and bring to each Annual Meeting brief Obituary Notices of Members deceased during the previous year, and such notices shall be printed in the Transactions.

6. An amount not less than eighty per cent. of all Compositions received from existing Life Members of the Association shall be applied in the purchase of National Stock, or such other security as the Council may deem equally satisfactory, in the names of three Trustees, to be elected by the Council.

7. At each of its Ordinary Meetings the Council shall deposit at interest, in such bank as they shall decide on, and in the names of the General Treasurer and General Secretary of the Association, all uninvested Compositions received from existing Life-Members, all uninvested prepaid Annual Subscriptions, and any part, or the whole, of the balance derived from other sources which may be in the Treasurer's hands after providing for all accounts passed for payment at the said Meeting.

8. The General Secretary, on learning at any time between the Meetings of the Council that the General Treasurer has a balance in hand of not less than Forty Pounds after paying all Accounts which the Council have ordered to be paid, shall direct that so much of the said balance as will leave Twenty Pounds in the

Treasurer's hand be deposited at interest at the Capital and Counties Bank, Ashburton.

9. The General Secretary may be authorized to spend any sum not exceeding *Twenty Pounds* per annum in employing a clerk for such work as may be found necessary ; and any sum not exceeding *Two Guineas* for the preparation of an Index to each annual volume of the Transactions.

10. Every candidate, admitted to Membership under Rule 4, shall forthwith receive intimation that he has been admitted a Member, subject to confirmation at the next General Meeting of Members ; and the fact of the newly admitted Member's name appearing in the next issue of the printed list of Members, will be a sufficient intimation to him that his election has been confirmed. Pending the issue of the Volume of Transactions containing the Rules of the Association, the newly admitted Member shall be furnished by the General Secretary with such extracts from the Rules as shall be deemed necessary.

11. The reading of any Report or Paper shall not exceed twenty minutes, or such part of twenty minutes as shall be decided by the Council as soon as the Programme of Reports and Papers shall have been settled, and in any discussion which may arise no speaker shall be allowed to speak more than ten minutes.

12. Papers to be read at the Annual Meetings must strictly relate to Devonshire, and, as well as all Reports intended to be printed in the Transactions, and prepared by Committees appointed by the Council, must, together with all drawings intended to be used in illustrating them in the said Transactions, reach the General Secretary's residence not later than the 24th day of June in each year. The General Secretary shall, as soon as possible, return to the Authors all such Papers or drawings as may be decided to be unsuitable, and shall send the residue, together with the Reports of Committees, to the Printers, who shall return the same, together with a statement of the number of pages each of them would occupy if printed in the said Transactions, as well as an estimate of the extra cost of the printing of Tables, of any kind ; and the whole, accompanied by an estimate of the probable number of Annual Members for the year, shall be placed before the first Council Meeting on the first day of the next ensuing Annual Meeting, when the Council shall select such Papers as it may consider desirable to accept for reading, but the number of Papers accepted by the Council shall not be greater than will, with the Reports of Committees, make a total of forty Reports and Papers.

13. Papers communicated by Members for Non-Members, and accepted by the Council, shall be placed in the List of Papers for reading below those furnished by Members themselves.

14. Papers which have been accepted by the Council cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

15. The Council will do its best so to arrange Papers for reading as to suit the convenience of the Authors; but the place of a Paper cannot be altered after the List has been settled by the Council.

16. Papers which have already been printed *in extenso* cannot be accepted unless they form part of the literature of a question on which the Council has requested a Member or Committee to prepare a report.

17. Every meeting of the Council shall be convened by Circular, sent by the General Secretary to each Member of the Council not less than ten days before the Meeting is held.

18. At the close of the Annual Meeting in every year there shall be a meeting of the Council, and the Council shall then decide what Reports and how many of the Papers accepted for reading the funds of the Association, as reported by the Treasurer, will permit of being printed in the volume of Transactions.

19. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be sent to the printers, together with all drawings required in illustrating them, on the day next following the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read.

20. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide not to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be returned to the Authors not later than the day next following the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read; and abstracts of such Papers to be printed in the Transactions shall not exceed such length as the General Secretary shall suggest in each case, and must be sent to him on or before the seventh day after the close of the Annual Meeting.

21. The Author of every Paper which the Council at any Annual Meeting shall decide to print in the Transactions shall be expected to pay for the preparation of all such illustrations as in his judgment and that of the Council the said Paper may require. That is to say, he shall pay for the preparation of all necessary drawings, blocks, lithographic transfers or drawings on stone; but the Association will bear the cost of printing (by the Association's printers), paper and binding; provided that should any such illustrations be in colours or of a size larger than can be inserted in the volume with a single fold, or be desired to be executed in any other process than printing from the block or lithography, then in each and either of these cases the author shall himself bear the whole cost of production and printing, and should the Council so decide shall also pay any additional charge that may properly be made for binding.

22. The printers shall do their utmost to print the Papers in the Transactions in the order in which they were read, and shall return

every Manuscript to the author as soon as it is in type, *but not before*. They shall be returned *intact*, provided they are written on loose sheets and on one side of the paper only.

23. Excepting mere verbal alterations, no Paper which has been read to the Association shall be added to without the written approval and consent of the General Secretary, or in the event of there being two Secretaries of the one acting as Editor; and no additions shall be made except in the form of footnotes or brief postscripts, or both.

24. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, all Meetings of the Council shall be held at Exeter, unless some other place shall have been decided on at the previous Council Meeting.

25. When the number of copies on hand of any Part of the Transactions is reduced to twenty, the price per copy shall be increased 25 per cent.; and when the number has been reduced to ten copies, the price shall be increased 50 per cent. on the original price.

26. After deducting the amount received by the sale of Transactions from last year's valuation, and adding the value of Transactions for the current year, a deduction of 10 per cent. shall be every year made from the balance, and this balance, less 10 per cent., shall be returned as the estimated value of the Transactions in stock for the current year.

27. The Association's Printers, but no other person, may reprint any Committee's Report printed in the Transactions of the Association, for any person, whether a Member of the said Committee, or of the Association, or neither, on receiving, in each case, a written permission to do so from the Honorary Secretary of the Association, but not otherwise; that the said printers shall pay to the said Secretary, for the Association, sixpence for every fifty Copies of each half-sheet of eight pages of which the said Report consists; that any number of copies less than fifty, or between two exact multiples of fifty, shall be regarded as fifty; and any number of pages less than eight, or between two exact multiples of eight, shall be regarded as eight; that each copy of such Reprints shall have on its first page the words "Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art for — with the consent of the Council of the Association," followed by the date of the year in which the said Report was printed in the said Transactions, but that, with the exception of printer's errors and changes in the pagination which may be necessary or desirable, the said Reprint shall be in every other respect an exact copy of the said Report as printed in the said Transactions without addition, or abridgment, or modification of any kind.

28. The Bye-Laws and Standing Orders shall be printed after the 'Rules' in the Transactions.

29. All resolutions appointing Committees for special service for the Association shall be printed in the Transactions next before the President's Address.

30. Members and Ladies holding Ladies' Tickets intending to dine at the Association Dinner shall be requested to send their names to the Honorary Local Secretary; no other person shall be admitted to the dinner, and no names shall be received after the Monday next before the dinner.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Presented to the General Meeting held at Dartmouth, 25th July, 1911.

THE Council regrets to report the death of Dr. T. N. Brushfield, a past President and one of the most prominent members of the Association, which occurred on 28 November, 1910.

At the Winter Meeting of the Council, which was held on 23 February, 1911, in addition to the usual routine business, Messrs. Harbottle Reed and George Edward Windeatt were appointed co-Trustees of the Association, with the Rev. William Harpley, *vice* Messrs. Peter Fabyan Sparke Amery and Joshua Brooking Rowe, deceased. The following amendments to the Bye-laws were made, viz.: In Bye-law 9 the annual allowance for clerical assistance for the Hon. Secretary was raised from ten to twenty pounds, and a sum not exceeding two guineas sanctioned for the cost of preparing the Index to each annual volume of the *Transactions*. In Bye-law 23 the word "footnotes" was substituted for "notes," and the words "brief postscripts" for "postscripts." Also, a small Committee, with Mr. W. P. Hiern as Secretary (page 35), was appointed to revise the Rules and Bye-laws of the Association, and with the object of saving expense in the cost of printing the annual volume of *Transactions* and of accelerating its passage through the press, it was decided to discontinue the practice of submitting slip or galley proofs, so that, in future, authors will receive for correction a proof in page form only, which will be in triplicate.

A copy of Vol. XLII of the *Transactions* has been sent to every member not in arrears with his or her subscription, and to the following societies, namely—the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnean Society, the Royal Institution, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Geological Society, the Library of the British Museum, the British Museum Natural History Society, the Bodleian

Library, the University Library, Cambridge, the Devon and Exeter Institution, the Plymouth Institution, the Natural History Society, Torquay, the North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple, and the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro,

The stock of back parts is now :—

1902	Transactions, Vol. XXXIV	59	copies.
	Wills, Part IV . . .	64	„
	Index to Vol. XXXIV . . .	82	„
1903	Transactions, Vol. XXXV . . .	26	„
	Wills, Part V . . .	27	„
1904	Transactions, Vol. XXXVI . . .	42	„
	Wills, Part VI . . .	43	„
1905	Transactions, Vol. XXXVII . . .	59	„
	Wills, Part VII . . .	61	„
1906	Transactions, Vol. XXXVIII . . .	22	„
	Wills, Part VIII . . .	25	„
1907	Transactions, Vol. XXXIX . . .	61	„
	(No Wills issued)		
1908	Transactions, Vol. XL . . .	69	„
	Wills, Part IX . . .	68	„
1909	Transactions, Vol. XLI . . .	66	„
	(No Wills issued)		
1910	Transactions, Vol. XLII . . .	55	„
	Wills, Part X . . .	78	„

MAXWELL ADAMS,

Hon. General Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

HELD AT DARTMOUTH, 25TH TO 28TH JULY, 1911.

AFTER an interval of forty-two years the Association has again visited Dartmouth, the last occasion on which an Annual Meeting was held here being in 1869, with the late Mr. G. P. Bidder, the famous mathematician and engineer, as President. It may be of interest to note in passing that on 22 July, 1869, in the seventh year of its existence, the total membership of the Association was 246, while on the same date in the present year it was 568, and of the names in the list for 1869 only nine are to be found in the list for 1911. The popularity of Dartmouth as a place of meeting was amply testified by the large attendance of members this year, the gathering being perhaps a record, especially on the first day.

The Council Meeting was held at the Guildhall, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, 25 July, followed by the General Meeting, under the presidency of Sir Roper Lethbridge, who drew attention to the satisfactory condition of the funds of the Association, remarking that the members had been given last year a larger volume of Transactions than usual, and that there was still a balance in hand of over £75. Sixty-three new members were also elected.

At 4.15 p.m. the members adjourned to the large hall of the Subscription Rooms, where the Mayor and Corporation held a reception. His Worship was supported on the platform by his chaplain, Rev. H. F. Tracey, Aldermen W. J. Grant, R. Row, F. Follett, Councillors W. H. Burt,

R. Palfrey, J. Scammell, P. Finlay, J. T. Nance, C. N. Ffolliott, and the Town Clerk.

The Mayor, in his robes and chain of office, before whom were arranged the ancient Maces and the historic Silver Oar, addressing the members, said: "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the name of the Corporation I have great pleasure in bidding you all a hearty welcome to Dartmouth. It is now many years since our ancient borough received the honour of a visit from the Devonshire Association, but if there be any truth in the old adage that 'absence makes the heart grow fonder' I venture to hope that this visit, so long delayed, may prove especially enjoyable, and that the memory of it may be fondly cherished."

Sir Roper Lethbridge said as the senior ex-President of the Association present, he had been asked to express to the Mayor and the Corporation and the inhabitants of Dartmouth their warm appreciation of the honour done their Association in inviting them so cordially to the borough. It was, as his Worship had remarked, some years since they last came to Dartmouth, but he was sure they would find it was, as he had hoped, a case of absence making the heart grow fonder. They had longed to come back to Dartmouth, and their ambition had been gratified. There was no doubt there was no other town in Devon with the exception of the ancient capital Exeter, that appealed more strongly to the members of the Association. They had one of the finest ports on the coast of England. They were at the entrance to the most beautiful river, perhaps, in all the world. They had an unrivalled situation in many ways, but the chief thing that appealed to them was the extraordinary historical importance that attached to their ancient borough. The annals of Dartmouth were the annals of the navy of England, and that, especially at this moment, warmed their hearts. They came there and they found Dartmouth, as in the old times, was always ready to stand by her King and her country; so they had now the same spirit that appealed to the hearts of the real, sound Dartmouth men of old. Long, long ago, in the early French wars, Dartmouth contributed some of the finest seamen of the whole of the British Empire. The names of our great sailors were associated with the port, including Raleigh, Drake, and the other old sea-dogs

of Devon. They knew and loved their Dartmouth. They were delighted to come to the town to renew all those associations. In some of the papers which would be read to them they would go back through the ages and consider those historical events that made Dartmouth of such infinite importance to the British Empire. In the old French wars Dartmouth was burnt, but Dartmouth burnt in return, and wherever the enemies of England were, there the Dartmouth sailors and the ships followed them, and they took care to destroy their country's enemies wherever they met them. In the spacious times of the great Queen Bess the men of Dartmouth largely furnished the New-foundland fleet, and followed the Spaniards of the great Armada all the way up Channel and helped to destroy it, and no port in England did more in that connection than did Dartmouth. And that was a sufficient reason for the Association to be grateful to the Corporation for inviting them there. And in the later history of England, in the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward, and now in the reign of King George, Dartmouth was admirably playing her part in the navy. In the old days Dartmouth was the cradle and nursery of the sea-dogs of Devon, and in these days she was the cradle and nursery of the finest fleet and sailors in the whole world in the great college that was in her midst. Dartmouth had done her duty in the past, both herself and in the person of those young navy men who were trained there for the great work that was before them. They were proud to think that those who were now being trained at Dartmouth would admirably fulfil the old traditions, and were determined that the sun should never set on the British Empire, and that wherever the enemies of Great Britain were found they would follow them and destroy them.

The members then drove to the Royal Naval College, where they were entertained at tea by Capt. Hugh Evan-Thomas, R.N., M.V.O., in the Cricket Field, and after tea conducted by him and the officers of the Royal Naval College over the Grounds and College Buildings. The kindness and hospitality of Capt. Evan-Thomas and his officers, who were most assiduous in their attentions and who explained everything with the greatest courtesy, were much appreciated. The visit to this great Naval College proved of the highest interest, and the best thanks of the Association are due to Capt. Evan-Thomas for according

the members a privilege which will leave many lasting and pleasant memories.

Later in the afternoon some of the members visited St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. H. F. Tracey.

At 9 p.m. the President, Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A., who was introduced by Sir Alfred Croft, delivered his address in the Subscription Rooms (*see* pp. 44-62).

On Wednesday, 26 July, the reading of the Reports and Papers printed in this volume was commenced, at 10 a.m., with the President in the Chair.

At 3.30 p.m. the members drove to Dartmouth Castle, where Mr. Maxwell Adams read a short paper on *The Manor House, St. Petroc's Church, and the Castle*.¹ The visitors inspected the interior of the Castle, the story of which was eloquently told by Sergeant T. Lawson, R.G.A., the custodian. Afterwards members proceeded to the beautifully situated residence of the Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. E. Lort-Phillips), Gunfield, where a garden-party was held. The Borough Band played selections whilst the party was in progress. After the garden-party the visitors embarked in boats to inspect Brookhill Gardens, Kingswear, and Kingswear Castle, by permission of Mrs. Wilkins and Rev. Harold Burton, respectively.

At 9 p.m., in the Subscription Rooms, Mr. R. Hansford Worth, MEM. INST. C.E., F.G.S., who was introduced by the President, delivered his lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on *The Stannaries : the Story of the Western Tin Miner, his Privileges and his Methods*, in the course of which he said :—

“ The beginnings of tin-working in Devon and Cornwall are lost in prehistoric obscurity. There is evidence that tin was being sought and smelted at a time when the land was 30 feet higher relative to the sea than at the present. And there is no evidence that within the historic period land and sea have ever appreciably varied from their existing relative levels.

“ In Roman times we have knowledge of an oversea commerce in the metal, but none of any Roman dominion or control. In Saxon days the tin works were certainly continued, as shown by the discovery of Anglo-Saxon

¹ See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 503 (1900).

ornaments in some of the old workings. But of the status and privileges of the tinner himself, the growth of his customary law, we know nothing until the Stannaries emerge as an institution already well founded in the year 1197.

"It is of the Stannaries as an institution, rather than of tin-working as an industry, of customs and privileges rather than of methods and technic, that the present lecture takes cognizance.

"The subject is appropriate to the locality. The valley of the Dart has always been a centre of the industry in Devon. In 1198, when William de Wrotham made inquiry, on the oaths of twenty-six wise and discreet jurors, concerning the weights by which the tin was weighed, and the custom due to the King—one of the jurors was Osbert Prigge of Ashburton, and another was Walter le Bon of Totnes.

"In 1305 Ashburton was one of the three towns in Devon where tin, white or black, was to be weighed and coined, and we know that as early as 1199 tin had been coined at Ashburton.

"For one year, 1391, Dartmouth was the staple port for the exportation of tin.

"In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries tin works must have been many and busy in the valley of the Dart, since Dartmouth is one of the ports specifically mentioned in Acts of Henry VIII and Elizabeth as being in danger of silting up consequent on the waste sand or tailings of the tin borne down by the rivers of Devon.

"In 1706 one piece only of tin was coined at Ashburton; the end was near, but Stannary Courts were held for many years subsequently, and even now tin is worked at Birch Tor, Golden Dagger, and Hexworthy.

"The Commission of de Wrotham in 1197-8 was to inquire into usages and customs already existent; its finding and his recommendations alike show that a privileged class of tanners had already come into being, whatever was taken from or added to these privileges by Charters, Royal or otherwise, the origin of the Stannary jurisdiction was customary and not by charter. Its growth was already advanced when the feudal social order was but young.

"Villeinage, the attachment of natives to the land and villeinage at large, the attachment to the persons of their lords as chattels, were features of early society to which

the manorial lords clung as to precious privilege. The manorial ideal was never perfected, since free tenants there always were. But within the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall there was set over against the rights of the lords of the soil the privileges of the tinner.

"Any lord's villein could become his own master by laying out a tin bounds and properly registering it. He might even lay his bounds within his own lord's land, and there work without let or hindrance. 'Poor as a tinner' came in after-times to be proverbial, but freedom at least attached to the occupation.

"Your tinner was the King's villein and no serf; he might dig tin and turfs for smelting it at all times, freely and peaceably, and without hindrance from any man, everywhere on the moors and in the fees of bishops, abbots, and counts; he might buy faggots and divert streams for his purpose, and he need leave his work at the summons of no man unless the Chief Warden of the Stannaries or his bailiff. He owed suit to no court but that of the Stannaries, none but a Stannary writ ran against him except in pleas in life or limb. He was quit of all tolls, stallages, ayds, and other customs in the towns, ports, fairs, and markets. He must be arrested by his own warden and imprisoned in his own prison. In the event of a dispute on any matter arising within the Stannaries the determination lay with his own court, although the other party might be no tinner but a 'foreigner.'

"In short, he was a pestilent blot on a system otherwise admirable for those in power, and the conflict was constant between the tinner using and sometimes misusing his freedom, and the manorial lords and 'foreigners' seeking to restrict his license and reduce him to villein's place.

"The complaints of the 'foreigners' are constant; they adduce terrific evidence of evil, the tinner even seize and imprison the King's bailiffs sent to levy his debts, and hold them to ransom; they dig up gardens, appropriate the lords' dues, persuade others to abstain from attending the Hundred courts and distrain the very tithing men that they do not attend and make presentments as they should.

"All was not well with feudalism in the West, and the worst fact, and one which rendered the feudal plaints of

small avail, lay in the Crown's advantage derived from the attraction of tanners to the works. The more tanners the more tin, consequently the more dues and an enhanced exchequer. The enlightened self-interest of the Crown was with the Stannaries.

"The conflict was long and its fortunes varied, but in the end absolute triumph was with the Stannaries.

"The financial methods of the early tanners have left their trace on local mining even to the present, and instances are given which cannot well be set forth in abstract.

"A manuscript book, the property of the late Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., is an important record of wages and working agreements in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The average wage of a tanner working by the year was £4 6s. 8d. By the week he received, in 1579, 2s. He frequently made contracts to work half tin, half wage, in which case his earnings depended on the richness of the work. In some cases he took the work and agreed to pay a certain proportion of the tin raised to the master tanner.

"The profits of his working were not large at this time. But the Church itself speculated in it, and at Chagford the wardens in sixty-nine years, between 1480 and 1597 (the complete accounts have not been preserved), paid out in respect of tin works, £116 19s. 7½d., and received £194 13s. 1½d., leaving a balance in favour of the parish of £77 13s. 5½d., or an annual profit of about £1 2s. 6d.

"With the exhaustion of the stream works Devon ceased to produce the metal on any important scale, and now is practically negligible as a tin-producing district."

At 10 a.m. on Thursday, 27 July, the reading of Papers was resumed, followed by the General Meeting, at which Sir Alfred Croft moved that the best thanks of the Association be accorded to the Mayor and Corporation and the Local Reception Committee for the excellent arrangements they had made for the comfort and entertainment of the members, and said they owed special thanks to the Mayor and Mayoress for the graceful hospitality Mr. and Mrs. Lort-Phillips had extended to them. He understood Mr. Lort-Phillips had travelled much and had won fame by many encounters in various parts of the world with savage beasts, but they were glad to see he had returned

with health and vigour unimpaired to enjoy his well-earned leisure in what he thought was one of the most beautiful corners in the county of Devon. The members would all long remember the hospitality which they enjoyed the previous day at Gunfield. He would also like to extend a similar tribute of thanks to the Rev. Harold Burton for his kindness. Major Tucker seconded, and the vote was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Hansford Worth proposed a vote of thanks to the local hon. secretary (Mr. S. J. Pope) and the local hon. treasurer (Mr. A. R. Gregory) for their efficient services, Mr. Worth mentioning that he believed it was the first time that a local secretary had to combine a knowledge of Alpine climbing with that of naval manoeuvres. Mr. Edward Windeatt seconded, and expressed his personal thanks to the Town Clerk for having induced the Corporation to lend him the index of charters prepared by Mr. Stuart Moore.

Sir Roper Lethbridge moved a vote of thanks to Capt. Hugh Evan-Thomas, R.N., M.V.O., and the officers of the Royal Naval College "that was now set up for the training of the future heroes of the British service." Sir Roper spoke of the hospitality which the captain and officers had extended to them, and expressed the opinion that the cadets were receiving the finest training in the world.

The Council Meeting followed, and in the afternoon the members went for an excursion up the River Dart to Totnes. On reaching Sharpham some of the party landed at the boat-house and were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Oxley Durant-Parker. In the house the splendid oval staircase, the magnificent Dresden china and old furniture were much admired, while in the gardens and grounds the botanists of the party noted the fine avenue, a cork tree with a superb trunk, a Scotch fir that can scarcely be equalled, a liquidamber gum tree, five feet high (exceeding those at Kew), and the polygala, a remarkable flowering shrub. The remainder of the party proceeded to Totnes, where tea was awaiting them at the Seven Stars Hotel, after which the return voyage to Dartmouth was made, stopping *en route* to pick up the Sharpham contingent.

In the evening the members were entertained at a *Conversazione* in the Subscription Rooms, given by the Local Reception Committee, with the Mayor as Chairman. The

large hall was gaily bedecked with flags and the borough banners, and on the platform were arranged choice plants from the Corporation gardens. There was a large number of guests, who were individually received by his Worship. While the guests were assembling the band of the Royal Naval College, under the conductorship of Mr. R. Castleman, played a delightful selection, "The Chocolate Soldier" (Straus), and three dances, "Nell Gwyn" (German). The next item of the programme was productive of much interest, Mr. W. Lloyd Price, M.A., contributing some Devon vernacular. The next—a vocal item—was peculiarly appropriate at a gathering of the Devon Association, and Mr. W. R. Wedlake treated the audience to a very fine rendering of "Glorious Devon." That the song was vastly appreciated and appealed to the gathering was made apparent by the hearty applause which was accorded it. The next number was a violin solo, admirably played by Mr. Lawrence. A delightful recital of folk-songs and chanties by Mr. Charlie Coombes and the Bayard's Cove Mission men, respectively, followed, Mr. H. E. Piggott contributing some introductory remarks. Mr. J. W. Mercer delighted the audience with a recitation, and Mr. W. R. Wedlake was heartily applauded for his rendering of "Drake's Drum." The College band concluded the programme with the National Anthem. Miss E. Whittle accompanied.

On Friday, 28 July, a large party started in brakes, motors, and other vehicles from the Royal Castle Hotel, Dartmouth, at 10 a.m., professedly for Slapton village; but owing to some mischance some of the conveyances missed their destination and proceeded to Torcross and even to Stokenham. An excellent lunch was provided in the Slapton Village Schoolroom, after which some sections of the party were hospitably received by Miss Packe at Asherne, and by General Stokes, in whose grounds are situated the ruins of Slapton Priory; while others proceeded to Widdicombe House, Stokenham, where they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Holdsworth and entertained at tea. On the return journey, all parties having united by this time, a halt was made at Deer Park, Stoke Fleming, the residence of C. Peek, Esq., where they were again regaled with tea, which proved very welcome after a hot drive and the many adventures of the day, which, in spite of all, proved a very enjoyable one.

The party returned to Dartmouth about 7 p.m., and so the meeting of 1911 was brought to a close. It was remarkable for the high merit of the Papers submitted and a large attendance, and on the whole was a successful meeting, being favoured with very fine weather.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditure

[illegible]

JOHN S. AMERY, *Hon. General Treasurer.*

for the Year ending 31st December, 1910.

Expenditure.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Messrs. Brendon and Son, printing Notices, Cards, etc.		6	7	0		
„ Messrs. Smith, 6s. 4d. ; Dent, 6s. 6d. ; Pearse, 4s.		0	16	10		
					7	3
„ Secretary's Expenses		15	12	5		
and Assistant		10	0	0		
		25	12	5		
„ Treasurer's Expenses		2	15	0		
					28	7
„ Wright, Illustrating Lecture					1	4
„ Record Society, Devon Wills, Part X					10	10
„ Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd. :—						
Printing Vol. XLII, 575 copies, 587 pp.		192	7	0		
Authors' Reprints, 25 Copies each		13	14	0		
Addressing, packing, and postage		18	7	6		
					224	8
„ Insurance of stock to 31st December, 1911					1	1
					272	15
Balance					85	18

£358 13 6

Life Composition to be invested in India 3 per cent or Consols	10	10	0
Actual Balance	75	8	6
	85	18	6

Examined with Vouchers, and found to be correct, with a balance of £85 18s. 6d. in favour of the Association, this 14th day of July, 1911.

(Signed) ROBERT C. TUCKER,
Auditor.

SELECTED MINUTES OF COUNCIL APPOINTING COMMITTEES.

Passed at the Meeting at Dartmouth, 25th July, 1911.

THAT Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. Robert Burnard, Sir A. Croft, Rev. W. Harpley, and Sir Roper Lethbridge be a Committee for the purpose of considering at what place the Association shall hold its Meeting in 1913, who shall be invited to be the Officers for 1912, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancy or vacancies which may occur before the Annual Meeting in 1912; that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary; and that the Committee be requested to report to the next Winter Meeting of the Council, and, if necessary, to the first Meeting of the Council to be held in July, 1912.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. C. E. Robinson, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers; and that Mr. C. E. Robinson be the Secretary.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. G. M. Doe, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs. G. H. Radford, Mrs. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting notes on Devonshire Folk-lore; and that Mrs. G. H. Radford be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mrs. Rose-Troup be a Committee for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language; and that Mr. C. H. Laycock and the Rev. O. J. Reichel be the Secretaries.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. A. H. Dymond, Rev. W. Harpley, and Mr. R. C. Tucker be a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for an Association Dinner or any

other form of evening entertainment as they may think best in consultation with the local Committee; and that Mr. R. C. Tucker be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable observations on the Climate of Devon; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. William Davies, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D., and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any Manuscripts, Records, or Ancient Documents existing in, or relating to, Devonshire, with the nature of their contents, their locality, and whether in public or private hands; and that Mr. E. Windeatt be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, and Mr. R. Hanaford Worth be a Committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor and the Camps in Devon; and that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. Professor Chapman, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mrs. Rose-Troup, Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, Mr. William Davies, Miss H. Saunders, and Mr. W. A. Francken be a Committee to consider the matter of preparing, according to the best methods, an Index to the First Series (Vols. I-XXX) of the Transactions; that Mr. J. S. Amery be the Secretary; and that this Committee have power to add to their number.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. G. Goldney Baker, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Exeter; and that Mr. Harbottle Reed and the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the joint Secretaries.

That Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, Honble. Mrs. Colborne, Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Dr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Mr. A. Sharland, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mr. T. Wainwright be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire, and that such Committee report from time to time the results of their investigations; and that Mr. W. P. Hiern be the Secretary.

That Messrs. Maxwell Adams, G. M. Doe, W. P. Hiern, and E. Windeatt be a Committee to revise the Rules and Bye-Laws of the Association; and that Mr. W. P. Hiern be the Secretary.

Obituary Notices.

THOMAS NADAULD BRUSHFIELD. By the death of Dr. Brushfield the Association suffers an irreparable loss. One of its most active and prominent members, he was a regular contributor to its *Transactions*, and a constant attendant at its Annual Meetings, where his genial presence and good-humour will be greatly missed.

Dr. Brushfield belonged to an old Derbyshire family. His father, Thomas Brushfield, was born at Ashford, in Derbyshire, and subsequently became Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower of London and a magistrate within its Liberties. Dr. Brushfield was born in London on 10 December, 1828, and was educated at Buckhurst Hill, in Essex. He matriculated at the London University with Honours, and entered the London Hospital as a Student in 1845, where three gold medals were awarded to him; one for medicine in 1849, given by the Governors of the Hospital; another for Chemistry in the Session of 1846-7, and the third for Physiology in the Session of 1848-9, the two last being given by the School of Medicine. He became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1850, and was appointed House Surgeon at the Hospital in the same year. In 1851 he was appointed House Surgeon at the Chester Lunatic Asylum, having gained his first experience in Lunacy at the Bethnal House Asylum under Dr. Millar. In 1854 he became Medical Superintendent of the Chester Asylum and was the first to be made Resident there. In 1862 he took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrews University, and in 1864 resigned his post at Chester to take up the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Surrey County Asylum at Brookwood. As at this date the building of that institution had not been commenced, Dr. Brushfield was able to advise in the matter of its arrangement, so that the plans were drawn up mainly after his own ideas and to a great extent under his supervision. Later on a Cottage Hospital was erected in the

grounds on a plan devised entirely by himself. By this time he was a recognized authority in Lunacy and one of the pioneers of the non-restraint system. While at Chester he abolished the use of straps, collars, strait waistcoats, and other apparatus of a like nature, all being burnt in the Asylum yard by his orders. He also introduced amusements for the patients, brightened the wards with pictures and inaugurated dances, concerts, and theatricals for their benefit; and as he himself excelled in these accomplishments, he often took part in the performances.

In 1882 he resigned his appointment at Brookwood and settled at Budleigh Salterton, where he purchased the house called "The Cliff," which he enlarged, and there was collected his magnificent library of over 10,000 volumes, one of the finest in Devonshire. Here, too, after his retirement, he devoted himself to literary work. His chief medical works were *Medical Certificates of Insanity*, which appeared in *The Lancet* in 1880, and *Some Practical Hints on the Symptoms, Treatment, and Medico-Legal Aspects of Insanity*, a Paper read before the Chester Medical Society in 1890.

But archæology claimed the greatest share of his attention, as his numerous contributions to the Journals and Transactions of various learned and scientific societies testify. The chief of these was the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, scarcely a year passing without one or more papers from his able pen appearing in the annual volume. He was also a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*, *The Western Antiquary*, *Devon Notes and Queries*, *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, and other kindred publications.

His chief contributions to the literature of Devonshire were: *A Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh* (1st ed., 1886; 2nd ed., 1908), and the following papers which appeared in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, viz.: *A Bibliography of the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., of Exeter* (1885); *The Bishopric of Exeter, 1419-20: a Contribution to the History of the See* (1886); *Andrew Brice and the Early Exeter Newspaper Press* (1888); *Who wrote the "Exmoor Scolding and Courtship"?* (1888); *The Literature of Devonshire up to the year 1640* (1893); *Richard Izacke and his "Antiquities of Exeter"* (1893); *Devonshire Briefs, Parts I and II* (1895-6); *Description of a Perforated*

Stone Implement found in the Parish of East Budleigh (1890); *Notes on the Parish of East Budleigh* (1890); *The Church of All Saints, East Budleigh, Parts I-III* (1891, 1892, 1894); *The Churchwardens' Accounts of East Budleigh* (1894); *Raleghana, Parts I-VIII* (1896, 1898, 1900, 1902-7); *The Birthplace of Sir Walter Ralegh* (1889); *Notes on the Ralegh Family* (1883); *Sir Walter Ralegh: a Plea for a Surname* (1886); *Sir Walter Ralegh and his "History of the World"* (1887); *Ralegh Miscellanea, Parts I and II* (1909-10); *The Destruction of Vermin in Rural Parishes* (1897); *John Sixtinus, Archpriest of Hacombe, Sixteenth Century* (1902); *Aids to the Poor in a Rural Parish* (1899); *The Financial Diary of a Citizen of Exeter, 1631-43* (1901).

His contributions to the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association were: *On Norman Tympana, with especial reference to those of Derbyshire* (1900); *Derbyshire Funeral Garlands* (1899); *Arbor Low* (1899); *Britain's Burse, or the New Exchange* (1903); *Notes on the Punishment known as "The Drunkard's Cloak" of Newcastle-on-Tyne* (1888); *Ashford Church* (1900).

To the Chester Archaeological Society's *Journal* he contributed: *On Obsolete Punishments, with particular reference to those of Cheshire:—Part I, The Brank, or Scold's Bridle* (1858), *Part II, The Cucking Stool and Allied Punishments* (1861); *The Rows of Chester* (1893); *The Roman Remains of Chester, with a particular Description of those discovered in Bridge Street in July, 1863* (1868); *The Salmon Clause in the Indentures of Apprentices* (1896).

His other archæological works were: *Tideswell or Tideslow* (Derbyshire Archæol. Soc., 1905); *Photograph of a letter of Sir Walter Ralegh* (Pros., Soc. Antiquaries, 1889); *Discoveries in East Budleigh Church, Devonshire* (*ibid.*, 1892); *The Origin of the Surname of Brushfield* ("The Reliquary," 1886); *Yew Trees in Churchyards* "Antiquities and Curiosities of the Church," ed. by W. Andrews, 1897).

Dr. Brushfield was also one of the principal readers for Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary*, and contributed no less than 72,000 references for that work.

Dr. Brushfield was a great admirer of Sir Walter Ralegh, and devoted a great part of his life to researches into matters connected with the life and history of that unfortunate knight, whose character he succeeded in

completely vindicating. He became the greatest living authority on Sir Walter Raleigh, and was recognized as such by the authorities of the British Museum.

He joined this Association in 1882, and held the office of President in 1893, when he delivered his Presidential Address on the *Literature of Devonshire before the year 1640*, which is a monument of research and erudition. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a local Secretary of that body. He was also ex-President of the Devonshire Branch of the British Medical Association, and a member of the Chester Medical Society; of the Medico-Psychological Association; of the British Archaeological Association; the Chester Archaeological Society, the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, and the Torquay Natural History Society.

. In the local affairs of Budleigh Salterton he took a great interest, and was at one time a member of the Urban District Council, and took a leading part in the building and organization of the Cottage Hospital, of which he was Vice-President and one of the Trustees for the first ten years. He was also a Director of the Budleigh Salterton Railway Company from its inception to the day of his death.

Local amusements also claimed a share of his attention. He was for many years Hon. Secretary of the Tennis Club, and took an active part in promoting concerts and amateur theatricals.

He married on 5 August, 1859, Hannah, daughter of Mr. John Davis, of London, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters. His wife, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

Dr. Brushfield died on 28 November, 1910, in his eighty-second year, and was buried at Budleigh Salterton.

REV. ROGER GRANVILLE. The Rev. Roger Granville was the fifth son of Mr. Bernard Granville, of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, by his second wife, who was the younger daughter of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and was born on 6 February, 1848. Educated at Wellington College and Durham University, he took his B.A. degree in 1869 and proceeded to M.A. in 1874. He was ordained deacon in 1871 and priest in 1872. He was Vicar of Charlecote, 1875 to 1878, when he became Rector of Bideford, where he remained till his retirement in 1896. He was appointed

Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral in 1902, and upon the death of the Rev. Preb. Tudor, in 1907, became Sub-Dean. He was a descendant of Sir Richard Grenville of the *Revenge*, and was author of a *History of the Granville Family* and of *The Grenvilles, a Race of Fighters*, and was associated with the late Mr. W. E. Mugford in the production of a valuable work, viz. Volume I of the *Abstracts of the Existing Transcripts of the Lost Parish Registers of Devon, 1596-1644*, published in 1908. He joined the Association in 1893, and contributed to the *Transactions* a paper on *A History of the Church of St. Mary, Bideford, and some of its Rectors*, in 1902.

He married, in 1870, Matilda Jane, daughter of Mr. Alexander Liebert, of Swinton Hall, Lancashire, and by her had issue one son and one daughter.

He died at his residence, Pilton House, Pinhoe, on 16 July, 1911.

ALEXANDER HENRY ABERCROMBY HAMILTON. Mr. Hamilton, of Fairfield, Exeter, was the third son of Mr. Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, J.P., D.L., of The Retreat, Topsham, and Hullerhurst, Ayrshire. He was educated at Exmouth, Eton, and Christ Church College, Oxford, taking the degree of B.A. He married, in 1854, Sophia Anne Adelaide, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, of Forglen, Aberdeenshire, and had two sons—Rev. Robert Abercromby Hamilton, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, until recently Vicar of Cranbourne, Berks; and Captain Douglas Abercromby Hamilton, captain, East Kent Regiment. Mr. Hamilton, in 1869, married, secondly, Flora Henrietta Maria, daughter of Mr. C. E. Macdonald, Madras Civil Service, and widow of Major G. J. Condy of the Indian Army, who predeceased him.

He was one of the oldest members of this Association, having joined in 1862, and was President in 1892 when the Association held its Annual Meeting in Plymouth.

Formerly he took a leading part in county affairs, and had been a Justice of the Peace for nearly half a century, being also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Devon. From 1899 to 1901 he was also on the County Council, this being a continuation of his labours in earlier years, when Quarter Sessions was the chief county authority. For very many years he was Chairman of St. Thomas' Board of Guardians, and in this capacity brought to

bear a dignity and tact that were of the utmost service to the district. Education was with him a lifelong interest, his offices in this connection including a Governorship of Exeter School and a place on the Committee of the Diocesan Board of Education, the controlling body of St. Luke's Training College. He was a frequent contributor to *Fraser's*, *Longman's*, *Household Words*, *Chambers's Journal*, and other magazines, in addition to publishing pamphlets on English and Italian history. A series of valuable articles on the county records were republished by Sampson, Low and Co., in 1878, under the title of *Quarter Sessions from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne*. He also published *The Note-book of Sir John Northcote*, containing much interesting local information, in 1877. *Ballads from Hebrew History* was another of his works.

He died on 2 April, 1911, at the age of eighty-two, and was buried at Countess Weir.

THOMAS BUCKLAND JEFFERY. Mr. Jeffery was born at Stoke, Devonport, on 5 February, 1845. In 1863, at the age of eighteen, he emigrated to America, and, settling in Chicago, founded there the firm of Gormully and Jeffery, a large manufacturing company, in partnership with Mr. R. Philip Gormully, also a native of Stoke, and eventually became one of the most conspicuous figures in the American automobile industry. He joined this Association, as a life member, in 1907, and was also a member of the Chicago Union League, the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Automobile Clubs, and a director of the Art Institute. In 1874 he married Miss Kate E. Wray, of Chicago, and had issue two sons and two daughters, who survive him. He died at Pompeii, Italy, on 2 April, 1910.

WALTER PRING. Mr. Pring, of Northlands, Exeter, belonged to a West Somerset family, and came to Exeter about forty-five years ago to join Mr. John Norman, of Montpellier, as partner in the City Brewery. He was elected to the Exeter City Council in 1875, and was an Alderman of the city from 1878 to 1893; Mayor in 1880, and chairman of the Water Committee. He was appointed a magistrate by Lord Halsbury in 1885, and was one of the most regular members of the Bench. In all public work, as well as in philanthropic and charitable movements, he took an active part, and was also a keen politician. He

joined the Devonshire Association in 1901. He had four sons, who survive, and one daughter, who predeceased him. He died at the age of seventy-nine on 21 December, 1910, and was buried in the family vault at St. David's, Exeter.

TRELAWNEY WILLIAM SAUNDERS. Mr. Saunders was born at Plymouth on 16 April, 1821, and at the age of eighteen went to London to join the famous firm of Samuel Bagster and Sons, travelling by coach as an outside passenger and being nearly frozen to death while crossing Salisbury Plain in a snowstorm. In 1846 he set up shop at No. 6 Charing Cross, and was the first mapseller in London to issue a classified catalogue of the best foreign as well as English publications. In 1851 he produced a weather chart of the British Isles and the neighbouring coasts, and in 1852 he was joined by Mr. Edward Stanford as a partner in his business, which partnership, however, was dissolved in the following year. In 1853 Mr. Saunders published a book on *The Asiatic Mediterranean and its Australian Port*, in which he advocated the establishment by the British Government of a settlement on the Gulf of Carpentaria—a scheme supported by Captain Lort Stokes, R.N., who had surveyed the Gulf when in command of H.M.S. *Beagle*. In 1857 he propounded a scheme for a National College at Gnull Castle, in the Vale of Neath, one of its objects being “the practical application of Science to the public service.” Owing to insufficient support the scheme failed, and Mr. Saunders accepted an offer from Mr. Edward Stanford to organize and superintend a geographical department in his business. While with Mr. Stanford he edited a series of library maps, which were drawn and engraved by Dr. Alexander Keith Johnston, of Edinburgh; a series of school wall maps which are still in favour; he superintended a survey of London, plotted on the scale of twelve inches to the mile, and in collaboration with Sir George Grove he prepared a series of Biblical maps for Dr. Smith's *Atlas of Ancient Geography*. In 1868 Mr. Saunders was appointed Assistant Geographer to the India Office, and retired from the post in 1885, after seventeen years' service. While holding this appointment he classified the valuable collection of maps, etc., of the India Office, publishing, in 1878, *A Catalogue of Manuscript and printed Reports, Field Books, Memoirs, Maps, etc., of*

Indian Surveys (672 pp., 4to), a work so successful that it was adopted by General Walker as a model for the Catalogue of Surveys in the head office at Calcutta. Also, maps in the possession of the Government of India were made available to the general public, and, in collaboration with Sir Clements Markham, a valuable critical series of maps of India was produced and published in 1885 as an atlas. In 1870 he published his famous *Sketch of the Mountains and Rivers of India*, in which he described a range of mountains on the north of the Indus-Sampu Valley, which he called the Gangri Mountains. Forty years afterwards his prophetic vision was confirmed by the travels and researches of Dr. Sven Hedin. He also wrote many papers and articles on Biblical Geography, one of which, *An Introduction to the Survey of Western Palestine*, was published by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1881. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1846, and became an officer of that society in 1854, and was well known as a geographical expert at the meetings of the British Association and other learned societies. He joined the Devonshire Association as a life member in 1887. On 1 October, 1844, he married Catherine Ann, second daughter of Commander Thomas Edward Knight, R.N., and had issue six children, five of whom survive him. After his retirement from the public service he lived at Newton Abbot, where he died in his ninetieth year on 22 July, 1910, his closing years being saddened through blindness and loss of memory.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,

MR. ROBERT BURNARD, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot.

25TH JULY, 1911.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Your President has the honour to submit for your consideration this evening a sketch of the primitive condition of Devon and the south of England during the prehistoric period, comparing it with a more advanced country during a more or less corresponding epoch. There is nothing new to bring to your notice, but the end will be served if the effort of rendering within a short time some useful reminders meets with some approval at your hands. A Presidential address is not an easy thing to write, and to convey even a sketch of the subject selected with the requisite amount of compression is still more difficult. For all faults and defects I must crave your indulgence.

The exploration of Kent's Cavern threw a flood of light on the subject of early man in Devon. It furnished us with the knowledge that palæolithic man—represented by an earlier and a later epoch—roamed the district we know as South Devon in the company of a now extinct fauna. We are also aware, from the study of the strata of the cavern, that after the disappearance of the earlier types of men and animals, this retreat was occupied by a superior race who possessed the same kind of domestic animals as we have to-day, who had a knowledge of metals and adorned their persons with amber beads.

This knowledge, and comparative refinement, was vastly increased when the Celts arrived, and again reinforced when these came under Roman influence.

The study of Kent's Cavern discloses no period of transition between the deposits associated with the early cavemen and the arrival of the immigrants or invaders of superior culture.

Whether generally there was a break of long duration is at present unknown. It is difficult to imagine that the palæolithic age abruptly terminated either by migration of the primitive people or the dying out of the race. It is reasonable to suppose that some were merged with the neolithic people, who came to Britain during the period when it was losing, or had lost, its continental character, and was becoming, or had become, insular. This subsidence of the land brought climatic changes—the great cold was ameliorated with a greater warmth and rainfall, so that the soil of Britain became more fruitful and capable of carrying a larger population on extended areas.

There is no evidence that the palæolithic men of South Devon visited Dartmoor—they probably preferred to hunt in the lower valleys, and doubtless roamed the now submerged forests which fringed our present southern coast.

How long after the waning of the palæolithic age the neolithic men arrived, probably from Northern Gaul, is quite unknown.

From whence they originally came is doubtful.

They were dolmen builders, and the track of their wanderings along the seaboard may be traced from Britain through France, Portugal, and Northern Africa to Syria. The fact that dolmens exist much further east in India and Japan obscures the impression that the race in its migration westward originated in Asia Minor.

They practised inhumation, placing the remains of their dead in dolmens and later in chambered long barrows.

The examination of neolithic skeletons found in Britain demonstrates that the skulls were long and narrow, and it is surmised that their appearance in the flesh could not have been unpleasing, for their faces are described as being oval and regular with aquiline noses.

In figure they were rather delicately moulded and usually of middle height.

Few of their tombs have remained, but their stone implements are found all over Britain, and beyond.

The only neolithic grave known in Devon is the dolmen or cromlech near Drewsteignton.

Not a single long-chambered barrow has been found either in Devon or Cornwall. If any previously existed they have disappeared through the stress of many centuries of cultivation and destruction.

That neolithic man visited Dartmoor is evident, for ground and polished celts have been found at Princetown, Walkham Head, Cosdon, Runnage, near Postbridge, and across the West Dart, opposite Huccaby House.

Stone hammers of the same period have been discovered under Crockern Tor and at Vitifer.

No sites of neolithic dwellings have been found on the Moor, and their relics are probably due to hunting expeditions, or to temporary summer occupation.

There is a preponderance of opinion that, as far as Britain is concerned, there was no period which could be described as a copper age. Objects in copper have been found in Britain, and some are recorded as appearing in Devon, but not under such conditions as to warrant a separate assigned age.

From the late neolithic condition the inhabitants of our island glided into the partial use of bronze.

It must, of course, be understood that there is no sharp line dividing the periods, for the use of stone overlapped the employment of bronze, just as this alloy ran well into the Iron Age.

It should also be borne in mind that the periods, known as stone, bronze, and iron, were not universal at the same time.

When Britain was emerging from the Stone Age, bronze had long been in use amongst more advanced communities in Europe.

The Tasmanians, who only disappeared within memory under contact with civilization, were living, before disturbance, in a palæolithic condition.

A very great step in early metallurgy was made when a small admixture of tin and copper was found to make an alloy which was far superior to either metal when used singly, for copper, whilst tough, is soft, and tin, though hard, is brittle. It must have been a master mind that first succeeded in alloying the two metals in such proportions as to produce bronze.

Where did the invention, if an invention it was, originate?

It has been suggested that an exploration of the virgin fields of the Far East may one day prove that the Chinese were in advance of all countries in the use of bronze, for in China both copper and tin abound.¹

¹ *Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Caesar*, p. 125. By Rice Holmes. Oxford, 1907.

It is quite possible that, like many other great discoveries, it was due to accident wherever it originated.

Professor Gowland has pointed out¹ that bronze can be produced by smelting copper and tin ores, or by smelting copper ores containing cassiterite (binocide of tin), and that if this be carried out in a primitive "hole-in-the-ground" furnace the tin alloys with the copper, and does not pass into the slag as it would do in a more modern and perfect furnace.

The mixture of ores may have been accidental or even experimentally designed, but however that might be the production of bronze marked an advance in culture which revolutionized mankind.

The oldest known piece of Egyptian bronze is supposed to possess an age of 3700 years B.C. There is a superb statue of Pepi I, sixth dynasty, about 3000 B.C., in the Cairo Museum, which illustrates in a most striking manner the high degree of excellence of the metal-workers of Egypt at that remote period.

It is life-size and of compound workmanship.

The bust, arms, and legs are made of copper plates, hammered, when hot, into shape, then welded and riveted at the joints without any trace of soldering. The face, hands, and feet are cast in bronze.

The head-dress was inlaid with lapis lazuli. The eyes are enamelled and give the mask a singularly life-like expression.

According to the late Sir John Evans, the Bronze Age commenced in remote and backward Britain about 1400 B.C., and coincident with this, or soon after, a new race of men descended on our island, it is supposed from Northern Europe.

The physical characteristics of these bronze-using invaders were the opposite of the neolithic race they found in Britain, for their skulls were short and round, with massive jaws, prominent brow ridges, and receding foreheads. Their appearance was apparently not prepossessing. Physically superior and armed with more effective weapons of bronze, the new-comers ousted and subdued the neolithic race, who either retreated inland or became the slaves of the conquerors.

In process of time the races intermingled, for the neo-

¹ Presidential Address, *Journal Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XXXVI.

lithic women must have been comely, and doubtless found favour with the invaders.

It is during the overlapping of the late neolithic and early bronze that interest in Dartmoor is concentrated, for the bulk of the stone remains on its surface appertain to that state of culture.

All the evidence obtained through exploration of the prehistoric graves on the Moor demonstrates that cremation was practised, a custom which is supposed to have commenced in Britain before the close of the purely Neolithic Age, and which it is surmised was introduced, together with round barrows, by a non-metal-using and intrusive alien race, who arrived before the advent of the round-headed bronze folk.

With the incoming of the latter cremation became general and, as far as Devon is concerned, almost universal.

The general aspect of Dartmoor in the Bronze Age was, doubtless, much as it is now, but in detail there was some difference.

There were stunted oaks in many of the valleys which are now covered with bogs. Turf-cutters come across oak as well as the remains of alder and furze, and hedge-nuts have been found deep down in the peat at Gawler Bottom, Postbridge.

An oak thicket formerly existed near Fice's Well, Princetown, and boles of the same kind of tree have been found in bogs at high elevations.

These were overwhelmed by bog growth.

Wistman's Wood is a remnant of the old Dartmoor thickets; here the dwarf trees, safe from such intrusion, are still growing in the boulder-strewn slope running up to Longaford and Littleford Tors.

There is little doubt that the boggy area of Dartmoor is subject to changes.

These occur from time to time, due not so much to any general variation in the rainfall, but to the drains, or channels, which are naturally formed in the bogs.

What circumstances induce the formation of draining channels is not quite clear; it may be the result of temporary droughts, or the cessation of work by bacteria—the tiny instruments which preserve the carbonaceous matter of bog vegetation and reduce it to peat.

It is clear that certain bogs on Dartmoor are at the present time being reduced in area by natural drainage.

Broad Marsh, near Postbridge, has visibly decreased within the past forty years ; areas which were then impassable can now be traversed by horsemen and, to a considerable extent, by carts.

Observant Moormen generally concur in this shrinkage, but are unable to account for it.

There is no reason to suppose that bogs were non-existent in the Bronze Age—indeed, the evidence of the position of the hut circles indicates the contrary.

None of these would have been built in boggy land ; they are usually found either on dry slopes on the commons and valleys which run up from the low country, or on the tracts of summer pasturage locally known as “lairs.”

There are instances where boggy ground has invaded hut-circle sites, but this alteration of surface is palpable and easily understood.

If there was much difference in climate between the present and the Bronze Age, it was in the direction of the latter being drier, but apparently it was not great ; for, according to eminent observers, the climate of Britain has not altered much for many centuries.

There are at the present time a very large number of hut circles on Dartmoor—an estimate of two thousand is not unreasonable, for about half of this number are indicated on the Ordnance Maps ; there were doubtless many more, for hundreds have been destroyed from time to time.

A large number have been explored, and the general results may be thus summarized.

The greater number have served as habitations, but a considerable total possessed no sign of human occupancy, and these are supposed to have been storehouses, or pens for domestic animals.

In the large settlement of Watern Oke one-third of the hut circles yielded no sign of charcoal, a sure indication when present of human residence.

The hut-circle dwellings are so numerous that it is more than doubtful whether they were all concurrently occupied.

It is possible that summer herdsmen made use of varying settlements, for although the foundations of the huts are so durable the superstructure, consisting of an easily

made roof of rushes, heather, or skins, could be quickly added.

That the occupants were pastoral is indicated by the "pounds," which either include the dwellings or lie detached close at hand.

Some of the settlements possess a ramification of walls connecting the huts one with the other—a good example of this is on Standon Down, Tavy Cleave.

The large number of hut circles on Dartmoor does not indicate a large permanent population, for if the subject be considered it becomes evident that the grazing area could not carry winter and summer any considerable number of human beings.

The population in the winter was strictly limited to the number of beasts which could be maintained on forage collected and stored during the summer.

Even to-day, with improved cultivation, roots and artificial food, the winter stock is small, and the limit of agricultural population, when the first census was taken, in March, 1801, only reached a little over two hundred persons in the Forest proper.

This was the modern limit with a vastly increased population in Devon and improved means of communication.

The summer population of Dartmoor has ever been in excess of the winter, and there is no doubt that this was the case in prehistoric times. Then, as now, the herdsmen of Devon drove their beasts to the Moor for summer grazing, returning to the lowlands in the autumn.

Summer migration, and the shifting of the grazing ground on the Moor, and the fact that the ruined hut circles cover an unknown period of pastoral occupancy, account for what at first appear to be indications of a huge population altogether in excess of the capabilities of the Moor for maintaining same.

The exploration of the hut circles has disclosed no evidence that the early folk were tanners, or smelted the alluvial tin ore of Dartmoor.

If streaming had been general at such an early period some evidence would have been discovered.

If such exists it can only be assumed that it lies buried under the debris of comparatively modern stream works, or in hut circles yet unexplored.

The latter is not very likely, as the exploration has

practically covered examples of single huts and settlements all over the granite area.

The most ancient "blowing" house is in Deep Swincombe, near Hexworthy; this, on exploration, yielded potsherds of the medieval type, probably as early as the tenth century.

The Romans were eager exploiters of mines; but although keen in their search for gold and lead in remote parts of Britain and in Wales, they never appeared to have troubled themselves about Dartmoor, although at Exeter, only some twenty miles away, they possessed an important station.

The same neglect appears as regards Cornwall—a county with undoubted evidence of a tinning industry going back to early times.

This is difficult to understand, for the Romans must have known that tin was abundant in the extreme western county.

One can only suggest that they obtained it second-hand, as far as Cornwall is concerned.

In the absence of any definite mining remains on Dartmoor of sufficient age, one is driven to the conclusion that the winning of tin in that district came after the Roman occupation.

The "finds" that have been made in Dartmoor hut circles are but few—flint implements, rubber stones, sherds of hand-made pottery (in two instances almost perfect cooking-pots), and pebble pot-boilers nearly compose the total. No bronze has been found in a hut circle, and no iron, excepting, of course, palpable modern intrusions.

The absence of bronze is not to be wondered at, for it was precious and carefully kept.

The lack of any iron object is significant, and its persistent absence, together with the character of the hut-circle pottery, indicates that these dwellings represent a period of culture when iron was unknown on Dartmoor, and bronze and stone—especially the latter—were the materials used for the fabrication of implements and weapons.

Iron is easily oxidized, but it cannot totally disappear—lumps of oxide would remain for a very long period.

It is true that Dartmoor was probably a remote and backward region in those days; but remembering that it

received herdsmen and flocks each summer, it could only be isolated in the same manner that it was, say, a century ago.

How much earlier than, say, 500 to 800 years B.C. (when iron is supposed to have been introduced) the bronze and stone-using people occupied the hut circles we cannot tell; probably a long way back, for we possess on Dartmoor sepulchral remains of considerable antiquity, even if compared with monuments in more favoured countries which possessed a high state of culture long previous to the time when Britain was yet plunged in the gloom of pre-historic times.

You are all familiar with the Dartmoor menhîrs, stone rows and "stone" circles, cairns and kistvaens, and you know that, generally speaking, they have something to do with the interment of the dead.

There is always an exception to the rule, and that is the solitary menhîr known as Beardown Man, near Devil's Tor, for this stands close to boggy land, and with no apparent connection with other remains.

The menhîr at Merivale, which stands in the centre of a small ruined circle, may seem to be another, but it is really a member of a group of monuments of a distinctly sepulchral character.

The exploration of the "stone" circles disclosed a definite floor of "caln," or subsoil, strewn with fragments of charcoal, and with interments outside the circle or within sight of same.

These "stone" circles may be the places for cremating the dead, or the site of the funeral feasts, or both—at any rate, they have some connection with burial observances.

That the people who committed the ashes of the dead to the kistvaen had some idea of a future life is demonstrated by the occurrence in the graves of articles useful in life, such as flint implements, small vessels of pottery, and in one instance an archer's wrist-guard. The evidence is feeble, but it exists.

The actual significance of the stone row is not at present known; when at all perfect it connects interments one with the other, or starting from a cairn or kistvaen, ends in a blocking-stone.

Some of the sepulchral monuments thus rapidly indicated are of considerable magnitude, and could only have been erected during a lengthened occupancy, whether

casual or permanent, of the region we now know as Dartmoor.

The best find made by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee was that of Fernworthy, where a previously undisturbed cairn yielded a small hand-made pottery vase of the food-vessel type, together with a fragment of bronze, a flint knife, and a horn dress-fastener.

Sir Norman Lockyer contends that the stone rows (there are over fifty of them on Dartmoor, pointing in all directions of the compass) were erected as observation stations by astronomer priests for the purpose of determining the proper season when seeds should be sown.

In addition, he contends that dolmens are really the huts of these mysterious beings, and that if burials took place in them, it was after the said priests had vacated them. As previously mentioned, the only existent dolmen near Dartmoor is that at Drewsteignton, which has a roof weighing some sixteen tons, supported on three upright stones, and enclosing a space of, say, six feet by five feet; this is all the area the priest had to live in, and unless his house was protected in some way, he had to exist in a very draughty residence.

In Finistère alone there are hundreds of dolmens, some above ground and some subterranean, and it has been amply demonstrated that these represent tribal or family ossuaries.

All the above-ground examples were covered by mounds, and there is no doubt that the Drewsteignton cromlech was so provided, and that it is of a similar character.

Any one who is familiar with Dartmoor will know that even now, beyond a very few acres in cultivation, and a larger area under meadow grass, its great bulk is the same to-day as it was thousands of years since.

No astronomer priests were wanted to direct the cultivation of mere patches on this great primeval waste.

The farmers of that day had accumulated experience as to the period when they should sow or gather their meagre crops, and they wanted no priestly guidance.

This is but an imperfect representation of Dartmoor during a time which may be measured by several centuries before our era. Remote as it was, and even somewhat remote as it still is, this sketch of Dartmoor is practically that of Devon during the corresponding period.

The prehistoric graves of the south-west of England, like the Yorkshire Wolds, have yielded but few articles of personal adornment; they were apparently the burial-places of persons of more humble circumstances. The prosperous people of the period lived further afield.

Graves in Wiltshire and Norfolk have yielded gold and amber beads, and bluish-green glass beads have been found in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.

In some parts of the north of England and Scotland kists and barrows have been prolific in ornaments.

Although there was apparently greater wealth and a corresponding higher state of culture outside Devon during the Bronze Age, the main conditions were the same. There was just the difference, as we have to-day, in a remote rural district as compared with a more populous centre.

No brief account of the state of culture in Southern Britain could be considered at all adequate unless some reference was made to Stonehenge—a magnificent ruin—beside which our monuments on Dartmoor appear quite pigmy in comparison.

In fact, they cannot be compared; for whilst Stonehenge may be claimed as a temple for the observation and veneration of the sun, we cannot assume that such feeble imitations as the stone circles of Dartmoor were either temples or astronomical stations.

An absorbing question is—when was Stonehenge built?

Some ten years since Sir Edmund Antrobus, the owner of the monument, decided, on the recommendation of the Society of Antiquaries, to re-erect the great “leaning stone,” which leant over the altar-stone at an angle of sixty-five degrees. It was a delicate and somewhat difficult operation, but was successfully carried out by Professor Gowland, with suitable engineering assistance. During the process of the work some excavation was necessary so that the great monolith should stand in concrete. This resulted in the following finds:—

Many flint implements, including roughly chipped axes with fairly sharp cutting edges, and hammer-stones much battered by use. In addition, hammer-stones of hard quartzite sarsen, weighing from one up to six pounds, and ponderous mauls of the same material, up to sixty-four pounds.

There is little doubt that these objects were the dis-

carded tools of the builders—implements used for the dressing of the surfaces of the sarsen monoliths composing the building—which, when done with, were thrown into the pit in which this particular specimen stood.

No bronze was found, and Professor Gowland guardedly placed the period of erection near the termination of the Neolithic Age, with an estimate of a probable date of 1800 years B.C.

Sir Norman Lockyer, on astronomical grounds, had, previously to this excavation, estimated the age at 1700 B.C.

Too much importance should not be given to the absence of bronze, for that alloy in early times must have been a precious metal, and the builders would not be likely to lose much of it when erecting; indeed, it is possible for Stonehenge to have been entirely constructed without the use of a single metal tool.

As previously stated, the late Sir John Evans placed the commencement of the Bronze Age in Britain at 1400 B.C. Dr. Oscar Montelius carries it back much further—even beyond the estimate of the age of the construction of Stonehenge by Professor Gowland.

Nothing short of a careful and thorough exploration of the ruin would settle its age in anything approaching a satisfactory manner. One thing is certain—it is of great antiquity, whether built before or after the advent of bronze.

It is well cared for by its owner, but still it is in private hands, and might suffer if such ownership was changed.

In any other country in Europe such a unique monument would be either owned or protected by the State.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the age of the Dartmoor monuments, and reduce such to measurement of years, but it is reasonable to assume that many of them were built in the Bronze Period, and whether early or late they must possess an antiquity of at least 3000 years. Some of them may be far older.

It is evident from this brief and imperfect sketch that the people of South and South-Western Britain had attained to a certain level of culture, say, 1500 to 1600 years before our era.

They lived far removed from the superior civilization of more favoured climes. If there was distant trading of any sort, either direct or through intermediaries, such intercourse appears to have had but little effect.

Britain was beyond the pale of influence of the great power on the Nile.

Whilst the people of Britain were living in the condition so rapidly described, Egypt was passing through its zenith.

Thothmes III, the great warrior king, had lived and died, and the land of Egypt was filled with slaves and much treasure, due to his conquests in Western Asia. Of Britain this king could have known nothing.

The opinion that the Phœnicians traded with our island for tin at this early period rests on the slenderest evidence—so slender that some competent authorities decline to admit that any exists.

It is more likely that the Egyptians obtained this metal from the Far East; for although the use of bronze in Egypt goes back to a remote period, it recedes to a remoter one still in China.

The influence of ancient Egypt was extended south and east—it crept westward as far as Malta.

From Thothmes III back to Menes, the first dynastic king, is a long period, probably as much as 3000 years, and yet, at that far-away time, Egypt had a superior civilization, when the inhabitants of Britain were in all the primitive conditions appertaining to a neolithic condition.

How long, previous to this first king appearing in history, this civilization existed is unknown—it was doubtless built up during centuries of progress.

In directing your attention to the state of Egypt, and that of Britain during the same approximate period, there is no necessity to deal with the temples and other great monuments on the Nile and contrast them with, say, Stonehenge, nor to refer to the history and literature of that ancient country.

All that one need do is to select one or two instances as illustrations of the position of Egypt at a time when the people of Britain could only just see the glimmer of the dawn of civilization.

Thothmes III had a son by a negro princess, who grew up to be a mighty man of valour; he was named Maherpra—the lion on the battlefields. In 1899 Loret discovered his tomb in the Biban-el-Moluk, Thebes. It had never been previously disturbed, and the whole contents were transported to and placed on exhibition in the Cairo Museum.

There is a large sarcophagus of wood, nearly ten feet

long, covered with pitch and decorated with figures and inscriptions in gold.

Inside was a huge mummiform coffin, which never contained the mummy. This was found in another of gilt wood, and the supposition is that he was thus doubly provided for in case he should want a change.

He was furnished with a fine wooden chest, covered with pitch, mounted on a sledge with the funerary figures and legends drawn with a gold varnish—this contained the canopic vases or receptacles for the entrails of the deceased.

In addition, there are terra-cotta and alabaster vases in great variety of form, and most of them still sealed up, containing what remains of the fats and perfumes poured into them at the time of the burial.

Wooden boxes containing provisions for Maherpra—ducks, pigeons, cutlets, haunches of game and beef, all mummified and wrapped in linen, and large jars still sealed, containing the remnants of the perfumes and salts used in embalming.

An interesting example of the Egyptian idea of life springing from death was found in the tomb. On a low bedstead coarse linen had been stretched, seeds of wheat or barley were placed in such a manner as to resemble the mummified figure of Osiris. The seeds were kept moist until they sprouted, and on reaching a height of a few inches the growth was flattened down and the whole artificially dried.

One case in the Museum contains the finest objects of the tomb outfit of Maherpra. There are his quivers—two of them—of embossed leather, the sporting arrows for same, tipped with hard wood or flint, two pink leather collars of his favourite dog, remains of a funeral bouquet, and some bread with plenty of bran in it. What we should call a Standard loaf.

In order that his Ka, i.e. his bodily spirit, might have some distraction, a complete draught-board in wood and ivory, containing thirty squares, and a set of thirteen playing pieces in white and blue glaze, were placed in the tomb.

His articles of personal adornment were not forgotten. Bracelets of ebony, inlaid with metal or glass; a clasp of gold and polychrome enamel in the shape of a half-blown lotus flower; anklets in blue enamel, and necklaces of coloured glass beads.

There are also a fine blue glaze bowl, small terra-cotta pots, and a beautiful vase of coloured glass with a turquoise-blue ground, its neck still wrapped around with linen, and yet containing some perfume.

A copy of the *Book of the Dead* was buried with Maherpra—written in hieroglyphics with black and red ink, and decorated with vignette portraits of the dead prince. He is depicted as a mulatto with woolly hair, and is dressed in a short skirt with the triangular apron, and over this is a transparent tunic with short sleeves. His mummy, which is in good preservation, confirms the accuracy of the artist.

The contents of the tomb of Maherpra convey a vivid impression of the state of culture existing in Egypt some 3500 years ago. Even so long since the Egyptians were skilled workers in metal, glass, and faience. Some of the objects found in the tomb would do credit to, and indeed could hardly be excelled by any art-producing centre of the present day.

The contents of this tomb are by no means unique—there are other exhibits in the Cairo Museum which cast it wholly in the shade.

It has been selected as a contrast with the state of Britain during the Bronze Period; first, because the tomb when found was inviolate; and secondly, because whilst having no Pharaoh in Britain, the position of Maherpra, as a semi-prince and important Court official, might be considered to more closely correspond to the status of the Bronze Age chieftains in our own country.

Yet one cannot refrain from saying something about one of the Pharaohs, for your President was fortunate enough to recently visit on several occasions the excavations which have lately taken place on the site of the palace of Amenhotep III, the Memnon of the Greeks, the original of the Colossi, the husband of his best-beloved Tiye and the father of Akhnaton, the most remarkable of all the rulers of Egypt.

Directly a Pharaoh ascended the throne his first thoughts were to provide himself with a suitable tomb, and then to see what he could do to glorify the gods. We are not now concerned with either of these aspirations; we are familiar with the royal tombs, and with the great temples of Egypt.

Whilst nothing could exceed the magnificence and the enduring character of the temples, the visitor to Egypt

is puzzled to know where, amidst all this splendour, the great Pharaoh lived.

At the temple of Medinet Habou there is a royal lodge at the entrance of the fore-court, known as the pavilion of Rameses III.

It contained lodgings for the Pharaoh, and is built after the model of a Syrian fortress.

It cannot have served as a residence, but rather as retiring-rooms when the King visited the temple. His palace was situated hard by, but any remains have disappeared, and have been covered up with later buildings of mud brick which are now a heap of ruins.

The palace of Amenhotep III lay about one mile south of Medinet Habou, just on the edge of the desert.

The site was partially explored in 1880 by Grébaut, again taken in hand by Mr. Newbury in 1900, and finally laid bare and planned in all its detail during the past two years by the New York Museum at the cost of Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

These various explorations enable us to see how the Pharaoh was housed, and, considering the magnificence of the temples, one is struck with the moderate character of this royal residence of one of the most illustrious sovereigns of the eighteenth dynasty.

Amenhotep III does not appear to have been a great conqueror; for apparently he undertook no great wars after the Ethiopian Campaign, which took place in the fifth year of his reign, when he was twenty-one years of age.

The supremacy of Egypt was acknowledged abroad, so his energies went in the direction of peaceful development at home, commercial extension, and the cultivation of the arts.

He was a great builder.

His activities in this direction are visible in the temples of Karnak and Luxor. The great temple he erected behind the Colossi has disappeared, and so has a most perfect and beautiful example which Amenhotep erected on the island of Elephantine.

This Pharaoh was the first to prepare his tomb out of sight of the Nile. He selected a wild and desolate gorge in the desert, and hewed out hundreds of feet of galleries in the limestone for his sepulchre, a new departure followed for many centuries by succeeding monarchs.

The whole of the ground plan of the palace of Amen-hotep III is now visible, and consists of a great number of comparatively small apartments covering some four acres.

The walls were of sun-dried brick, plastered inside and decorated with frescoes of brilliant colouring.

There is a large throne-room with a dais, and fair-sized apartments for the King and Queen, bath-rooms and numerous smaller rooms for the suite in attendance—for servants, artisans, and slaves.

Scoriæ of coloured pastes and enamels indicate the location of the glass-makers, and the whole site was sprinkled with potsherds in blue and buff, with fragments of cups rendering the calyx of a full-blown lotus flower, drinking-vessels representing a pond filled with aquatic plants and fishes, flower vases, amulets, scarabs, brilliantly coloured beads, porcelain rings and gold rings set with gems, and bracelets. All most beautifully made, and fragmentary as they mostly are, they fill the mind with longing to recover some perfect specimens so as to appreciate the original loveliness of the work of the clever artificers whom the Pharaoh employed in and about his royal villa.

Whilst the general appearance of the palace must have been much after the style of the fellaheen dwellings of to-day, the bulk of the rooms were more spacious, with highly decorated interior walls and ceilings. Vultures with outspread wings and flocks of birds decorate the latter, and conventional representations of the lotus and sacred emblems the former.

In the vicinity of the palace were beautiful gardens, irrigated from the Nile, with a large lake on which Amen-hotep and his well-beloved Tiye took their rest and pleasure in the cool of the evening in a magnificently appointed dahabiyeh, which was called Aton-gleams, attended by musicians and all that appertained to the luxury of a brilliant Court.

There is every reason to suppose that Akhnaton was born in this palace. In some respects the most distinguished monarch that ever sat on the throne of Egypt—a king who attempted to lead his people in the worship of an Almighty Deity, who abolished all human and animal sacrifices, and treated his prisoners, slaves, and those under him in a humane manner.

All this luxury and splendour of Amenhotep the Magni-

ificent, and his Queen Tiyi the Beautiful, was being enjoyed in a highly civilized and contented Egypt about 1400 years B.C., when we in Britain had either just entered, or had not long enjoyed, the advent or use of bronze.

We are rightly proud of Stonehenge, but when we compare it with the monuments of Egypt—some of them going back to a very remote period—we can but consider it insignificant.

One has only to gaze on the Great Pyramid, built simply as a tomb by Khufu nearly 6000 years ago, to realize the massive ingenuity of a people who were then far advanced on the path of civilization.

It is not only the great works of the early Egyptians that strike one almost with awe—one can realize their consummate cleverness in smaller objects.

In the Cairo Museum is a seated figure of Men-Kau-Ra, the Pharaoh who built the third pyramid at Giza about 3600 years B.C. It is hewn out of diorite, an exceedingly hard stone, and, considering the obdurate character of the material, is well executed—the head and bust would do credit to a skilled sculptor of to-day.

It is puzzling to explain how such work was executed.

Iron was either unknown, or not in use, bronze was useless, so Egyptologists fall back on copper, and presume that chisels of this metal were, by some unexplainable method, so hardened as to render them effective.

Where time was of no object much might have been done by rubbing, but even then preliminary tool-work was necessary.

There is another diorite statue in the Museum—that of Khafrā, the builder of the second pyramid.

This is even finer than that of Men-Kau-Ra, for it is modelled with much delicacy and skill, and the seated figure is full of the grandeur of repose and strength.

Of even finer work are the statues of Prince Rahotpu and his wife, the Princess Nofrit—in this case the material is limestone, painted in water-colour.

According to Maspero, on no other statue yet discovered in Egypt is there so subtle and exquisite rendering of the modelling of the neck and bosom under the light garment with which Nofrit is clothed.

These instances of skill and advanced civilization could be multiplied many times.

Time will not permit of further examples.

The few instances selected are sufficient to bring home to our minds the advanced state of culture existing in the valley of the Nile whilst we in Britain were in the Stone Age; and yet a higher degree of civilization when we had left that primitive condition behind us, and were commencing the use of bronze.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

*TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT of the Committee — consisting of
Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. G.
M. Doe, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs.
Radford (Secretary) Mrs. Troup, and Mr. H. B. S.
Woodhouse.*

Edited by MRS. RADFORD, Honorary Secretary.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

THERE has been a gap in our Folk-lore reports, partly owing to the difficulty of finding fresh material in our increasingly matter-of-fact age, and partly to emphasize our loss of all that rendered the reading of the Report of the Folk-lore Committee so delightful. The cheerful face, that let no glint of humour pass unnoticed, and the Devon voice and accent that made the stories so real and actual, can never be repeated. Still, the Committee has tried to carry on its work, and some of its members have sent in notes, mostly culled from the daily newspaper, instead of from the mouths of the people, but interesting, as showing how old beliefs still linger, even in the twentieth century.

It is to be hoped that other members of the Association will help the Committee by sending any scraps of folk-lore that come under their notice.

ALLEGED WITCHCRAFT.

STRANGE STORY FROM MORCHARD BISHOP.

Allegations of witchcraft were made at Crediton County Court on Tuesday in a case in which Edith Patten, a single woman, residing with her aged father at Lapford, was

sued by George Ford, grocer, of the Green, Morchard Bishop, for £2 17s. 0½d. for goods supplied.

Defendant admitted the debt, but told an extraordinary story respecting plaintiff's wife. She read a written statement to the effect that on 6 December she was shopping at Mr. Ford's, when Miss Vera Ford, Mrs. Ford's daughter, brought a cup of cocoa and gave it to her mother, who placed it on the counter, telling her (defendant) to drink it; it would warm her and do her good. Defendant said she was feeling quite well and comfortable at the time. Mrs. Ford then got a few biscuits and placed them on a biscuit-tin cover, and walked inside the counter, placing the cocoa before her, again asking her to drink it. Defendant gave the same reply, and Mrs. Ford looked somewhat confused, and her lips were moving. Presently Mrs. Ford spoke aloud, and said, "Stir it up." Defendant took a spoon and did so. Mrs. Ford said, "Go in, go in," when defendant was drinking the liquid, and Vera Ford said:

"Make them hot, make them swell, make them thin, walk them away, and work them away. Put it in the arms and in the legs, and in the feet. Put it in the face; fill up with neuralgia, toothache, and more. Put it inside to do good, and put it in, in dry weather, to do good. Her have drank it. Her have drank it. Very well, and don't know what her have dranked, and will go to her grave. Who her got will think her faint."

Defendant said to Mrs. Ford, "It would not do for you to indulge every one with a cup of cocoa who came to shop, Mrs. Ford." Mrs. Ford replied, "I could not you, if any one was here, nor yet if it had not been dinner-time. Now you have dranked this you won't go back Calves Bridge way. You won't leave it very long before you come up again. There will be some little thing you will want." Defendant replied, "No, Mrs. Ford, I shall not be coming up for a fortnight." Then Mrs. Ford's daughter said, "We did not ought to have given it to her, now, if she is not coming for a fortnight." Seeing a Morchard Bishop labourer coming, Mr. Ford said to his daughter, "You might just as well put away the cup." The tradesman entered the shop. As defendant was leaving she heard Miss Vera Ford say, "Doing good." The tradesman said, "Doing somebody else good. You" (Miss V. Ford) "should have dranked that." Mr. Ford said, "You won't say anything about it." Defendant went home, and in the

evening she became very hot and was very thirsty, so that she drank three quarts of tea, and half a breakfast-cup of vinegar. She felt very queer, and got very faint and funny. Her face felt like wax, and she thought she was dying. She still continued to be very hot, and went to Mrs. Ford on Tuesday 10 December last year, and asked her what she gave her in the cocoa to make her throat hot. Mrs. Ford said, "You did not have any cocoa." Defendant said, "What was it you gave me ; poison ? And what was in the petroleum ?" Mrs. Ford said, "I don't keep poison, you nasty hussy, you nasty faggot. You leave my shop. Dare you ever come in again !" Defendant said, "I will go to the police for you." Defendant went to P.C. Phillips and told him what had happened, and showed him a bottle of petroleum she had bought at the same time. He agreed that the liquid did not look like petroleum, as petroleum should be white.

Defendant proceeded to say that Mrs. Ford had done her very serious harm. She was getting thinner every day.

His Honour told defendant there was nothing to prevent her bringing an action against anybody if she thought she could maintain it. He strongly advised her, before doing so, to consult a solicitor of position, and let him go into the facts, and take the best advice he could on the matter. It seemed an extraordinary story that she told them. She had much better take good advice before commencing any proceedings.

His Honour asked Mrs. Ford if she objected to answering a question. Mrs. Ford replied that she did not.

Mrs. Ford having been sworn, the Judge asked her, Did you give anything to this defendant to drink ?

Mrs. Ford : A cup of cocoa, sir.

Did you say what she alleges you said to her ?

Defendant (interposing) : You said : "Stir it up."

Mrs. Ford said the defendant had brought similar charges against other people in the neighbourhood, adding : "And I am not the only person she has said things about. She has said that the people at Lapford put something in the butter."

Mr. Ford (to defendant) : Did you not say your aunt had witched you ?

Defendant : No. I have not named such a thing.

Mrs. Ford : It is a trumped-up thing.

Mr. Ford : It is a lot of lies from beginning to end.

Defendant : I want you to own up to what you have given me, and hurt me. If I had not received an injury from your shop I should have been dealing there until this day.

His Honour : Do you suggest that they gave you some poisonous stuff ?

Defendant : I don't know whether it was in the cocoa or in the words.

His Honour : Do you think they bewitched you ?

Defendant : I don't believe in that. I am gradually getting thinner and thinner.

His Honour said it was impossible for him to form any opinion, and he thought defendant ought to consult the very best lawyer on the matter. There was no defence to the debt. If defendant had counter-claimed they could have gone into the matter.

Defendant : I don't deny the debt.

His Honour suggested that defendant should pay off the debt in monthly instalments, but she intimated that she would go to the bank and settle the debt at once.

His Honour, replying to defendant, said he could not adjourn the case for defendant to commence an action. She might have put in a counter-claim, and had failed to do so.

Crediton Chronicle, 12 December, 1908.

The Registrar of the Crediton County Court states this report to be perfectly accurate.

G. M. D.

POWERS OF ELECTRICITY.

REMARKABLE BOVEY TRACEY CASE.

At Newton Abbot yesterday, before Mr. A. J. Murrin (chairman), Dr. J. W. Ley, Col. Bradford, and Mr. H. A. Bentinck, Richard Clarke, pottery employé, of Bovey Tracey, who had his left eye bandaged, was summoned by John Payne, labourer, to show cause why he should not be bound over to find sureties to keep the peace.

Mr. J. H. Hutchings, for complainant, said he went in bodily fear of defendant. The parties were before the Bench nearly two years ago, and the matter had now become somewhat serious. Defendant was either

suffering from very serious delusions or some kind of delusion occasioned by drink, because he had in his head the idea that complainant was able to exercise an unnatural influence over him by the aid of some mysterious electrical or musical instrument, and he had said on many occasions that, if he could get complainant alone, he would murder him. Defendant had also expressed to complainant's mother his sorrow that he must kill complainant because he threw electrical powers over him. It was difficult to know exactly what could be done under these circumstances. Defendant was either mad or very wicked. If he was mad there was a place for him, and if he was wicked there was another, but there was no doubt that unless in some way or another defendant was put under restraint something serious would occur. The parties lived near one another, and on 7 January complainant was going home, when he met defendant, who threatened to "do" for him that night. Complainant said nothing and went on. Later in the day complainant's mother was standing by her door, when defendant passed and told her that, on account of the annoyance he had to put up with owing to complainant's unnatural power, he must "do" for him.

Defendant caught hold of complainant by the throat, and complainant's mother and wife jumped at defendant and made him release his hold, defendant receiving the injury to his eye through being pushed up against something hard. But for the pluck of complainant's old mother and his wife he might have been seriously injured. Mr. Hutchings suggested that defendant should not be bound over in his own recognizances only, but should also be required to find a substantial surety to keep the peace. If he did not find such a surety he would go to a place where he would be medically examined. If his delusions were the effects of drink, he would be put in a place where the supply of this would be cut off from him. This delusion as to the power of one man over another was a very bad sign.

Complainant said defendant had molested him nearly every week, and threatened him because of his "powers of electricity." He had given defendant no cause for this. Defendant was under the influence of drink at the time of the assault.

Complainant's wife gave corroborative evidence, and said defendant had threatened her with a hatchet.

Elizabeth Payne, complainant's mother, said in August last defendant said he would kill her son because the latter had an electric battery with which he was sending electricity down into his boots. She told defendant that if he would come with her she would see if her son had an electric battery. Defendant then took a small india-rubber doll out of his pocket and said there was poison in it, and he pricked the doll with a pin and said poison was coming out of it. On 5 September defendant told witness he would be in better health if her son did not use his battery upon him so that he could not sleep day or night, and that he intended to kill him that night. In consequence of this witness got three men to guard her son. At the time of the assault, after threatening to murder her son, defendant jumped at him and caught him by the throat, whereupon witness jumped at defendant and pushed him against the wall, and this was how he sustained the injury to his eye.

P.C. Finch said complainant and his wife complained to him of having been assaulted by Clarke, and about the same time defendant said he had been struck in the eye (which was bleeding) by complainant with a hammer. Witness afterwards saw complainant's mother, who said no hammer was used. Payne had complained to witness of Clarke many times. He (P.C. Finch) had known Clarke for twelve years, and during the last two years he had complained to him on several occasions of Payne having an electric battery, which he kept in his house, adding that when he (Clarke) was at work in the pottery, Payne turned his battery upon him and caused fumes to rise around him, which caused a choking sensation. Witness made a report of this, and Mr. Clemas, relieving officer, came out about the matter, but, as Payne and his relatives then said they were not afraid of Clarke, no action was taken. In December last Clarke complained to him of Payne buying mercury and other ingredients at the chemist's, which had caused him annoyance, and he asked witness to warn the chemist not to supply Payne with any more of these things. Clarke was perfectly sober when he made this statement. He had been a very heavy drinker ever since witness had known him, but he had not drunk much during the last two years. Witness had never had any knowledge of Clarke having had delirium tremens or anything of that kind.

For the defence, Eliza Clarke, wife of defendant, said she saw Payne strike her husband in the eye with a hammer, after he had said he would give him his death-blow.

George Mountford was also called by defendant, but he only said he saw Payne running away from Clarke, and that he knew nothing about the alleged assault.

Defendant stated that Payne struck him with the hammer.

The Bench bound defendant over to keep the peace for six months in his own recognizances of £10, telling him that if he failed to keep the peace he would render himself liable to be sent to prison for a month. He was also ordered to pay the costs, 19s. 6d.

A cross-summons was then heard, in which Payne was summoned for assaulting Clarke.

Clarke repeated his statement that Payne struck him with a hammer.

Mr. Hutchings : What is it you complain about the electric battery ?—I have made no complaints ; that is all over. I have never made complaints about any battery.

Did you not make complaints to P.C. Finch ?—I did not complain that Payne had used the electric battery on me. I thought so then, but I have not thought so now for a long time.

Did you not ask P.C. Finch to speak to the chemist ?—I told him if he went to the chemist to ask him to stop it. I don't remember how this affected me at the time.

Clarke's wife also repeated her statement that Payne struck her husband with a hammer.

Mr. Hutchings submitted that the magistrates could not believe this evidence, and asked them to dismiss the case.

The case was dismissed, Clarke being ordered to pay an additional 8s. 6d. costs.

Western Morning News, 18 January, 1911.

The remarkable case heard at Newton Abbot Police Court yesterday, in which a Bovey Tracey potter was summoned by a labourer of the same village to find sureties, shows how, in spite of modern education, the strangest delusions may still prevail in the minds of ignorant and superstitious people. In the country districts of Italy and Spain the belief in the "malocchio," the "evil eye" of mediæval superstition, is still rampant,

and we are not sure that in some of the remoter villages of Cornwall it may not be possible to find people who still believe in the possibility of being "ill-wished" or "pixie-led." All these superstitions are of the same character as the delusions which beset the Bovey potter, who was bound over to keep the peace at Newton Abbot yesterday, and who no doubt firmly believed that the complainant in the case had exercised a mysterious and malignant power over him. To say that people holding such delusions are insane would be a harsh conclusion. Frequently they are quite capable in all the ordinary relations of life, but upon this one point they seem obsessed by an apparently invincible conviction of the existence of some occult power malignantly wielded to their detriment. We ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at this when we recall the fact that the belief in witchcraft was general in the United Kingdom in the seventeenth century, that as late as 1722 a witch was burnt in Scotland by judicial sentence, and that even in 1863 a poor old Frenchman died as the consequence of being ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, Essex; that in 1875 an old woman named Ann Turner was killed as a witch by a half-witted man in Warwickshire, and that even as recently as 1895 a young woman was burnt as a witch in Tipperary with the full consent of her husband and family! Popular superstitions die hard, and this belief in the supernatural powers of some individuals to bring occult and malignant powers to bear upon neighbours or enemies is evidently one of the most tenacious of life amongst them, and defies even the powers of the Board schools to banish it from the minds of the ignorant and superstitious.

Western Morning News, 19 January, 1911.

H. B. S. W.

BUCKFASTLEIGH BOUNDS.

A large number of tenants of the Earl of Macclesfield met at the Rowden Cross on Saturday to beat the bounds of the Manors of Buckfastleigh, Brook, Button, Mainbow, and Holne Bozom. The last beat was on 17 July, 1902.

After being photographed, a start was made at 9 a.m., in a westerly direction, through hedge and ditch, to New Bridge, where the party were joined by Mr. Frost, repre-

senting the Hon. R. Dawson. At the east corner of Odey Bridge meadow they crossed a road leading to Holne, where a large bondstone was found. Three of the youngest boys of the company stood on their heads on this bondstone and were presented with new copper coins, and a general scramble for pence and halfpence took place. A thick drizzling rain came on, and a very woe-begone party they looked as they travelled up by the right side of the stream outside of Scorrilton Down hedge to a bondstone, and then to Sitting Down End. Here they found a cart laden with welcome refreshments. Tracks were then made for the moor, over which was hanging a thick, heavy rain mist. At Bourne's Pit they were joined by the representatives of the "Duchy," Mr. A. E. Barrington, of Princetown, the steward, and his reeve, Coaker, with two others. At "Peter on the Mount," 1692 feet above the sea-level, another bondstone was reached, and the youngsters' heads were again bumped and their pockets made heavier by coppers. At the outer Puper's Rock the moor was very boggy, and one of the horsemen was thrown, owing to his horse getting into a deep water-hole, but no damage occurred to horse or rider. After refreshments and a rest at Wallaford Down, racing was indulged in, the chief event being a horse race, which Mr. W. Rogers' Miss Marsh won easily. There were also foot races. Another start was then made, and Rowden Cross was again reached at about 7 p.m. Here again refreshments were served, and coppers scrambled for. In conclusion the Steward, Mr. A. Mitchellmore, thanked all those who had "beaten the bounds," and three hearty cheers for the King concluded the day's work. It was estimated that the total distance covered was nearly thirty miles.

Western Morning News, 2 August, 1909.

The ancient custom of "driving Hatherleigh Moor" for cattle, was carried out by the bailiff (Mr. H. Cudmore) and his men on Tuesday morning, and fees from seventy-two "pot-boilers" were collected.

Western Morning News, 18 August, 1910.

DEVONSHIRE CUSTOMS.

SIR,—Your London Correspondent seems to doubt the truth of what has appeared in the *Treasury* re some Devonshire customs. As no one else has taken up the cudgels in favour of the writer in that monthly, I do so.

The “stretcher (or stratcher) forth” (who is evidently referred to, though the name is misspelt in the *Western Morning News*) is well known to readers of old registers and churchwardens’ accounts in North Devon, and only a few years ago, when officiating at a funeral at Little Torrington, the “stretcher forth” walked before the coffin.

HENRY H. HARVEY.

Abbot’s Bickington, 7 July.

Western Morning News, 9 July, 1910.

PRETTY MAID OF HOLSWORTHY.

A UNIQUE BEQUEST.

On Monday, at the opening of St. Peter’s Fair, Holsworthy, the sum of £2 10s. was handed to the “pretty maid” for the year, in accordance with the bequest of Rev. Thomas Merrick. This year’s recipient was Miss Ethel Risdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Risdon, of North Road, Holsworthy, and she is the fourth of the family to receive the gift. The selection was made by a sub-committee of the Speccott’s Charity trustees, consisting of Rev. T. S. Kendall, Messrs. H. Higgs and C. Wickett. Following is an extract of the will relating to the bequest :—

“Also, I give in like manner to the said society the further sum of £100 in the said new £3 10s. annuities in trust to pay the dividends, £3 10s. annually, to the churchwardens of the parish of Holsworthy, in the county of Devon, who shall, on the Monday following, openly give £2 10s. of that sum to the young single woman resident in that parish, being under the age of thirty, and generally esteemed by the young as the most handsome and most noted for her quietness and attendance at church.”

The will was proved on 21 June, 1841. The presenta-

tion was made in the church porch at noon, when many people assembled to witness the proceedings.

Under the same will 5s. should be given every year to the spinster over sixty years of age "who is noted for like virtues, and is not in receipt of parish pay." Spinsters of the specified age being very scarce at Holsworthy, this presentation very rarely takes place, but it is understood the committee have succeeded this year in finding a suitable candidate for the gift, and the presentation will take place to-day. The last recipient of the gift was a Miss Mason, of Staddon.

By the afternoon the pleasure fair was in full swing.

Western Morning News, 13 July, 1910.

H. B. S. W.

A DEVONSHIRE SAYING.

"When you've finished tea put the cup upside down, and the first that turns it up will be master." G. M. D.

MANATON CROSS.

In the Eighth Report of our Committee (1885) is an account of the Churchyard Cross at Manaton, sent by the Rev. R. C. Douglas, Rector.

"In the churchyard of Manaton, near the church door, the base of an old granite cross may be seen. The following account of the destruction of the upper portion has been given me: 'In days gone by it was the custom at funerals to carry the corpse three times round the cross before taking it into the church. The Rector wishing to stop this practice, used all his powers of remonstrance and persuasion in vain. He at last determined to destroy the cross, and accordingly one night it disappeared. No trace of it was to be found, and the secret was so well kept that no one from that day to this has been able to discover what became of it.' " R. C. D.

Mr. William Crossing in his *Stone Crosses of the Dartmoor Borders* (1892), pages 131-2, corroborates this on the evidence of "William Durgess, sexton for forty-two years . . . who remembered the searchings for the missing cross. It was thought that it might have been buried, and all likely spots were carefully probed, the result being nought

but disappointment. The Rector had done his work too well."

The Rector alluded to was the Rev. J. C. Carwithen, "instituted in 1841, remained in the parish until 1848, the eighth Rector of that name."

The present Rector of Manaton, the Rev. J. C. D. Sanders, writes under date 19 June, 1911: "The old cross was accidentally discovered, now about a year or more ago, by Mr. Aggett, of Chagford. He was engaged in repairing the church bells, and, taking a morning walk, the 'cross' cut in the stone at the top caught his eye. It formed the foundation of the wall, crossing a brook, about quarter of a mile from the church. He reported it to me, and I had it removed and replaced in its old socket. The former Rector protested against the custom you speak of, but in vain, so he had it taken down. Who placed it where I have described, I do not know. The old custom you name has never been renewed. The cross has one arm cut or dropped off."

Mr. Sanders very kindly enclosed a photograph of the old cross.

E. L. R.



OLD CROSS, MANATON.

REPORT ON DEVONSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—*To face p. 74.*

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE VERBAL
PROVINCIALISMS.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. C. H. Laycock, the Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, the Rev. O. J. Reichel, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mrs. Rose-Troup; Mr. C. H. Laycock and the Rev. O. J. Reichel being joint Secretaries—for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language, not included in the lists published in the Transactions of the Association.

Edited by CHARLES H. LAYCOCK.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

OWING to the abnormally large number of contributions sent in last year, your Committee, in order not to exceed the limit of space allowed for the printing of their Report, were constrained to withhold about one-half of these. Their present Twenty-fourth Report largely consists of these, but a considerable amount of fresh material has since come to hand.

Your Committee feel it would be ungracious to close this Report without affectionate reference to their old friend Dr. Brushfield, who, since their last meeting, has gone to his rest, after a long life full of useful work. He had been a member of your Committee for over twenty years, and had sent in many valuable contributions during that time. The Rules and Regulations of the Committee were reprinted with the Twenty-second Report, in 1909, *Trans.*, Vol. XLI; but should any member not have

a copy, the Editor will be glad to supply him with one on his application.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Each provincialism is placed within inverted commas, and the whole contribution ends with the initials of the observer. All remarks following the initials are Editorial.

The full address of each contributor is given below, and it must be understood that he or she only is responsible for the statements bearing his or her initials.

CONTRIBUTORS.

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H. S. = Miss Helen Saunders, 95 East Street, South Molton.

G. D. W. = Gerald D. Woollcombe, Cranmere, Newton Abbot.

“A-CROOK = hooked. ARM-A-CROOK = arm-in-arm. ‘He meet ‘em full butt walkin’ arm-a-crook.’ Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 17 July, 1909. R. P. C.”

More usually *arm-in-crook*.

The word *crook* in Devonshire always takes the place of the literary English *hook*, which latter is used in the dialect only for an implement, such as a *bill-hook* for chopping wood, or a *paring-hook* for trimming hedges, etc.

"APPLE-DRANE = a wasp. 'The baby bin sting'd by a appledrain.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 14 Aug., 1909. R. P. C."

Very common still, though "*wapse*" is taking its place among the "educated" who think it vulgar to use provincialisms. The spelling *apple-drane* is correct; it is no doubt really *apple-drone*, but drone is always *drane*, or rather *dreän*, in the dialect.

That it should be written *apple-drain*, as in the above example, because, as some say, the insect drains the apples of their juice, is too far-fetched; besides which the pronunciation *dreän* is against this theory, as drain is pronounced *draain* in the dialect, not *dreän*.

Hal. has *apple-drone*, a wasp. West.

"ARTFUL = clever at looking after oneself. 'Er's a artful maid.' This does not mean a cunning or designing girl, in the way in which the word is used in literary English; but one who is able to prevent herself being imposed upon. Perhaps the literary use of 'artful,' as implying something of reproach, arises from a similar degeneration as that of 'knave' from *knabe*, a boy; and as of 'cunning' itself, which in the Yorkshire dialect is still an adjective of approbation. 'She's a cunning woman, she's worked that trimming fine and neat.' C. E. L."

The word *artful* is often used, simply in the sense of clever, intelligent. 'He's a artful little feller vor he's age,' was said to me by the proud father of a little boy of seven; he meant simply that the child was wonderfully intelligent for his age.

"BAZZOMED = turning brown. Servant, middle-aged, at Torquay, of a bruise: 'He's a little bit bazzomed.' 'What is bazzomed?' I asked. 'Oh, turnin' brown.' 'But why is turning brown called bazzomed?' 'Oh, 'tis a ole-fashioned way o' spaikin'.' C. E. L."

This is a very interesting word. Its history is as follows :—

The plant broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) has for many centuries been used for making besoms, locally pronounced "bizzums," and so the plant itself has come to be known by that name, "bizzum."

From a similar use, viz. that of making besoms, the various species of heath, principally *Erica cinerea*, have also received the name of the article manufactured from them ; but in the case of the heath plant, the usual pronunciation is "bazzam," possibly to distinguish it from "bizzum" as applied to the broom plant.

Now the colour of the flowers of the heath is usually a rich purple-red, hence the application of the name to a bruise.

People of the farmer class, especially the women, if much exposed to the sun and wind, often have very red, almost purple, complexions ; and this is called "bazzam-chucked," i.e. with cheeks like the "bazzam" or heath.

Hal. has *Basam*, the red heath bloom. Devon.

"BIB=to bob. 'Daun' kip on bibbin' up-m-down like a jack-in-the-box.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 15 Jan., 1910. R. P. C."

Probably the first half of an alliterative phrase "bib-bob." Cp. "nid-nod," "bim-bom," "ding-dong," "jig-jog," etc.

"BLACK-ELDER=hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*). Used at Ashwater. G. D. M."

Not previously recorded.

"BLID WHITE=to turn deadly pale from fright or astonishment. 'When I yeard about it, if yū'd a-stick'd me wi' a knife I'd 'a blid white.' Said by a Dartmoor farmer. G. D. W."

This not uncommon saying implies that the shock was so great, on hearing the news, as to have turned the man's blood white.

"BRANDIS or BRANDIRES=an iron stand for a crock or other cooking utensil over a hearth-fire. It consists of a flat piece of iron usually in the form of a ring, but also

commonly in the form of a triangle, and it is supported on three iron legs, the whole standing about one foot from the ground. Occasionally it is made in the form of a square, in which case it has four legs instead of three. The article is found in almost every farm-house where a hearth-fire is still used. The word probably means the *iron* which is placed over the *brands* or logs of wood. C. H. L."

Hal. has *Brandreth*, an iron tripod fixed over the fire. North.

But this form of the word is unknown in Devon.

Nor is it correct to say that a brandis and a tripod are synonymous; a tripod, from its very name, can have only three legs, while a brandis can, and sometimes does, have four.

"BUCKMAN'S QUICK = a dish of cabbage and potato fried together, with or without bacon or meat. So called by a servant, middle-aged, at Torquay. 'Who is a buckman?' I asked. 'It must be a farmerin' man, a hind. 'Tis a very old saying: "Us'll 'ave buckman's quick vor dinner"; some cold meat wi' taties an' cabbage vried up together.' The plateful on which I had made the remark 'It looks nice,' and was answered by 'Yes, 'tis buckman's quick,' was one of hot bacon with the cabbage-potato fry. C. E. L."

This is no doubt a corruption of "Bubble-and-squeak," the common name for this dish. Squeak is always pronounced *squick* in the dialect.

"BUTT, adv. = face to face. 'He meet 'em full butt.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 17 July, 1909. R. P. C."

Butt, in this sense, means the end of a thing; so it comes to mean an object to aim at, a mark to shoot at. Cp. rifle-butts.

Fr. *Boter*—to push, strike.

"BUTT = a cart. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R."

Also frequently pronounced *Putt*.

There are many types of *Butt*; that usually met with in North Devon, though less commonly of late years than formerly, is a two-wheeled cart, which is so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load.

There is also the *Dree-wheel-butt* or *Dung-butt*, a cart

with three wheels, resembling a large wheelbarrow in shape, and used principally for carting manure. Called in some parts of the county a *Gurry-butt*. Sometimes the barrow is in the form of a sledge, without wheels. Cp. Welsh *Bwt*—a dung-cart.

“BYE-WORDS = words out of the common, not familiar to the speaker. Servant, middle-aged, at Torquay : ‘Er turned Queen’s evidence, or zummot ; I don’t understand they-there bye-words.’ C. E. L.”

“CAST ON = to count upon. ‘Yü mustn’t cast on chicken before they’m hatched.’ Used by a middle-aged servant at Torquay, in reference to some ripening vegetable-marrows. When I questioned her as to its meaning, the whole story of the girl and the basket of eggs was related for my information, concluding as above. Has this combination any connection with the ‘casting up’ used of accounts ? C. E. L.”

The old meaning of cast is to “heap up.” Hence in the above example, as well as in the “casting up” of accounts, the word is used in its original sense, rather than its more modern one, “to throw.”

“CONQUER, used in the sense of to revive or come round. Servant, middle-aged, of Torquay, said of a fern which showed signs of reviving after being in an unhealthy condition : ‘He was nearly dead, but he’s conquerin’ hisself.’ C. E. L.”

A reflexive use of the verb.

“COW-PINE = a milking shed. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R.”

The word *pen*, meaning an enclosure for sheep or cattle, or as a verb, to enclose, is usually, pronounced *pine* by the true West-countryman ; “Pine up they-there sheep, will ’ee ?”

But the more usual word for a cow-shed is “shippen.” Anglo-Saxon *Scy-pen*—an enclosure.

“CONTRAPTION = a contrivance. ‘Avore another vive minutes was auver they was puttin’ a pair o’ thaise yer contraptions [skates] on to my veet.’ Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 27 Nov., 1909. R. P. C.”

Very common. The word rather implies a touch of scorn on the part of the speaker.

"CRICKET = a small stool. Used at Ashwater. G. D. M."
Hal. has *Cricket*, a low stool.

It usually has three legs, but I have heard the word applied to a four-legged stool also. It is as common in the Northern dialects as in ours.

"DEAD-IN-LAW = one practically non-existent. Servant, middle-aged, at Torquay; of some one from whom no news had lately been received: 'She's a dead-in-law.' 'What do you mean?' I said. 'Oh, somebody you don't hear nothing about.' C. E. L."

"DITTY = a story. 'Wat reminded me o't was yerrin' Enoch tell up thic li'l ditty 'bout th' insurance.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 23 Jan., 1909. R. P. C."
This is the original use of the word.

It now always implies a musical setting.

"DUN-FLIES = horse-flies. Driver of waggonette, on the way from Culmstock to Bradninch, July, 1910. C. E. L."
These flies are more commonly called "Horse-stingers," which term is also applied, though erroneously, to the dragon-fly, which has no sting.

"EVVET or EBBET = a lizard. O. J. R."

This is the dialectal form of the literary "eft." West-country folks find it hard to pronounce two consonants like *ft* when they come together, so to get over the difficulty they make another syllable of it, by inserting a short vowel between the two consonants.

The word "evvet" is used for both the lizard and the newt, but if the speaker wishes to distinguish the one from the other, the newt is called a "water-evvet," and the lizard a "dry-evvet."

"A newt" in literary English stands for "*an ewt*," or "*an eft*." Anglo-Saxon *efeta*, a lizard. Thus showing that our West-country "evvet" comes far nearer to the original form of the word than the modern English "newt."

"FACUM, or VACUM = a thing made up to serve the purpose of something else. Seeing some children playing at

riding on sticks, a maid said to me, 'Idd'n that a purty facum?' I asked if that was a real word, or one of her own making. She replied that her mother often used it. H. S."

The more usual word is "Fakement."

It also implies a muddle or confusion.

"FLASKET=a large oval basket, of special shape, used for carrying linen. 'Nick hold up he's 'ands var 'nuff 'part to make a cloase-flasket.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 Aug., 1909. R. P. C."

The invariable word for this particular kind of basket. It has a handle at each end.

"FLIBBITS=small pieces. 'He brauk en [a letter] abroad into tiny li'l flibbits an' draw'd min een auver tha 'adge.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 Nov., 1908. 'Spoase zome furrint country was to come auver an' was to knack our ships to vlibbits, where sh'd us be to then?' *Ibid.*, 27 March, 1909. R. P. C."

Can this be a corruption of *flea-bites*? O. J. R.

I think it is more probably merely a variant of the common word *libbits*, which in its turn is probably a shortened form of *little bits*.

"FLINK=a passion, violent fit of temper. 'When he yeard it he flew into a proper flink.' Said by a farmer. W. G. H."

"Flink" is the dialectal form of the literary "flick," and implies quick action, to fling, toss, jerk, to shake off lightly, etc.

So in the above example the word implies that the man flew into such a rage that he flung everything about that he came across.

The word is derived from the sound.

"FLIP=to run quickly. 'If you was to flip in an' enquire.' 'Aunly to aup'm doar an' flip out.' 'Bessie flipped up to her awn room.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 Nov., 1908. R. P. C."

A man said to a boy at Moretonhampstead not long ago in my hearing, "Now then, look sharp an' flip along."

It is common also as an adjective, meaning nimble,

flippant, or pliant. "He's a flip little feller." "That's a proper flip stick."

"FLUMMOX = flurry, a state of nervous excitement. 'In me hurry an' flummo I cüd'n mind vor certain whe're I 'ad or no.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 7 Aug., 1909. R. P. C."

"I was all of a *flummo*," or "I was fair *flummo*'d," are very common expressions for I was quite overcome, or bewildered.

"GRUTISS = the mould-board of a plough. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R."

The word is really "grute-rest." Formerly it was always made of wood, but in the modern ploughs it is made of iron.

See "Groot," 22nd Report, Vol. XLI, p. 74.

"HANDY, as an adverb of time = nearly, approaching, close on. 'Er was 'andy fowerty wen 'er married Jim Balcome.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 Nov., 1908. R. P. C."

Equally common as an adverb of place. "He lives nigh 'andy the church."

"HEAVAL = a four-toed pitchfork. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R."

A fork used for "heaving" dung. Usually written "evil," or "dung-evil" in sale catalogues, etc. Very common on Dartmoor.

See "Heable," 11th Report, Vol. XXI, p. 95. "B" and "V" are interchangeable in our dialect.

"HEFT = weight. 'The heft o' wan o' they machines be'ind a pair o' 'osses.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 16 Jan., 1909. R. P. C."

"Heft" is used also as a verb, meaning to weigh, "'Hef' that-there bag o' taties avore 'e zend en off," was said by a farmer near Moretonhampstead in my hearing; he meant that the bag of potatoes must be weighed to see that the weight was correct, viz. 160 lbs. or "eight score," as it is usually termed, before it was sent to a customer.

Again, "heft" is used for to heave. "I'll hef' a stwoan

in an' zee whe'er I can't bring en back," was said in my hearing at Torquay a short time ago by a boy who was trying to get back a stick which he had thrown into the sea, and which was too far out for him to reach.

In this latter sense, it is an instance of what is termed back-formation, that is, the past tense of the verb used for the present. We have certainly two, if not more, other well-known instances of this in our dialect: *Lost* for *lose*, and *lef* (i.e. *left*) for *leave*.

"HEFTY = heavy. 'Tha eggs down wan cornder [of the basket] be more heftier 'n the butter down t'other.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 25 Dec., 1909. R.P.C."

The adjective formed from the noun *heft*.

Cp. *Clefty*, meaning steep, like a cliff, from *cleave* which is our common pronunciation of cliff, and which is also used for the steep side of any hill, whether inland or on the coast. Cp. Lustleigh *Cleave*.

"INKLE = tape. Used at Ashwater. G. D. M."

Hal. has *Inkle*, inferior tape.

"JOSEY = a young mackerel. Servant, middle-aged: 'They herrins idd'n so big as a josey.' C. E. L."

Not previously recorded.

Eng. Dial. Dict. has *Josey*, an owl. Devon.

"KAIN, KEEN, or KAINY = to look, or peer about. 'Er zeed Gearge Berry keenin' around.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 22 Jan., 1910. 'Bout a vive minutes afterwards, he come kainin' along makin' wise he was lookin' all auver the place vor us.' *Ibid.*, 14 Aug., 1909. R. P. C."

"Aul ta wance es wiz *kainin'* up auver tha ski
An' zeed a quare thing gwain up winderful hi."

Nathan Hogg, 'Bout the *Balune*.

"KEEPNESS = a kept mistress. 'Her's a keepness' or 'Kēpness.' The sound of the first syllable seemed to be between the two. C. E. L."

Long "e" or "ee" is sounded in our dialect more like the literary short "i" than short "e"; sheep

becomes "shġp," meet, "mġt." The true dialectal sound is that of the "i" in the French "fini," it has no exact equivalent in literary English.

"LONG BIDERS = good keeping apples. Man, aged sixty, at Torquay: 'They apples beān't long bidders.' C. E. L."

"MAY-GAMES = frolic, practical jokes, skylarking. 'Think I'd lat a man o' mine carr' on jis' whatever ole May-games he was a-mind to!' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 4 Dec., 1909. R. P. C."

Very common. So called, no doubt, from the various pastimes of fun and frolic held on 1 May.

"MAZED = half-witted, distracted; also infatuated. 'I be properly maazed wi' the pain.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 Nov., 1909. 'Maazed about shettin', Squire Norrish was.' *Ibid.*, 30 Jan., 1909. R. P. C."

One of our commonest West-country words; and one of the comparatively few words of Scandinavian origin to be found in our dialect.

We find the word in Middle English:—

"For now I pleyn, and now I pley,
I am so mased that I dey."

Chaucer, *Anelyda and Arcite*.

The original meaning seems to be "lost in thought," and so perplexed.

So literary English "amaze," which is simply *maze* with prefix "a," like "asleep."

"MEAT-NUT = the sweet or Spanish chestnut (*Castanea vesca*). The name 'chestnut' is limited to the fruit of the Horse Chestnut, and where the edible chestnut is meant, the above designation is used. 'Meat' being used in the old sense of 'food.' Our grocer's man (at Torquay) knew what was meant I found, as I let the order go as it had been written by my maid, 'Meat-nuts,' only suggesting that the explanation should be given him. But that was quite unnecessary. He said at once, 'That's an old-fashioned name, us calls 'em chestnuts now.' C. E. L."

"MERRY-ANDERS = Merry-Andrews, play-actors, performers at circuses, etc. 'I shid 'ardly think they'd be

there stappin' 'long o' the squire an' he's lady same's they be, if they wadd'n nort but merry-anders.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 1 Jan., 1909. R. P. C."

"MONSTROUS, used peculiarly. An old man of eighty-seven, describing how he kept his garden always in a very tidy state, added: 'I was always a monstrous man for taking pride in my work.' G. D. W."

This is a good old English use of this adjective. At the present day it is generally used only in a bad sense. "A monstrous thing" implies a very bad thing, but formerly it might as easily have implied a good thing.

"MUMP-HEAD, MUMP=a stupid, thickheaded person. 'Where be gwain tu, mump'aid?' 'Then Josep, like a mump, let the cat out o' the baig.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 Nov., 1908. R. P. C."

A common term of abuse. Cp. *Chuckle-head*, *dunder-head*, etc.

See *Mump-headed*, 13th Report, Vol. XXV, p. 197.

Mump is an emphatic form of *mum*! Silence!

"MURCHY=mischief. 'Up to zome murchy or düin' o' zummut wat they did'n ought to.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 6 March, 1909. R. P. C."

More usually "Mirschy," though Hal. gives "Murchy."

This insertion of "r" after short vowels is common in the dialect; much is often sounded *murch*. A man said to me only a few days ago, when thanking me for something I had given him, "Thank 'e vurry murch"; the "r" was very distinct.

Cp. also *bort*, *thort*, etc., for bought, thought.

"NO-TANABY. A term expressing doubt, disbelief, no knowledge of; also implying indifference. It means 'not that I know of,' or 'nothing I know about.' Used by a yeoman of reserved character, whose family have long been connected with the village of Christow, near Exeter, in reply to a question as to the weather prospects. Confirmed as a nearly obsolete expression by several other villagers. H. J. L."

Better written, and more usually pronounced "No-

Tinoby," which is a shortened form of "Not-that-I-know-by," or more probably, "No, that I know by."

It is still commonly heard in many districts.

See "No Tino," 23rd Report, Vol. XLII, p. 79.

"OAK-MAS=acorns. One of our maid-servants at Parracombe always calls acorns 'oak-mas.' J. F. C."

"Mast," usually pronounced *mace*, is the common term for the fruit of both oak and beech in our dialect; they are distinguished from one another as "Oak-mace," and "Beech-mace."

Anglo-Saxon *Mæst*.

"OAVES (pronounced *auvis*)=eaves. 'The conkibles was hangin' to tha auvis a yard long.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 20 Feb., 1909. R. P. C."

See *Office*, 1st Report, Vol. IX, p. 135.

Hal. has *Office*, *Orvis*, and *Oavis*; the eaves of a house. Anglo-Saxon *Efese*, the clipped edge of a thatched roof. Original sense, "that which projects, or is over." Skeat.

"OYSTER=the Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). This is a very common name about Parracombe, but I do not know the reason or the spelling. J. F. C."

Friend, in his glossary of Devonshire Plant Names, records this as a common name for bunches of lilac in North Devon.

In the district around Newton Abbot, the almost invariable term for the lilac is "May." See 22nd Report, Vol. XLI, p. 75.

The word "Oysters" is also commonly used for fir-cones in Devon, the scales of which, with the seeds, nearly enough resemble oyster-shells to suggest the name; and Friend suggests that owing to a fancied resemblance to a fir-cone, the name of "oysters" was also applied to the spikes of the lilac bloom.

"PICK ALONG=to move along. 'Wull, I better-way be pickin' along, I s'poase.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 25 Dec., 1909. R. P. C."

Very common.

A man at Moretonhampstead, after we had been out

rabbiting until it was getting late, said to me, "Wull, I reckon us better picky 'way 'ome-'long now."

Hal. has *Pick*, to go forth from a place.

"PRANG = a pitchfork. Literally *Prong*. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R."

Very common. We have the "two-prang," "dree-prang," and "vower-prang," according to the number of prongs on the fork.

Literary short "o" very frequently, indeed usually, becomes short "a" in the dialect.

"PRAYLE. A courtyard or small meadow, near Tavistock. Latin—*pratulum*. French—*preau*. O.F.—*pratel*. J. J. A."

Prayel—*pratellus*. A little meadow, from the old French *praiel*. Caxton says, in the *Boke for Travellers*, "Rolande the handwerker shall make my pryelle (*prayel*, Fr.) an hegge aboute." *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

Hal. has *Prayell*, a little meadow.

"PUG or POG, v. and sb. = to prod, poke. 'A güde many o' the vokes wid gie 'em [babies] a bit of a pug to zee if they was solid or no.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 11 Sept., 1909. R. P. C."

"I'd quickly pug their guts."

Peter Pindar.

Hal. has *Pog* and *Pug*, a push or blow.

"RASOME = resin. Braunton Churchwardens' Accounts. J. F. C."

Resin is still pronounced *rozzum** by the Westcountry-dialect-speaker.

"RIDGES AND FORES, or BATTS AND FORES. When a field is ploughed so as to leave a gutter to carry the water off every three or four paces. G. D. M."

See *Bat*, 14th Report, Vol. XXVII, p. 44.

Hal. has *Bats*, the short furrows of an irregularly-shaped field. The second word is always pronounced *vores* in the dialect, with initial *v*, as indeed are almost all literary words beginning with *f* which have an Anglo-Saxon origin, though *f* is sometimes retained when great emphasis is laid on the word.

"RIG=frolic, game. 'You never zeed jis rigs in all your born days.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 10 April, 1909. R. P. C."

The word implies wantonness.

See Hal., also 22nd Report, Vol. XLI, p. 79.

It is really *wrig*, and allied to "wriggle" and "wring." Anglo-Saxon *wringan*, to twist.

"RIZZLED=shrivelled. 'Eef they peärs bain't cook'd züne, they'll git aul rizzled.' Used by John Long, aged seventy-five, at Axminster, Aug., 1910. N.B. Axminster being near the borders of Somerset and Dorset, a great number of words and their pronunciation appear to come from those counties. M. A."

Eng. Dial. Dict. gives this word as in use only in the north of England.

"SALLER=softly. Servant, middle-aged, of a public speaker: 'He spoke too saller vor to be heard.' What can this represent? Is it some word the user has caught wrongly? On my re-using what I had thought was the word, I was told: 'I zaid he spoke too saller. C. E. L.'"

This is probably the dialectal pronunciation of the literary word "sallow." Although in the literary language its meaning is limited to a pale, wan, sickly appearance, it might easily be stretched in the dialect to imply a poor, thin, weak voice.

Nearly all words ending in *-ow* have this suffix changed into *-er* in the dialect; hollow becomes "holler," window "winder," swallow "swaller," etc.

"SCAMBLE-HOCKS=large, awkward feet. 'The gurt zawny-lookin' sauft, wai' the shoulders o' en up auver's yurs, an' he's gurt scammel-'ucks takin' up all the rawd, an' spread out like a quarter arter nine.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 22 Jan., 1910. R. P. C."

See *Scammel*, 10th Report, Vol. XIX, p. 78.

Hal. has *Scamble*, to scramble, shift.

"*Scamblingly*, catch that catch may."

Cotgrave.

Scambling-days, days in Lent, when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as he could.

“SCAMMEL = to scamper, move quickly. ‘Cou’se, you mus’ understand us was into Ex’ter ’vore tain o’clock, zo you mus’ think ’ow I ’ad to scammel aroun’ in the mornin’ vor to get thic lot in raddiness.’ Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 7 Aug., 1909. R. P. C.”

A different use of the word from that recorded in the 10th Report; but as there stated, it always implies slovenliness of action. It is often heard as a noun. “You’ve bin an’ made a proper scammel o’t,” i.e. you have made a mess of the job.

“Keepe threshing for thresher, til maie be come in,
To have to be suer fresh chaff in the bin;
And somewhat to *scamble*, for hog and for hen,
And work when it raineth for loitering men.”

Tusser, 51. 7.

“SCRUTCH = a scratch. Servant, middle-aged, at Torquay, of an abrasion: ‘There’s only a scrutch,’ and later, ‘There’s a little flur (? flaw) on the skin.’ I fancy these are both but mispronunciations. C. E. L.”

Short “a” and short “u” are frequently interchangeable in the dialect. Cp. “clam” and “clum,” meaning to maul or handle roughly, both equally common; while the “scab” which forms over a wound when healing is almost invariably pronounced “scud.”

“SEDGES = seats. Braunton Churchwardens’ Accounts. J. F. C.”

This is an Anglicized form of the French *siège*.

“SMOTHER = fumes of burning weeds, etc. Man, at St. Marychurch, when the air was thick with the smoke from a garden rubbish-heap: ‘What a smother there is!’ Aug., 1909. C. E. L.”

Very common, though more usually pronounced “*smudder*.” See 3rd Report, Vol. XI, p. 141.

Cp. literary *Smoulder*.

Anglo-Saxon *Smorian*.

“SOG (pronounced *zug*) = a bog. ‘I mind he got stogged in the zugs wan taim, an’ ’ad’n got sufficient strength to get out.’ Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 1 Jan.,

1910. The introduction of the literary "sufficient" is a curious lapse on the part of Jan Stewer. R. P. C."

Hal. has *Sog*, a quagmire. Devon.

No doubt allied to literary "sag," to sink down.

Scand. *sacka*, to settle.

"STADDLE=the bed of a rick. O. J. R."

It is a framework of wood, usually placed upon large upright stones, called staddle-stones; its use being to keep the hay or corn rick off the damp ground and out of reach of rats and mice.

"STERLING=starling. Man, aged sixty, native of Torquay: 'They sterlin's 'ave been at th' apples ageän.' C. E. L."

The "ar" of literary English is frequently sounded as "er" or "ur" in the dialect. Dark is usually *durk*, and a dog always *burks*, though the bark of a tree is pronounced as in the literary language.

"STRADS=gaiters. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R."

Strads are not ordinary leggings, as they are only worn over the front part of the leg, and do not cover the calf. They are made of very stiff leather, and are much used by hedgers and rabbit-trappers.

"Stiff as a strad" is a well-known saying.

"SWELT=to die down. Of a heap of garden rubbish burning: 'When he begins to swelt, he won't scorch the brocola,' a row of which was growing near by. 'What do you mean by swelt?' I asked. 'When 'tis smoke without any fire.' *Chambers's Dict.* gives 'swelt' as an intrans. verb used by Spenser in the sense of 'swelter.' Of course, 'swelter' ordinarily means to languish or perspire from heat. But the use of the word given above seems to come nearer to the original signification of the Anglo-Saxon *Sweltan*, to die. C. E. L."

"TERRIFY=to tease, worry; to importune. 'Aw, ees, yū likes vor to come turrifyin' me, yū rascals, daun' 'e?' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 30 Jan., 1909. 'They was auvez turrifyin' me to 'point a mittin'.' *Ibid.*, 27 Feb., 1909. R. P. C."

To terrify in the dialect does not mean to frighten or cause alarm, but rather to annoy or worry.

"TREFFY = 'jiffy,' moment. Servant, middle-aged : 'Er did it in a treffy.' I suggested as equivalent the slang term 'jiffy' ; but she said, 'No, I never yeard that ; they always says *treffy* ; it mains in a minute.' C. E. L."

"TRUCKLE. A truckle for the little organ. Braunton Churchwardens' Accounts. What was this ? J. F. C."

This was probably a sort of trolley on castors or "truckles," on which the organ could be shifted.

As a verb, "truckle" is the dialectal equivalent of the literary trundle.

"TUCK = a blow. 'He told missis to gie en a güde tuck on the yer.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 21 Aug., 1909. R. P. C."

See Hal.

Possibly a variant of *Tack*. See 23rd Report, Vol. XLII, p. 85. Cp. *Scrutch* as a variant of *scratch*.

"TWO-EYED STEAK = a bloater. 'Yü can git a two-eyed steak, but 'e can't git a täller candle.' Used by an under-gardener, Albert Silk, aged twenty-five, at Axminster. Aug., 1910. M. A."

Eng. Dial. Dict. gives this expression only as in use in the north of Ireland.

"TYNNING = tin ; an adjective. Braunton Churchwardens' Accounts. 'A tynning bottle.' J. F. C."

This is the scribe's idea of spelling the common adjective "tinnen," i.e. made of tin. Cp. literary golden.

"VAKE = spite, revenge. Used thus, 'He did it to 'ave his vake out.' H. S."

Eng. Dial. Dict. has *Veak*, a fit of ill-temper ; a passion, rage ; a whim or vagary.

See also *Veak*, 1st Report, Vol. IX, p. 141.

Hence the adj. "Veaking" or "Vaiking," fretful, peevish.

"Oll the neighbourhooden knaw'th thee to be
A veakin' . . . hussey."

Exm. Scold., l. 42.

"VILLUM=veil. Used, in the example I heard, of the soft, woolly membrane (*albarnum*) that enwraps the seeds in the pod of French beans, before they are quite ripe. 'There's a villum, as us calls it, over the seeds.' 'A villum, like some children is born wi', a veil like all over the head; one o' my aunt's boys was born wi' a villum, an' they zaid he wouldn't never be drowned.' The 'villum' here, of course, answers to 'caul.' C. E. L."

The dialectal form of the literary "film," which means a thin skin.

Anglo-Saxon *fel*, a skin. Pronounced *vell* in our dialect. So we get our word "Fell-monger," one who deals in skins.

"WHIP AND TURN=every now and again. 'Nobody can't be the same wi' lumbago stickin' into he's back ev'ry whip an' turn.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 30 Jan., 1909. R. P. C."

"Whip and trip" is also heard, and "Whip's-while" is still commoner.

The metaphor is probably taken from a carter cracking his whip, and the expression means literally the period of time between one crack of the whip and the next.

"WORRYTAIL=a troublesome person. 'Her's a proper ole worrytail, 'er is.' Said by a nurse of a fidgeting child. C. E. L."

Very expressive.

"WUG! or WOG!=the word used by carters when they want their horses to go to the right or off. G. D. M."

Probably from Anglo-Saxon *Wágian*, to move to and fro.

Carters, when leading their horses, always walk on the near or left side, hence Wug! Wug off! or Gee Wug! means go to the right, away from the driver.

The opposite to this is Come-yer! or Come-'ether-way! that is, come to the left, or towards the driver.

"SAYINGS. 'If 'tisin't in the sack, 'tis in the pig's back.' This means, you will get, one way or the other, your money's value. What you cannot show for it in the meal left in the sack, you will see in what you gain for the fat bacon you have to sell in return for the money spent on the sack's contents. C. E. L."

“ ‘As right as ninepence.’ A phrase used of anything absolutely accurate. Is ninepence the accepted correct price for some well-known article ? Or why is the ninepence chosen to represent a statement beyond dispute ? C. E. L.”

“So neat as ninepence” is the common superlative absolute of neatness. No doubt this is one of the alliterative phrases so common in our dialect, and the word “ninepence” has been transferred to the adjective “right” in the above instance, in place of the more usual word “rain,” “so right as rain,” which keeps up the alliteration.

“A maid, stooping to pick up a pin off the carpet, said : ‘Pick pins, pick sorrow.’ That’s one old saying. But then they says, ‘See a pin an’ let en lie, yū’m sure to want en ’fore yū die.’ C. E. L.”

THE FISH AND FISHING



The fish and fishing are the main occupations of the people of the coast.

The fish are caught by the use of nets, and the fishing is done by the men of the village.

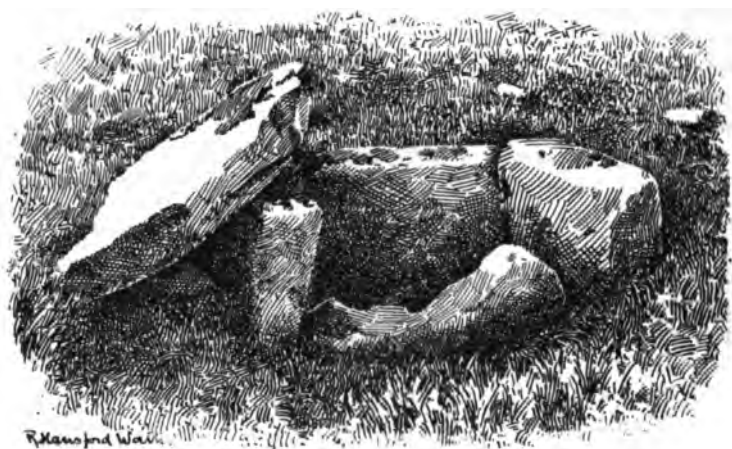
The fish are then dried and preserved for use during the winter months.

The fish are also used for making fish oil, which is a valuable commodity.

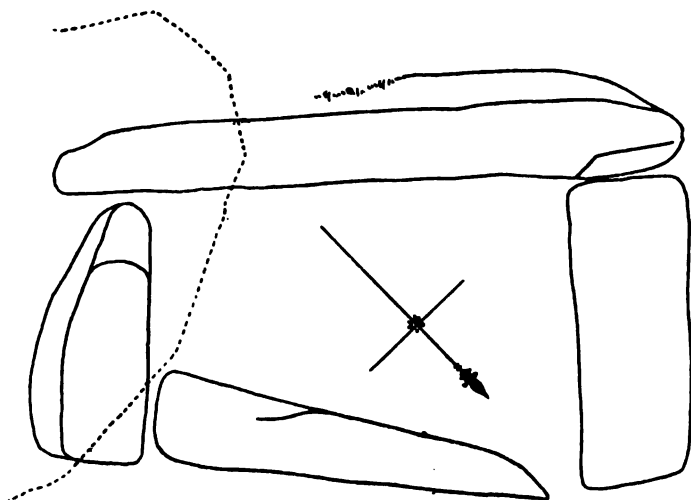
The fish and fishing are the main occupations of the people of the coast.

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JOAN FORDS NEWTAKE



VIEW LOOKING W. BY S.



PLAN

INS 12 9 6 3 0 1 2 3 FEET

SCALE

R. H. WORTH 1910

BARROW REPORT.—To face p. 95.

THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

THIRTIETH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the late Dr. Brushfield, Mr. R. Burnard, the Rev. J. F. Chanter and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.*

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

YOUR Committee records with sorrow the death of its senior member, Dr. Brushfield, who was first appointed to the Committee in the year 1890, and served continuously to the last. His many-sided ability, his industry, and his endearing personality will find more adequate reference elsewhere in the volume, but his colleagues in this particular work wish to express their sense of the loss which has befallen them.

JOAN FORD'S NEWTAKE, SWINCOMBE VALLEY.

Mr. R. Burnard has discovered in Joan Ford's Newtake a fine kistvaen, lying 14 feet inside the north wall of the enclosure, in long. $3^{\circ} 55' 53.4''$, and lat. $50^{\circ} 31' 57.25''$ (O.S. Devon. Sheet CVII, N.W.). This kistvaen has been opened and rifled at some unknown date; the cover-stone is intact and lies partly resting on one side and end of the kist. The length of the kistvaen is 3 feet 4 inches, its width at the centre is 1 foot 11 inches, the present depth from top of the sides to grass in bottom being 2 feet 1 inch. The south-west side stone is the longest and the most certainly undisturbed; the direction of its length is N. 48° W.

Two hundred and fifty-two feet from the kistvaen, and west by a little north from it, is a stone circle touching the wall of the enclosure. Its diameter is 28 feet.

Within Joan Ford's Newtake there are also the remains of a stone row.

A plan and view of the above kistvaen is inserted herewith.

CUCKOO BALL.

Within the enclosure of Cuckoo Ball, near West Peek, in Ugborough parish, lie the remains of a very fine kistvaen, which, when complete, must have challenged comparison with the Corringdon Ball Gate kist, described in the Twenty-eighth Report, while both are large enough to be named as cromlechs. The exact position of this grave on Cuckoo Ball is long. $3^{\circ} 53' 11\frac{1}{4}''$, lat. $50^{\circ} 24' 27\frac{1}{4}''$ (O.S. Devon. Sheet CXIX, S.E.). That the grave was originally covered by a mound is sufficiently clear, and the retaining circle of this barrow yet remains, having a diameter of about 29 feet.

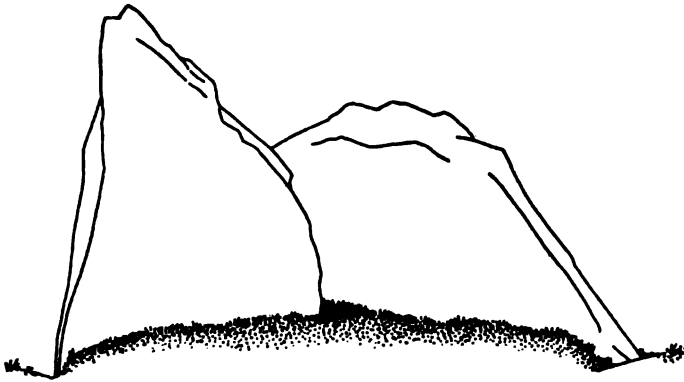
Since the kist was uncovered it has suffered great ruin, and three stones only remain which may certainly be said to occupy their original positions.

Judging by these, I imagine the length of the kist to have been at least 9 feet internally, and its width about 6 feet. The highest stone now stands 5 feet 10 inches above present ground level.

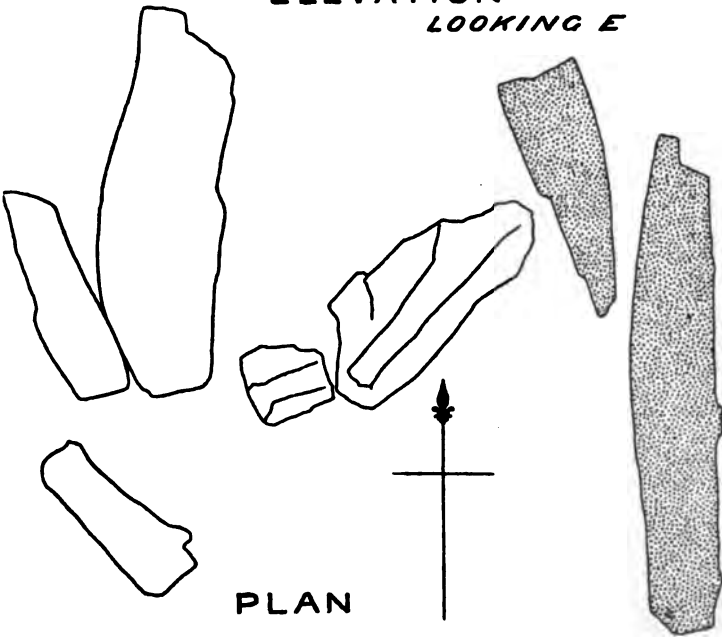
The direction of the eastern side, formed by two stones, is N. $16^{\circ} 30'$ W. The largest stone on the eastern side, and the only undoubted side stone on the west, both lie almost exactly north and south. We may take it, therefore, that the deviation of the centre line of the kist, from north and south, was to the westward, and in this it agrees with the great majority of such structures on Dartmoor.

A plan and sketch accompany this Report.

CUCKOO BALL



ELEVATION
LOOKING E



PLAN

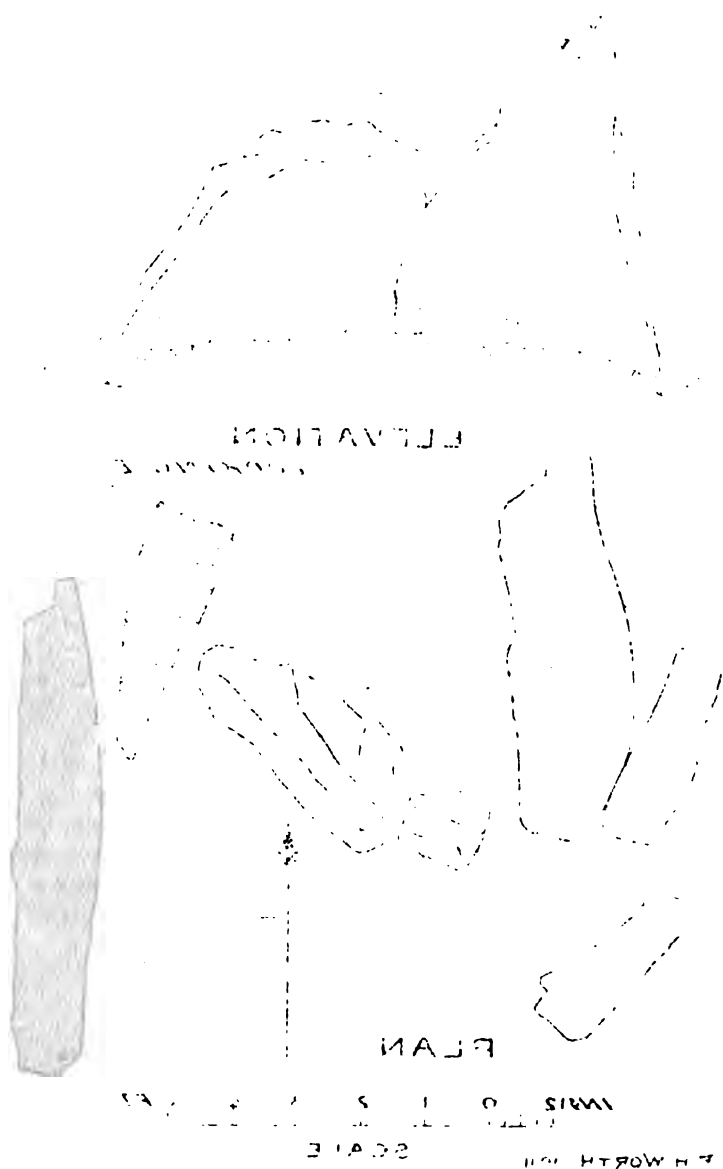
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R.H. WORTH 1911.

BARROW REPORT.—To face p. 96.

PLAN OF CROOK HALL



PLAN

WITH A SCALE

SCALE

NORTH



VIEW OF RUINED KISTVAEN, CUCKOO BALL

BARROW REPORT.—*To face p. 96.*

THIRD REPORT OF THE BOTANY COMMITTEE.

THIRD REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, Honble. Mrs. Colborne, Sir Alfred Croft, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Dr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Miss Helen Saunders, Mr. A. Sharland, Mr. T. Wainwright, and Mr. W. P. Hiern (Secretary), with power to add to their number—for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire.

Edited by W. P. HIERN.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

RECORDS.

1. BARNSTAPLE BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Prunus Padus L. Atherington.

Euphrasia minima Jacq. High Bray.

Muscari botryoides Mill. Bishops Tawton (casual).

2. TORRINGTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Geranium pratense L. Weare Gifford.

Matricaria suaveolens Buchen. Weare Gifford.

Cichorium Intybus L. Abbotsbickington (Rev. H. H. Harvey).

Daphne Laureola L. Bridgerule, west (Rogers).

Carex rostrata Stokes. Bradworthy.

3. SOUTH MOLTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Miss Helen Saunders contributes the following notes for the neighbourhood of South Molton: Wild Radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum* L.

The scarcity of the wild pansy, *Viola tricolor* L., during the last summer of 1910 was remarkable; but on 17 November a considerable quantity of specimens appeared in a field adjoining a marsh; they probably belong to *V. Lloydii* Jord.

A specimen of daisy, *Bellis perennis* L., with a peculiar appearance, was gathered in the summer of 1910. It grew among other daisies, and was distinguished by its ligulate florets appearing to be extremely narrow, but on examination they proved to be rolled in, so as to be sub-cylindrical. The scapes seemed firmer and of a darker shade than in the ordinary form. The characters remained constant as observed in the same station on 15 May, 1911.

Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa* L.; a curious form, having a flat stalk with a cluster of small flowers at the top, and leaves on one side of the stalk much divided like those of parsley.

Common Vervain, *Verbena officinalis* L.

Many-seeded Goose-foot, *Chenopodium polyspermum* L.

4. EXETER BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Sisymbrium orientale L. St. Thomas (Rev. H. Boyden).

Reseda Luteola L. Burlescombe.

Stellaria Dilleniana Moench. Alphington.

Epilobium montanum L. × *E. obscurum* Schreb. (*E. aggregatum* Celak.). Cullompton (A. Sharland). St. Thomas.

Myosotis scorpioides L., var. *M. strigulosa* Reichenb. Cullompton (A. Sharland).

Stachys ambigua Sm. Ashton.

Aponogeton distachys (Th.). Teign Valley, Ashton (not native) (Mr. John Stevens).

Lepturus filiformis Trin. Topsham.

5. HONITON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Helleborus viridis L. Axminster (A. Sharland).

Barbarea verna Aschers. Honiton.

Viola lactea Sm. Budleigh Salterton (Miss Peck).

Trifolium suffocatum L. Budleigh Salterton.

Ornithopus perpusillus L., var., flowers entirely yellow, each leaflet with a dark purple blotch. Sidmouth (Withering).

Poterium Sanguisorba L. Rousdon.

Tragopogon minor Mill. Shute.

Lithospermum officinale L. Axmouth.

Gymnadenia conopsea R. Br. Woodbury.

Festuca gigantea Vill. Axminster (A. Sharland).

Polystichum aculeatum Roth. Axminster (A. Sharland).

Equisetum sylvaticum L. Abundant in certain places in the Axe Valley (Pulman).

6. TORQUAY BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Thalictrum dunense Dum. Torquay (Miss C. E. Larter).

Neslia paniculata Desv. St. Mary Church (casual) (Miss C. E. Larter).

The following list of violets, found in the neighbourhood of Maidencombe by Miss Peck, and certified by Mrs. Gregory, is supplied by the former :—

Viola præcox, *V. odorata*, *V. sub-carnea*, *V. permixta*, *V. sepincola*, *V. sepincola alba*, *V. odorata violacea*, *V. calcarea* (found in 1910), *V. hirta*, *V. hirta* var. *hirsuta*, *V. hirta* var. *propera*, *V. hirta* var. *inconcinna*, *V. hirta albiflora* var. *minuta*, *V. hirta* × *odorata sub-hirta*, *V. hirta* type *vulgaris* (with white eye), *V. Foudrasi*, *V. silvestris*, *V. silvestris* var. *maculata*, *V. Riviniana*, *V. Riviniana* f. *minor*.

Helianthemum polifolium Mill. "Mr. R. W. Tregale reports having sown last year on Churston Point seeds of this species. If they should establish themselves there, it is well to make note of the fact that they are not self-sown" (Miss C. E. Larter).

Silene amœna Huds. "Always a striking feature of our coasts, has been this year unusually early in flowering. One blossom I found open in a sunny spot at Meadfoot on 7 February, 1911" (Miss C. E. Larter).

Lavatera trimestris L. St. Mary Church (casual) (Miss C. E. Larter).

Hippocrepis comosa L. was on 2 January, 1911, in quite abundant flower on grassy ledges at Petitor. Then all blossoms disappeared until 28 April. From that date onwards the slopes at Petitor and Watcombe have been covered with its clusters of orange-yellow blooms (Miss C. E. Larter).

Lamium amplexicaule L. Banks of the cutting made for the doubling of the G.W.R. line between Paignton and Torquay, near Holdstone (R. W. Tregale, July, 1910). Some sixty or seventy plants were counted. Mr. Tregale adds, "I believe it was introduced with seed into the field above, as I found many specimens on the top of the bank." As the plant is a true native, is any such supposition necessary to account for its presence? It has not, however, as far as I know, been before recorded for this neighbourhood (Miss C. E. Larter).

Primula acaulis L. The abundance of the cowslips still surviving in the neighbourhood of St. Mary Church, despite wholesale depredations, is remarkable (Miss C. E. Larter).

Triticum junceum L. \times *T. repens* L. (*T. acutum*). Goodrington Marsh, July, 1910 (Miss C. E. Larter).

The following list of mosses for this district has been supplied by Miss C. E. Larter :—

The find in this order for Devon last year has been that of *Fissidens serrulatus* Brid., on the banks of the Dart near Ashburton in August, by H. Darton. It was first recorded for the United Kingdom by W. Curnow from the neighbourhood of Penzance, Cornwall, and has not hitherto been known elsewhere in our islands.

F. bryoides Hedw., forma *F. inconstans* Schp. Road to Petitor, St. Mary Church, 27 January, 1911.

Pottia viridifolia Mitt. Meadfoot Cliffs, 2 March, 1911, *teste* H. N. Dixon; from the same locality recorded (under the name of *P. cavifolia*) in 1866, but not since, and not now elsewhere in the neighbourhood.

Tortula canescens Mont., forma. Meadfoot Cliffs, 2 March, 1910, *teste* H. N. Dixon; for a note by Mr. Dixon on this peculiar form, see *Journ. Bot.*, 1911, pp. 127, 128.

Trichostomum crispulum Bruch, var. *elatum* Schp., *teste* H. N. Dixon. Babbacombe Cliffs, August, 1910 (H. Boyden and W. R. Sherrin).

Bryum atropurpureum Web. & Mohr, "approaching var. *gracilentum* Tayl.," *teste* H. N. Dixon. Torquay, on sea-wall, August, 1910 (H. Boyden).

Mnium affine Bland., var. *rugicum* B. & S. "Probably" *teste* H. N. Dixon. St. Mary Church, March, 1911. This moss was collected by Miss Larter on exactly the same bank as that from which Dr. Humphreys, in his 1909 list of Torquay mosses, recorded *M. subglobosum* B. & S. Probably his was the same moss now named as certainly one of the *affine* group, and "probably" the var. *rugicum*; if certainly the latter, that would be a new record for South Devon; the only vice-county given in the Census Catalogue for the South of England is North Somerset.

Also the Hepatic :

Plagiochila asplenoides Dum., var. *humilis* Lindenb. Babbacombe, August, 1910 (H. Boyden and W. R. Sherrin); a new record for South Devon.

Also the Fungus :

Clitocybe fragrans Qué. Babbacombe, in grass on rough ground, November, 1910.

The following list of Fungi, not previously recorded for this district, and also a list from the late Edward Parfitt's MSS., have been supplied by Dr. H. G. Peacock :—

AGARICACEÆ.

- Lepiota procera* Quél., var. *L. rachodes* Quél. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, September, 1910.
Tricholoma saponaceum Quél. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, November.
T. melaleucum Quél. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, November.
Clitocybe clavipes Gill. Lindridge, December.
C. maxima Quél. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, October.
C. inversa Quél. Lindridge, December.
C. tuba Gill. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, October.
Collybia velutipes Quél. Barton Wood, St. Mary Church, February, 1911 (Miss Larter).
Mycena galericulata Quél. Lindridge, November, 1910.
Pleurotus corticatus Quél. Bishopsteignton, September.
Pholiota spectabilis Gill. Lindridge, September.
Psalliota elvensis Henn. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, September.
P. hæmorrhoidaria Magnus. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, September.
Psilocybe fæniseccii Quél. Chagford, May, 1911.
Psathyra spadiceogrisea Quél. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, September, 1910.
Cortinarius (Myxaciium) elatior Fr. Lindridge, November.
Hygrophorus olivaceo-albus Fr. Lindridge, October.
H. virgineus Fr. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, October.
H. chlorophanus Fr. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, October.
Lactarius (Russulares) vietus Fr. Lindridge, September.
Russula citrina Gill. Aller Vale, November.
Cantharellus albidus Fr. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, December.

POLYPORACEÆ.

- Polyporus borealis* Fr. Lindridge, November.
Dædalea quercina Pers. Bishopsteignton, November.
Merulius Corium Fr. Lindridge, November.

THELEPHORACEÆ.

- Corticium lacteum* Fr. Lindridge, December.
C. cæruleum Fr. Lindridge, December.
Peniophora quercina Cooke. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, November.

CLAVARIACEÆ.

- Clavaria fastigiata* L. Babbacombe, in grass on rough ground,
November (Miss Larter).
C. rugosa Bull. The Moors, Bishopsteignton, October.

TREMELLINACEÆ.

- Dacryomyces stillatus* Nees. Lindridge, September.

LYCOPERDACEÆ.

- Lycoperdon perlatum* Pers. Aller Vale, November.
L. Bovista L. Milber, September.

SCLERODERMACEÆ.

- Scleroderma verrucosum* Pers. Lindridge. November.

NIDULARIACEÆ.

- Nidularia pisiiformis* Tul. The Moors, Bishopsteignton,
November.

ASCOMYCETES.

- Bulgaria polymorpha* Wettst. Cockington, November.
Ciboria pseudotuberosa Sacc. Lindridge, November.
Geoglossum glabrum Pers. St. Mary Church, December (Miss
Larter).

PYRENOMYCETES.

- Nectria cinnabarina* Tode. Cockington, November, 1909.
["St. Mary Church, 4 February, 1911
(Miss C. E. Larter).]
Xylaria polymorpha Grev. Milber, November, 1909.

From part of E. Parfitt's MSS. [belonging to various
botanical districts] :—

AGARICACEÆ.

- Amanitopsis strangulata* Roze. Polisløe Farm, July, 1884.
Tricholoma leucocephalum Quél. Stoke Wood, November, 1883.
T. atosquamosum Chev. Topsham, October, 1885.
Clitocybe splendens Gill.
Collybia longipes Quél. Exeter, August, 1886.
C. aquosa Gill. Stoke Wood, November, 1884.
Mycena collariata Quél. Heavitree, September, 1885.
Omphalia onisca Gill. Dartmoor, January, 1886.
O. camptophylla Sacc. Cowley Bridge, November, 1884.
Pleurotus mitis Quél. Cowley Bridge, November, 1884.

- Inocybe margarisporea* Sacc. Red Hills, October.
Flammula decipiens Sacc. Cowley Bridge, October, 1885.
Naucoria graminicola Gill. January, 1886.
Galera sparteae Quél. Exeter Canal, May, 1885.
Stropharia squamosa Quél., var *thrausta* Mass. Dartmoor, October, 1884.
Hypholoma cascum Quél. Polsloe, September, 1885.
H. Candolleianum Quél. Basin Yard, Exeter, September, 1891.
Psilocybe ericæa Quél. Exwick, September, 1887.
P. uda Gill. Cowley Bridge, October, 1884.
Bolbitius Boltonii Fr. Heavitree, September, 1885.
Cortinarius (Phlegmacium) *sebaceus* Fr. Sandy Gate, November, 1883.
C. (Telamonia) quadricolor Fr. Cowley Bridge, November, 1884.
C. (T.) brunneus Fr. August, 1886.
C. (Hydrocybe) privignus Fr. Stoke Wood, September, 1887.
Marasmius languidus Fr. Bovey Heathfield, August, 1884.

POLYPORACEÆ.

- Boletus striæpes* Secr. Woodbury, September, 1885.
B. olivaceus. Schæff. Woodbury, September, 1885.

THELEPHORACEÆ.

- Cyphella griseo-pallida* Weinm. Exeter, November, 1886.
C. muscicola Fr. Exeter, November, 1886.

CLAVARIACEÆ.

- Clavaria abietina* Pers. Poltimore, November, 1886.
Pistillaria tenuipes Mass. November, 1886.

CONIOMYCETES.

- Phragmidium carbonarium* (Schlecht.). Okehampton, August, 1886.

DISCOMYCETES.

- Helvella crispa* Fr. Stoke Wood, September, 1883.

7. PLYMOUTH BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Geranium phæum* L. Ashprington (Mrs. Baker).
Linum angustifolium Huds. Dartington : see W. G. Maton, *Observ. Western England*, I. p. 110 (1797).
Rosa micrantha Sm., var. *Briggsii* Baker. Devonport and Plymouth.

- Apium inundatum* Reichenb. f. Slapton (Miss C. E. Larter).
Leontodon hispidus L., var. *L. hastilis* L. Diptford.
Borago officinalis L. Ashprington (Mrs. Baker).
Veronica arvensis L., var. *eximia* Towns. Malborough (Marshall).
Castanea sativa Mill. Ivybridge.
Quercus sessiliflora Salisb. Ivybridge.
Juncus bulbosus L., var. *Kochii* Bab. Ivybridge.
Geopyxis coccinea Mass. Berry Pomeroy (Dr. Humphreys, January, 1908, teste Dr. Peacock).
Daldinia concentrica Sacc. Berry Pomeroy, August, 1908 (Dr. Peacock).

8. TAVISTOCK BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Ranunculus sceleratus* L. Tavistock.
Chelidonium majus L. Tavistock.
Fumaria Bastardi Bor. Whitechurch (Rogers).
Corydalis claviculata DC. Tavistock.
Lychnis Githago Scop. Tavistock.
Rhamnus Frangula L. Tavistock.
Potentilla erecta Hampe \times *P. reptans* L. Brentor (may be this hybrid, Rogers).
Rosa tomentosa Sm., a small form. Lydford (Rogers).
R. micrantha Sm., var. *Briggsii* Baker. St. Budeaux. Tamer-ton Folliott. Egg Buckland.
Epilobium lanceolatum Seb. & Maur. Whitechurch (Rogers).
Cornus sanguinea L. Tavistock.
Carduus nutans L. \times *C. crispus* L. Egg Buckland (Briggs).
Echium vulgare L. Lifton.
Euphrasia stricta Host. Brentor (Rogers).
E. curta Wettst., var. *glabrescens* Wettst., approaching *E. nemorosa* Mart. Mary Tavy (Rogers).
E. gracilis Fries. Brentor to Lydford (Rogers).
E. Vigursii F. H. Davey. Bridestowe (Mrs. Pope). Buckland Monachorum (Rogers).
E. Rostkoviana Hayne. Milton Abbot and Lydford (Rogers).
Melissa officinalis L. Bickleigh (Rogers).
Lamium amplexicaule L. St. Budeaux (Briggs).
Orchis latifolia L. \times *O. maculata* L. Egg Buckland (Briggs).
Glyceria declinata Bréb. Brentor and Buckland Monachorum (Rogers).

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE OF DEVON.

*TWENTY-NINTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of
Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, and Mr. R.
Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and
tabulate trustworthy and comparable Observations on
the Climate of Devon.*

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

Two changes have taken place in the stations recorded since the last Report. We regret that Tavistock (Statsford, Whitchurch) appears for the last time. Mr. E. E. Glyde, F.R.MET.SOC., who has kept this record and to whose assistance the Committee is much indebted, has left England for Canada.

At Salcombe Mr. V. W. Twining, from whom we have received the records for some few years past, has ceased to take the observations, and we have failed to obtain from his successor the figures for the past year.

Mr. Charles Barran's observations at Berry Pomeroy as to day and night rainfall have been continued, with results very similar to those obtained in 1909, a slight excess in favour of the night. Rainfall 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 22.00 inches; rainfall 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., 25.37 inches.

In our Twenty-eighth Report we emphasized the fact that a year might leave an impression of undue rainfall, whereas there might, in fact, be a deficiency of rain. As to the year 1910 no such divergence between popular judgment and scientific record can arise; it appeared to be a wet period, and appearances were very distinctly in accord with fact.

106 TWENTY-NINTH REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF THE

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet).	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Abbotskerswell (Court Grange)	150 ...	Mrs. Marcus Hare.
Ashburton (Druid)	. 584 ...	J. S. Amery.
Barnstaple (Athenæum)	. 25 ...	Thomas Wainwright.
Bere Alston (Rumleigh).	. 124 ...	Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Brandis Corner	. 400 ...	G. V. Corbet.
Cullompton	. 202 ...	Murray T. Foster, F.R.Met.Soc.
Devonport Watershed :—		
Cowsic Valley (weekly)	1352	} F. W. Lillicrap.
Devil's Tor (near Bear-down Man) (monthly)	1785	
Exeter (Devon and Exeter Institution)	. . . 155 ...	John E. Coombes, Librarian.
Holne (Vicarage)	. . . 650 ...	The Rev. John Gill, M.A.
Huccaby	. . . 900 ...	R. Burnard, F.S.A.
Ilfracombe	. . . 20 ...	M. W. Tattam.
Kingsbridge (Westcombe)	. 100 ...	T. W. Latham.
Newton Abbot (The Chestnuts)	. . . 100 ...	E. D. Wylie.
Okehampton (Oaklands)	. 505 ...	Maj.-Gen. E. H. Holley, R.A., J.P.
Plymouth Observatory	. 116 ...	H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.Met.Soc.
Plymouth Watershed :—		
Head Weir (Plymouth Reservoir)	. . . 720	} Frank Howarth, M.I.C.E.
Siward's Cross (weekly)	1200	
Postbridge (Archerton)	. 1200 ...	E. A. Bennett.
Princetown (H.M. Prison)	1359 ...	W. Marriott, F.R.Met.Soc. (Asst. Sec. Roy. Met. Soc.).
Roborough Reservoir	. 548 ...	Frank Howarth, M.I.C.E.
Rousdon (The Observatory)	516 ...	Lady Peek.
Salcombe.		
Sidmouth (Sidmount)	. 186 ...	Miss Constance M. Radford.
South Brent (Great Aish)	. 500 ...	Miss C. M. Kingwell.
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	. . . 363 ...	W. H. Reeve.
Tavistock (Statsford, Whitechurch)	. . . 594 ...	E. E. Glyde, F.R.Met.Soc.
Teignmouth Observatory	. 20 ...	G. Rossiter.
Teignmouth (Benton)	. 320 ...	W. C. Lake, M.D.
Torquay Observatory	. 12 ...	Frederick March, F.R.Met.Soc.
Torquay (Livermead House).	30 ...	Edwin Smith.
Torquay Watershed :—		
Kennick	. . . 842	} S. C. Chapman, M.I.C.E.
Laployd	. . . 1030	
Mardon	. . . 836	
Torrington, Great (Enfield)	. 336 ...	George M. Doe.
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	. 185 ...	Charles Barran, J.P.
Totnes (Northgate)	. . .	H. Lovejoy.
Woolacombe (N. Devon)	. 60 ...	R. N. Kivell, for Miss Chichester.

JANUARY, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton .	4.62	1.05	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	6.39	1.09	23	24	39.8	36.3	44.7	40.5	24.9	55.5	94	6.5	...	...
Bere Alston .	5.40	.98	23	24	41.7	37.1	47.1	42.1	18.0	54.0	84	7.9	...	...
Brandis Corner .	5.59	1.08	31	22	40.7	36.7	46.5	41.6	26.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	7.25	1.65	23	24	...	36.0	45.0	40.7	16.0	53.0	...	...	50.9	13
Cullompton .	9.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor .	5.03	1.24	23	24	38.9	34.0	46.0	40.0	9.8	53.8	89	6.9	55.0	15
Exeter .	5.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	4.06	.98	23	20	40.8	36.8	45.4	41.1	20.0	54.5	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	8.98	1.66	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	7.74	1.44	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	4.00	.71	17	22	42.7	39.7	46.8	43.2	25.0	54.0	86	8.3	...	...
Newton Abbot .	6.08	1.35	27	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	4.00	.81	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	7.06	1.63	23	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	3.91	.95	27	22	41.9	39.1	47.2	43.2	26.0	54.0	90	7.9	56.0	14
Head Weir .	6.76	.98	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	8.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	10.76	2.26	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	9.91	1.30	27	25	36.7	32.9	41.5	37.2	20.7	48.3	94	7.6	...	...
Roborough .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	6.34	1.04	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.23	.83	23	23	39.9	35.2	44.7	40.0	18.4	54.1	89	6.7	74.9	13
Salcombe .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	3.93	.90	23	23	40.8	35.9	46.5	41.2	16.7	55.7	91	7.0	66.9	9
South Brent .	7.97	1.28	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	5.71	1.00	23	23	38.5	35.0	44.7	39.8	12.5	52.1	89	8.0	...	...
Tavistock .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Whitchurch)	6.91	1.14	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.58	1.00	27	21	41.8	37.9	47.3	42.6	24.0	55.5	85	7.0	70.6	12
Teignmouth (Benton)	2.94	.77	27	21	41.3	37.3	46.2	41.7	25.3	55.2	83	7.2	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	3.88	.95	27	21	41.6	37.4	47.0	42.2	23.7	55.6	86	7.0	67.3	14
Torquay Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	4.88	.90	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	4.82	.76	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	5.11	.97	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	5.80	1.09	23	23	...	...	...	...	15.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	5.05	1.03	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	5.58	1.12	27	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.43	.64	23	24	42.7	39.6	46.1	42.9	24.0	52.0	86	7.0	54.3	14

FEBRUARY, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Ashburton .	7.34	.97	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	8.25	1.25	14	26	43.3	38.4	48.1	43.2	32.9	53.5	88	6.5	...	...	...
Bere Alston	4.84	.55	14	26	44.0	39.5	49.7	44.6	33.0	55.0	84	7.5	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	5.44	.63	14	27	43.6	39.0	48.4	43.7	33.0	55.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	7.91	.85	20	27	...	37.0	48.0	42.5	29.0	52.0	...	...	87.0	6	...
Cullompton	11.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor	5.35	.55	13	27	42.5	37.0	49.2	43.1	29.2	54.7	89	7.4	82.4	5	...
Exeter	6.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne	3.88	.43	14	25	44.1	38.4	49.4	43.9	31.0	55.0	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	9.76	1.46	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	8.53	1.00	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	4.10	.51	5	27	45.3	41.7	49.2	45.4	37.5	53.0	85	7.5	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	7.15	.93	15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	5.68	.73	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	8.73	.92	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	5.23	.75	14	26	44.9	40.9	49.5	45.2	35.0	53.0	88	7.1	93.2	5	...
Head Weir	7.69	.86	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	11.98	1.67	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	11.28	1.40	14	27	38.6	34.9	43.4	39.2	30.7	47.6	94	7.5	...	...	...
Roborough															
(S. Devon)	6.63	.75	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	3.71	.59	1	25	42.7	37.4	47.7	42.6	31.5	51.1	88	6.1	108.4	6	...
Salcombe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth	4.45	.64	13	25	44.1	38.9	49.4	44.2	32.6	53.8	86	6.8	90.8	4	...
South Brent	10.41	1.24	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School															
(Southmolton)	6.44	.71	6	27	40.9	36.7	47.6	42.1	28.7	52.2	87	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock															
(Whitchurch)	7.68	1.08	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	5.08	.68	13	25	44.4	39.7	50.7	44.9	34.0	56.2	86	6.4	106.8	2	...
Teignmouth															
(Benton)	4.54	.78	13	24	44.5	39.2	49.3	44.2	33.0	55.7	84	7.1	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	5.91	.83	14	27	44.9	39.8	50.2	45.0	34.0	55.6	87	6.0	116.6	4	...
Torquay Wtshd.															
Kennick	5.67	.70	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploay	6.59	.92	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	6.65	.89	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	5.80	.75	14	26	...	...	...	...	28.0	48.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes															
(Berry Pomeroy)	6.87	1.06	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	7.27	1.07	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	3.61	.40	14	26	45.2	41.0	48.4	44.7	36.0	52.8	85	7.0	84.8	5	...

MARCH, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.		
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashburton .	1.10	.45	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.39	.55	9	10	44.4	38.8	49.6	44.2	32.9	57.0	81	5.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	0.67	.15	9	10	43.3	36.9	51.8	44.4	27.0	58.5	80	5.3	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	0.98	.32	9	12	43.3	37.6	51.0	44.3	29.0	58.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	0.95	.26	6	11	...	34.0	53.0	43.5	22.0	63.0	...	...	200.3	1	...	...
Cullompton .	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor .	0.89	.30	9	12	43.9	35.6	51.9	43.8	25.9	58.2	78	6.1	163.0	2	...	...
Exeter .	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.61	.28	9	9	45.3	37.8	51.6	44.7	28.0	58.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	1.78	.70	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.92	.56	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	0.64	.16	9	9	46.2	41.3	49.7	45.5	35.7	56.0	84	6.0	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	1.20	.35	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	0.83	.40	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	1.09	.87	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	0.76	.24	9	7	44.9	39.8	51.2	45.5	30.0	56.0	82	5.9	178.9	1	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	1.41	.52	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	1.82	.68	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	2.18	.68	9	10	39.3	35.1	46.2	40.7	30.3	55.4	87	5.8	...	...	...	...
Roborough .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon) .	1.02	.34	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	0.77	.25	9	8	43.8	37.0	48.8	42.9	30.3	57.1	81	5.6	174.3	3	...	...
Salcombe .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	0.71	.23	8	11	45.4	38.4	50.7	44.6	29.9	57.6	79	6.5	194.4	2	...	...
South Brent .	1.52	.46	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Southmolton) .	0.89	.24	8	11	39.9	35.2	50.6	42.9	24.7	58.3	84	6.0	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Whitchurch) .	1.34	.45	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	0.67	.28	9	7	44.0	59.7	50.9	45.3	31.8	57.0	85	5.0	185.5	1	...	...
Teignmouth .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Benton) .	0.59	.30	9	7	45.3	39.0	50.6	44.8	31.4	56.9	87	5.8	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	0.86	.30	9	9	46.0	39.9	51.8	45.9	30.8	58.5	77	4.0	197.3	1	...	...
Torquay Wtshd. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	1.30	.45	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	1.33	.53	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.38	.52	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	0.74	.22	9	8	...	...	...	...	23.0	52.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy) .	1.04	.45	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	1.10	.23	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	0.61	.19	6	10	46.1	40.9	50.7	45.8	35.0	55.0	89	5.2	180.0	2	...	...

APRIL, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell	2.71	.71	12 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton	3.11	1.00	12 17	46.8	39.9	51.5	45.7	30.9	59.5	81	6.0	...	...	...
Barnstaple	2.65	.45	25 20	46.5	40.4	49.1	44.7	28.0	63.2	79	7.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston	2.63	.86	12 17	46.7	40.0	52.8	46.4	31.0	61.0	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	2.97	.60	12 20	...	35.0	52.0	43.5	23.0	59.0	...	...	147.1	7	...
Cowsic Valley	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	2.93	.40	12 21	47.2	38.8	53.4	46.1	29.2	60.9	77	7.5	136.8	3	...
Devil's Tor	4.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.70	.42	14 21	48.6	40.9	54.4	47.6	33.0	64.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne	4.09	1.18	12 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	4.60	1.68	12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	1.73	.53	12 22	47.3	43.1	51.0	47.0	36.2	59.5	85	6.5	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	2.28	.42	12 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	2.12	.58	12 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	3.04	.60	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.98	.63	12 15	47.7	40.5	52.3	46.4	32.0	60.0	79	6.2	161.5	4	...
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	4.56	1.11	12 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	5.24	1.42	12 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	6.04	1.60	12 19	41.6	36.0	47.2	41.6	26.6	55.2	88	7.5	...	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	3.52	.94	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	1.79	.35	12 19	46.1	38.1	51.4	44.8	27.3	61.1	79	7.0	150.0	6	...
Salcombe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth	2.20	.32	12 22	47.6	39.4	53.1	46.1	28.7	60.7	86	6.6	152.0	5	...
South Brent	3.38	.87	12 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School														
(Southmolton)	3.13	.64	25 24	44.1	36.9	50.5	43.7	26.5	57.9	83	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock														
(Whitchurch)	3.76	1.23	12 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	2.04	.41	12 15	47.6	41.5	53.0	47.3	32.5	63.8	78	6.1	153.0	4	...
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	2.03	.45	12 17	47.9	39.9	53.0	46.4	30.6	63.4	75	6.9	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.07	.40	12 16	48.9	41.0	53.9	47.5	33.0	64.1	73	5.5	165.2	2	...
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick	3.41	1.06	12 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploay	4.20	1.45	12 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	3.33	1.13	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.31	.45	12 22	...	...	...	...	25.0	55.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.05	.51	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	2.23	.68	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.05	.42	12 19	46.7	41.0	50.6	45.8	32.2	57.0	80	6.0	137.4	9	...

MAY, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell .	2.75	.81	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	3.31	.90	14	18	54.5	46.3	59.6	53.0	35.7	74.1	72	5.2	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.49	.47	19	18	53.9	46.3	61.8	54.0	33.0	80.2	79	6.2	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.17	.39	14	14	55.2	46.9	61.6	54.3	34.0	78.0	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	3.18	.77	17	16	...	43.0	62.0	52.5	29.0	76.0	...	...	231.0	0
Cowsic Valley .	4.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	3.46	1.16	17	18	55.2	44.9	62.7	53.8	31.9	75.4	71	7.6	202.1	0
Devil's Tor .	3.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	2.43	.74	17	17	55.8	46.8	62.5	54.6	35.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	3.64	.85	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	3.73	1.05	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	2.53	.60	19	19	52.8	47.7	57.6	52.6	39.2	70.8	80	6.3	...	...
Kingsbridge .	2.50	.46	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	2.17	.62	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	3.34	.58	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	3.12	.73	22	16	55.4	47.6	59.9	53.8	37.0	75.0	74	5.5	236.4	0
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	3.50	.63	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	4.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	5.04	1.08	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	5.08	1.33	14	18	49.2	43.2	55.6	49.4	32.7	69.7	78	5.2	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	3.02	.70	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.08	.92	17	18	52.8	44.5	59.6	52.1	32.2	73.5	77	6.9	222.9	2
Salcombe .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	3.28	.81	17	20	54.3	45.7	60.5	53.1	34.6	75.0	74	7.4	224.8	0
South Brent .	4.23	.70	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	3.02	.68	19	21	51.4	43.9	59.4	51.6	30.0	73.1	81	7.0	...	...
Tavistock (Whitechurch)	3.24	.68	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	1.82	.42	14	18	54.5	48.0	60.2	54.1	35.9	72.0	71	6.5	212.3	0
Teignmouth (Benton)	1.83	.38	14	18	54.3	46.4	60.6	53.5	35.6	74.8	74	8.0	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	2.19	.54	14	18	55.3	47.4	60.8	54.1	35.6	75.1	71	6.0	216.7	0
Torquay Wtshd. Kennick .	2.73	.66	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.71	.67	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.85	.58	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	2.66	.58	17	17	...	...	...	...	30.0	71.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	3.11	.79	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	3.32	.91	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	2.25	.51	19	16	53.3	47.6	58.6	53.1	39.0	73.0	77	6.0	225.8	2

JUNE, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.		
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashburton	2.02	.32	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	2.11	.42	9 17	...	58.5	51.2	63.4	57.3	45.8	72.3	82	7.2	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	2.49	.57	10 15	...	58.1	51.8	64.4	58.1	43.0	77.2	82	6.9	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	2.13	.37	22 17	...	60.0	52.5	65.9	59.2	45.0	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	2.64	.55	24 15	...	...	49.0	67.0	58.0	39.0	83.0	...	...	179.5	4	...	...
Cullompton	2.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor	2.26	.61	9 18	...	59.5	49.7	67.4	58.6	38.6	78.5	77	7.9	156.9	3	...	...
Exeter	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	1.73	.71	9 17	...	61.4	52.6	67.8	60.2	45.0	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne	2.40	.40	9 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	2.82	.36	21 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	2.43	.57	24 15	...	58.4	53.8	62.9	53.3	48.0	78.0	83	7.7	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	1.43	.36	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	1.87	.68	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	3.40	.54	9 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.88	.24	23 15	...	59.4	52.4	64.0	58.2	46.0	76.0	82	6.2	200.4	1	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir	2.47	.31	9 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	2.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	3.01	.46	27 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	2.73	.42	27 18	...	54.3	48.7	59.5	54.1	45.1	70.4	85	6.4	...	...	...	...
Roborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	1.99	.32	23 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	2.08	.46	9 16	...	57.4	49.6	62.8	56.2	42.4	68.0	84	7.7	180.5	3	...	...
Salcombe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth	2.01	.88	9 16	...	58.2	50.3	64.5	57.4	42.4	73.2	82	8.1	162.3	2	...	...
South Brent	2.70	.35	23 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Southmolton)	3.07	.57	9 18	...	56.1	48.8	64.0	56.4	38.9	75.3	84	8.0	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Whitchurch)	1.91	.30	9 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.70	.61	9 15	...	58.4	53.5	64.5	58.8	45.6	73.0	79	7.1	187.3	3	...	...
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Benton)	1.67	.64	9 16	...	58.8	51.4	64.6	58.0	46.1	74.5	78	8.0	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	1.78	.54	9 17	...	59.3	52.8	64.5	58.7	47.2	72.9	77	7.0	225.1	2	...	...
Torquay Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick	2.41	.85	9 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	2.67	.91	9 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	2.36	.86	9 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington.	3.50	.83	22 15	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	84.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.79	.52	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	1.91	.48	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.72	.65	10 16	...	57.7	52.4	63.2	57.8	48.0	76.0	80	6.9	202.4	3	...	...

JULY, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.	Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.								
				Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.							
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.				
Albottskerswell	2.37	.50	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton	2.11	.42	9	17	58.5	51.2	63.4	57.3	45.8	72.3	82	7.2	...	...	...
Barnstaple	2.90	.54	24	16	59.5	54.7	65.7	60.2	48.0	80.0	77	7.3	...	...	...
Bere Alston	4.00	.99	27	19	60.5	53.2	65.9	59.5	46.0	77.0	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	3.37	.66	24	19	...	50.0	66.0	58.0	41.0	83.0	...	...	162.5	2	...
Cowsic Valley	6.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	2.80	.60	16	16	60.0	51.6	66.6	59.1	44.5	78.8	75	8.2	130.6	3	...	
Devil's Tor	5.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.25	.26	16 24	16	61.2	53.5	67.4	60.4	49.0	77.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne	4.17	.73	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	4.09	.64	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	2.35	.37	28	18	59.3	55.6	63.4	59.5	51.6	72.2	81	7.3	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	3.41	.75	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	2.17	.31	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	3.61	.63	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	4.00	.76	27	18	60.4	53.9	63.7	58.8	49.0	74.0	79	6.5	165.2	3	...	
Plymouth Wtshd.																
Head Weir	4.60	.91	24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	5.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	6.39	1.20	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	6.91	1.04	24	19	54.2	49.2	58.8	54.0	44.5	71.9	85	6.8	...	...	...
Roborough																
(S. Devon)	4.06	.82	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	3.08	.62	17	15	57.9	50.7	62.9	56.8	46.4	70.4	79	7.3	170.7	4	...	
Salcombe																
Sidmouth	2.87	.44	24	19	59.4	51.9	63.7	57.8	45.8	69.5	77	7.3	148.3	2	...	
South Brent	5.43	1.04	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School																
(Southmolton)	3.60	.76	5	16	56.5	50.5	64.2	57.3	43.1	77.2	83	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock																
(Whitchurch)	4.33	.97	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	2.44	.39	27	18	59.5	53.7	64.7	59.2	49.5	71.1	79	7.0	165.6	3	...	
Teignmouth																
(Benton)	2.65	.49	17	17	59.3	51.7	64.7	58.2	47.2	70.9	74	7.9	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.40	.47	17	17	60.0	53.6	64.6	59.1	49.8	69.8	75	7.0	181.8	4	...	
Torquay Wtshd.																
Kennick	3.09	.48	28	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployst	3.22	.52	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	3.04	.51	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porrington	2.78	.59	24	18	...	...	...	...	42.0	81.0	...	...	...	...	...
Fotnes																
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.98	.49	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fotnes	3.15	.55	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.87	.58	24	16	59.2	54.7	64.2	59.4	52.0	75.4	79	7.3	176.4	6	...	

AUGUST, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.	28	17	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Ashburton	5.27	1.35	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	6.11	1.27	25	23	60.1	53.9	67.1	59.5	50.0	71.3	88	7.3	...	...	...
Bere Alston	4.59	1.24	18	20	60.3	55.7	72.3	64.0	49.0	74.6	82	8.0	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	6.01	.87	14	22	61.6	54.8	64.3	59.6	48.0	73.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	5.55	.94	3	25	...	52.0	66.0	59.0	47.0	76.0	...	...	149.3	1	...
Cullompton	5.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor	5.23	1.25	28	24	61.8	52.8	68.5	60.7	45.3	74.2	81	8.2	148.0	3	...
Exeter	6.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne	3.29	.76	1	16	62.5	55.0	69.0	62.0	48.5	75.0	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	6.67	1.15	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	7.61	2.23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	3.47	.97	18	24	61.8	57.4	65.2	61.3	52.4	74.2	81	7.1	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	4.46	1.23	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	4.32	.86	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	7.12	1.29	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	5.38	.80	23	21	61.8	55.9	65.4	60.7	51.0	72.0	84	6.9	176.6	1	...
Head Weir	7.59	1.12	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	8.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	9.98	1.07	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	11.38	1.68	1	26	55.8	51.4	60.0	55.7	48.1	68.4	89	7.1	...	...	...
Roborough															
(S. Devon)	6.84	.90	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	3.72	1.65	28	16	59.2	53.0	64.3	58.7	48.5	71.9	87	8.0	137.6	4	...
Salcombe															
Sidmouth	4.86	1.74	28	24	61.5	53.9	66.2	60.1	47.4	72.0	81	8.0	162.4	1	...
South Brent	7.65	1.39	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School															
(Southmolton)	6.42	1.04	14	28	58.1	52.0	65.1	58.5	45.8	72.4	87	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock															
(Whitechurch)	7.44	1.00	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.96	1.51	28	16	62.1	55.0	67.3	61.1	52.1	74.5	80	7.0	176.7	2	...
Teignmouth															
(Benton)	3.45	1.25	28	15	61.6	54.3	66.7	60.5	50.8	74.1	79	8.2	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	3.65	1.08	28	20	62.6	56.0	66.9	61.5	51.9	73.5	77	6.5	197.4	2	...
Torquay Wtshd.															
Kennick	5.52	.90	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	5.56	1.03	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	5.57	.96	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	4.58	.88	3	25	...	...	...	...	44.0	71.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes															
(Berry Pomeroy)	4.50	1.26	28	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	4.84	1.05	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	3.90	1.05	18	20	61.2	56.4	64.9	60.6	52.0	73.0	80	6.8	155.3	3	...

SEPTEMBER, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Abbotskerswell .	0.32	.22	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	0.55	.41	14	4	56.5	50.3	62.8	56.5	41.8	68.3	83	5.8	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	0.20	.09	10	4	55.7	48.8	63.7	56.2	33.0	70.1	82	6.3	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	0.28	.16	14	4	55.7	49.0	61.4	55.2	35.0	70.0	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	0.26	.13	14	6	...	43.0	65.0	54.0	29.0	73.0	...	...	171.2	0	...
Cowsic Valley .	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	0.35	.16	10	4	57.0	46.8	65.0	55.9	32.3	70.0	83	7.0	140.3	0	...	
Devil's Tor .	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.39	.32	14	4	57.8	51.1	64.3	57.7	42.0	70.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	0.60	.34	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	0.51	.33	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	0.12	.08	14	3	58.9	53.7	61.9	57.8	43.0	71.2	77	5.9	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	0.39	.15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	0.21	.14	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	0.26	.20	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	0.33	.19	14	3	58.7	51.0	63.6	57.3	41.0	69.0	80	6.6	169.9	0	...	
Plymouth Wtshd. .																
Head Weir .	0.51	.32	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	0.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	0.67	.46	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	0.49	.30	14	5	52.2	47.3	58.5	52.9	38.5	67.3	86	5.6	...	...	...
Roborough .																
(S. Devon)	0.38	.21	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	0.29	.09	25	4	56.4	49.1	62.3	55.7	38.3	68.1	81	6.0	169.8	1	...	
Salcombe .																
Sidmouth .	0.49	.19	14	6	57.3	49.7	62.9	56.3	38.2	68.2	81	6.8	171.4	1	...	
South Brent .	0.38	.23	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School .																
(Southmolton)	0.18	.08	10	5	51.7	46.3	62.8	54.5	32.0	69.1	90	7.0	...	...	...
Tavistock .																
(Whitchurch)	0.36	.20	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	0.22	.16	14	4	56.6	51.5	63.8	57.6	40.4	69.8	82	5.2	159.8	0	...	
Teignmouth .																
(Benton)	0.24	.20	14	4	57.5	50.5	64.0	57.2	39.9	71.4	79	7.8	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	0.17	.09	14	4	58.2	51.2	64.0	57.6	40.8	69.6	78	5.0	174.1	0	...	
Torquay Wtshd. .																
Kennick .	0.50	.35	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployn .	0.54	.38	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	0.58	.38	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	0.18	.07	10	4	...	...	...	...	29.0	66.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .																
(Berry Pomeroy)	0.14	.10	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	0.24	.11	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	0.27	.14	14	5	58.4	52.5	62.6	57.6	41.2	68.6	78	5.6	179.8	0	...	

OCTOBER, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.	27	19	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton .	7.97	1.42	26	22	52.0	48.0	54.0	51.0	38.3	65.7	92	6.3	...	...
Barnstaple .	6.16	1.72	11	17	53.1	48.8	58.6	53.7	39.0	67.0	82	8.0	...	...
Bere Alston .	6.15	1.20	10	16	52.6	47.5	57.2	52.4	39.0	63.0	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	7.96	1.18	11	19	...	45.0	57.0	51.0	37.0	70.0	...	...	98.3	5
Cowsie Valley .	9.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	6.35	1.20	11	19	51.7	46.6	58.4	52.5	37.3	67.0	90	9.0	62.3	11
Devil's Tor .	8.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	5.44	1.11	27	17	53.0	49.0	57.6	53.3	42.0	64.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	8.57	1.50	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	10.41	1.66	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	4.81	1.26	11	15	55.0	51.4	58.7	55.0	44.8	67.2	73	6.9	...	...
Kingsbridge .	7.65	1.84	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	5.56	1.81	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	6.42	1.15	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	5.69	1.11	10	18	54.1	49.4	59.0	54.2	40.0	66.0	88	7.9	98.2	7
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	7.67	1.42	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	8.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	11.43	1.30	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	11.40	1.76	11	21	48.5	45.1	52.4	48.8	35.3	63.4	92	8.2	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon) .	7.43	1.55	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	4.86	1.03	27	16	51.7	47.4	57.0	52.2	38.3	64.9	90	8.3	73.7	10
Salcombe .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	3.67	.84	27	21	53.0	48.4	57.7	53.1	40.5	64.7	89	8.4	71.0	8
South Brent .	8.52	1.50	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton) .	6.66	1.15	31	19	49.6	45.9	56.7	51.3	36.0	65.4	92	8.0	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch) .	7.17	1.14	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	4.50	1.22	27	21	53.7	50.4	58.5	54.4	41.9	65.8	87	8.0	72.2	14
Teignmouth (Benton) .	4.69	1.40	27	19	53.2	49.1	57.7	53.4	40.8	68.0	86	8.3	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	4.61	1.42	27	21	54.8	50.3	58.9	54.6	40.7	66.7	85	7.5	79.7	14
Torquay Wtshd. Kennick .	8.19	1.30	10/27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploay .	8.64	1.43	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	8.52	1.64	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	6.65	1.71	11	17	...	...	...	...	35.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy) .	5.94	1.79	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	6.08	1.48	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	5.69	1.60	11	15	54.7	50.2	58.4	54.3	43.0	66.8	82	7.2	91.0	5

NOVEMBER, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Abbotskerswell .	5.24	.97	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	7.72	1.17	13	25	42.8	37.7	51.1	44.4	32.7	52.1	88	6.3	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	6.81	.92	23	24	42.7	37.5	49.1	43.3	25.0	53.2	84	7.5	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	5.40	1.01	13	25	42.5	37.0	48.6	42.8	28.0	54.0	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	7.76	.87	13	27	...	34.0	47.0	40.5	26.0	54.0	...	...	62.0	7	...
Cowsic Valley .	9.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	5.22	.72	13	27	39.8	33.3	48.9	41.1	23.7	53.2	89	7.1	78.4	8	...
Devil's Tor .	6.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	4.80	.86	13	25	41.8	36.8	47.4	42.1	29.5	52.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	8.45	1.62	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	8.22	1.23	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	4.43	.51	13	23	46.2	42.5	49.9	46.2	37.4	57.3	81	7.3	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	7.14	.90	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	4.91	.88	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	7.42	.82	30	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	4.75	.78	13	21	44.9	39.4	50.2	44.8	30.0	57.0	86	8.8	75.5	9	...
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	7.14	1.40	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	7.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	9.70	1.11	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	10.34	1.60	13	26	38.7	35.1	43.7	39.4	30.1	51.0	93	7.0	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon) .	5.63	1.06	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	4.94	.82	23	20	42.4	36.0	47.8	41.9	30.3	53.0	84	5.3	100.1	8	...
Salcombe .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	4.71	.76	13	24	42.9	37.5	49.1	43.5	29.5	53.5	86	6.5	83.8	7	...
South Brent .	8.90	1.15	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton) .	6.93	1.16	23	26	38.1	33.8	47.7	40.7	22.1	54.8	91	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch) .	7.05	1.15	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	4.51	.70	30	24	42.9	38.4	50.3	44.3	29.5	59.7	85	6.0	85.5	10	...
Teignmouth (Benton) .	4.73	.78	30	25	43.2	37.7	49.3	43.5	30.1	55.8	83	7.2	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	4.59	.73	30	23	44.5	38.8	50.4	44.6	31.8	55.1	84	6.5	93.5	7	...
Torquay Wtshd. Kennick .	6.75	1.18	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	7.02	1.25	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	6.92	1.27	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	6.68	.82	3	27	...	...	...	...	21.0	48.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy) .	5.24	.83	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	4.04	.50	13/27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	5.10	.55	13	24	45.5	40.8	49.7	45.2	34.2	56.2	81	7.0	66.7	7	...

DECEMBER, 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Abbotskerswell	10.94	1.26	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	12.77	1.70	15	26	44.1	41.0	47.5	44.2	31.0	52.1	93	7.7	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	4.84	.68	8	26	45.4	41.3	50.6	45.8	25.0	55.0	87	8.5	...	...	...
Bere Alston	8.46	1.15	15	26	45.3	41.4	49.8	45.6	27.0	54.0	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	7.06	.98	12	28	...	40.0	47.0	43.5	21.0	52.0	...	...	37.3	...	11
Cowsic Valley	12.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	6.92	1.18	8	27	44.1	39.9	49.5	44.7	25.1	55.1	90	7.9	30.8	...	15
Devil's Tor	10.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	6.54	1.12	8	22	45.0	41.9	48.6	45.2	29.5	54.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	13.94	1.69	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	15.34	2.08	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	3.71	.86	15	24	47.3	43.7	51.5	47.6	32.8	58.8	85	8.4	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	9.20	.97	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	8.35	1.11	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	8.02	1.13	8	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	7.30	1.00	2	25	46.7	43.5	50.3	46.9	30.0	54.0	92	9.1	41.7	...	10
Plymouth Wtshd.															
Head Weir	11.57	1.35	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	14.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	15.53	1.57	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	17.77	1.86	8	28	41.4	38.0	44.7	41.4	28.4	51.0	95	8.9	...	...	...
Roborough															
(S. Devon)	9.65	1.24	15	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	6.21	.86	8	23	44.3	40.2	48.2	44.2	28.3	52.6	89	7.5	46.6	...	11
Salcombe .															
Sidmouth .	5.98	.88	8	26	45.3	41.2	49.6	45.4	28.5	54.9	90	7.9	44.9	...	11
South Brent	11.06	1.34	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School															
(Southmolton)	5.78	.74	8	28	43.0	39.1	48.4	43.7	22.9	54.2	90	9.0	...	...	...
Tavistock															
(Whitechurch)	10.37	1.36	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	6.60	1.08	8	20	46.2	42.5	51.0	46.7	31.3	56.5	87	7.0	47.7	...	9
Teignmouth															
(Benton)	6.78	1.13	8	21	45.3	41.5	49.5	45.5	30.1	54.6	87	7.5	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	6.59	.93	8	23	46.5	42.6	50.7	46.7	29.9	54.2	88	7.5	56.2	...	10
Torquay Wtshd.															
Kennick .	9.99	1.39	8	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	11.72	1.37	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	10.62	1.49	8	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	4.90	1.00	14	25	...	...	...	...	21.0	49.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes															
(Berry Pomeroy)	8.72	1.40	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	9.43	1.33	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	4.16	.77	15	26	46.9	43.6	50.2	46.9	33.0	55.6	86	7.0	43.3	...	12

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10)	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell	51.29	1.97	13/11	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton	63.26	1.70	15/12	231	46.0	44.4	55.2	49.7	24.9	74.3	85	6.4	...	...
Barnstaple	44.04	1.72	11/10	220	50.3	44.7	56.6	50.9	18.0	80.2	81	7.2	...	...
Bere Alston	49.24	1.20	10/10	221	50.7	44.6	56.1	50.4	26.0	80.0	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	56.86	1.65	23/1	237	...	40.5	56.3	48.9	21.0	83.0	...	...	1576.5	57
Cowsic Valley	79.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	46.79	1.25	28/8	237	50.1	42.6	57.3	50.0	9.8	78.8	82	7.6	1386.6	68
Devil's Tor	62.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	38.08	1.12	8/12	209	51.4	45.0	57.1	51.0	20.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Holne	73.05	1.69	15/12	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	75.52	2.23	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	34.32	1.26	11/10	221	51.7	47.6	55.6	51.2	25.0	78.0	82	7.1	...	...
Kingsbridge	52.89	1.84	27/10	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	42.19	1.81	27/10	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	60.31	1.63	23/1	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	44.33	1.11	11/10	212	51.7	46.1	56.4	51.3	26.0	76.0	84	7.1	1653.5	55
Plymouth Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir	65.47	1.42	11/10	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	75.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	91.55	2.26	23/1	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	95.51	1.86	8/12	242	45.9	41.4	51.0	46.2	20.7	71.9	89	7.0	...	...
Roborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	56.51	1.55	10/10	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	37.76	1.65	28/8	203	49.6	43.2	54.8	49.0	18.4	73.5	84	6.9	1609.5	71
Salcombe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth	39.16	1.74	28/8	237	50.8	44.3	56.2	50.2	16.7	75.0	83	7.3	1573.2	52
South Brent	62.15	1.50	27/10	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Southmolton)	51.83	1.16	23/11	246	47.3	42.0	55.2	48.6	12.5	77.2	87	8.0	...	...
Tavistock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Whitchurch)	61.56	1.36	8/12	250	...	43.1	54.5	48.8	25.9	77.1	86	7.2	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	37.12	1.51	28/8	204	51.0	45.9	56.8	51.4	24.0	74.5	82	6.5	1630.0	60
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Benton)	36.14	1.40	27/10	204	...	...	...	...	25.3	74.8	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	38.70	1.42	27/10	216	51.9	45.9	57.0	51.5	23.7	75.1	79	6.3	1770.9	60
Torquay Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick	54.44	1.39	8/12	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	59.02	1.43	27/10	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	56.93	1.64	10/10	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	46.58	1.71	11/10	227	...	...	...	...	15.0	84.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	47.37	1.79	27/10	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	49.19	1.48	27/10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	36.66	1.60	11/10	217	48.9	46.7	55.6	51.1	24.0	76.0	82	6.6	1597.2	68

THE BOROUGH OF CLIFTON-DARTMOUTH-HARDNESS AND ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES.

PART I.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

DARTMOUTH is a borough of considerable antiquity, but not so old as Totnes. In early times, when pirates of all sorts ravaged the coast, the towns were placed some way up the rivers and estuaries, and Totnes, situate ten miles up the Dart from its mouth, was safe from raids.

As trade grew and there was not so much danger from marauders, towns were built at the mouths of the rivers, and then Dartmouth was founded, guarded by castles and chains.

Originally it would seem that Dartmouth comprised three villages, names still preserved in the official name of the borough, "Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness."

Mr. R. N. Worth, in his *History of Devonshire* (1886), thinks "Hardness" is of Scandinavian origin—"By the headland," or "the Headland landing-place."

From Dartmouth Rufus sailed to Normandy in the last years of the eleventh century. In April, 1190, a Crusading Fleet sailed from Dartmouth. King John was there in June, 1205, and remained for three days, 18th to 22nd, and was there again October, 1214.

In 1404, it is said, the French attacked Dartmouth, but on landing were surrounded by the people of both sexes, and the French leader, Du Chatel, and a number of his men killed.

Leland, the antiquary of the time of Henry VIII, says :—

“There is a Townlet or I entered into Dartmouth Towne caullid Hardnesse inhabited mostly by Fische men and sum Marchauntes, having in it a Chapel of Clare, and the great Ruines of Hauley’s haul an exceeding rich Merchant and a noble Warrior.

“There is only a bay filled by Fluddes with salt water driving at the Ebbe 2 miles that divideth Ardenes from Dartmouth Town, and over this bay is a stone causey and 2 flattee Bridgges. Ther be tokens that of old Tyme ther hath beene much building betwixt the Town of Dartmouth now inhabited and Stoke Fleming whereupon it must follow that old Dertmouth stode that way or els that Stoke Fleming was larger than it now is.

“The Town of Dertmouth lyith in length on a very Rokky Hille on the Haven Side about half a mile from the very mouth of it and extendith in length about a quarter of a mile. There be good Marchaunt men in the Towne and to this haven long good shippes. This Town is served with conduct water. There is a fair Church in the Towne, but it is but a Member of the parochie Church of Tunstall half a mile on the top of an Hille.

“John Hawley a riche Merchant and noble Warrior against the French men lyith burid afore the High Altare with his two wives in Dartmouth Church Obiit A°Dⁱ 1403.

“Copestan, now a man of great landes in Devonshire, married the heir Generate of Hawley, whereby his landes were much augmented. Some think at wher the personage House of Tunstalle now is was sumtyme an House or celle of French monkes. The Personage of Tunstalle was impropriate to Torrebay Abbay.

“The Brians emong whom Guy Brien was famose were Lordes of Dertemuth Towne.

“King John gave privilege of Mairalte to Dertmouth. Edward the 3 gave Licens to the Town of Dertmouth to purchase. King Edward the 4 gave XXXl fee to Dertmouth Towne, Richard the 3 gave XLIIl more and Henry the 7 a fair (Bulwa)rk made of late.

“There be 2 Towers at the Haven Mouth and a chaine to draw over, one of these Towers stondith (by) Sir George Carew Castelle caulled Stoke Fleming at (the Haven Mouth).”

Dartmouth would appear to some extent to have been under the Lords of Totnes until William le Zouch, owner of the Barony of Totnes, granted his rights to Nicholas de Teukesbury, who is said to have been a Dartmouth merchant. Le Zouche granted to Tewkesbury not only the usual manorial rights, but the toll and custom of the port and of the river up to Blaliston, next Cornworthy, reserving free passage from Totnes to the sea. Notwithstanding this the Duchy of Cornwall claimed rights over Dartmouth right up the river to Totnes Bridge. The water of Dartmouth commences about six miles up the river, and as far out into the sea as a man standing on the top of the hill above Dartmouth "may ken a Humber Barrell."¹

The Charter of Henry III confirmed an earlier one, and the oldest seal represents a king in a ship with John's badges of the crescent and star.

The late Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, in *Devon Notes and Queries*, Vol. V, p. 137, No. 83, has an article on "The Arms of Dartmouth and their Origin." He says :—

"It has sometimes been the subject of enquiry, but it has never been satisfactorily cleared up, as to when the present arms were first granted to Dartmouth, some supposing they date back to the reign of King John."

There is, however, among the Corporation documents a deed of date 1280 with the seal of Dartmouth, a ship under sail (82) showing that was the seal in Edward I's reign.

Mr. Roscoe Gibbs points out that we may infer "that it was Henry VII who first formally granted Arms to this Town."

"Dartmouth," he adds, "possesses two very fine and deeply sunk mediæval seals, one showing the King with the two lions in a ship with the legend: 'Sigillum commvne de Cliftone Dertemuthe,' the other encircled by the following :—

'S'MAIORIS DE CLIFSTONE DERTEMUTHE H.'

"On the latter, which is the smaller and probably the earlier of the two, the King has no supporting lions, these being probably an addition made by the Monarch as a

¹ "Report on the Water Bailiwick of Dartmouth, from an old document relative to the Duchy dues."—*Dartmouth Chronicle*, 17 May, 1872.

compliment to the Town. Doubtless they were intended to symbolise the brave men of Devon the Sovereign's ever-faithful protectors at sea."

The Arms of Dartmouth, as given in the British Museum, Harl. MS., and Cotton MS., Faustina, E 111, sixteenth century, are :—

" Dartmouthe : G : in a shipp or, a kinge bet : 2 lions rampant arg : "

In 1226 there was a public market in Dartmouth granted for the town to Richard of Gloster, son of William Fitz Stephen, to be held on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and the Fines 28 Henry III cited by Lysons contained an agreement between William de Cantilupe, Baron of Totnes, and the Burgesses of Dartmouth for their weekly markets early in 1243, and in 1301 Edward I granted Gilbert Fitz Stephen, Lord of Townstall, a market at Clifton-super-Dartmouth on Thursday, and a fair for two days at the Feast of St. Margaret.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Dartmouth rivalled the Cinque Ports in importance and fame, and for a time it was one of the foremost seaports in the provinces.

In Edward III's reign, 1327, Nicholas Teukesbury transferred his rights to the King, who, ten years after, 1337, granted the borough another Charter, which was followed by a supplementary one conceding additional advantages in 1341.

The Charter of Edward III was confirmed by one of Queen Elizabeth, 14 April, 2 Elizabeth. A copy of this Charter was printed by T. Brice, an Exeter printer, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Edward III, in consideration of the great loss and hardships sustained by the Burgesses of Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness by reason of the war and on account of their previous good behaviour and of their fitting out two ships of war at their own expense when requisite, granted they should be free from tollage, pavage, murage, etc. They were permitted to elect from among themselves a Mayor, provided he be a fit person and faithful to the King and kingdom.

These rights were confirmed by Richard II, 14 December, 1378.

In this reign the Burgesses of Dartmouth complained to the King that the village of Southtown was joined to the borough, and the municipal authorities kept watch ward nightly on the confines of the village at a place called "Gallions Bower" (in order to discover any enemy of the King who might endeavour to enter the harbour) without assistance from the village, they not being benefited by the privileges granted the borough.

In consequence, the King, 23 June, 1464, annexed Southtown to the borough. This was confirmed by King Henry VII, 10 December, 1487, and ratified by his successor, 10 May, 1510.

The siege of Calais ranked Dartmouth the third port in the kingdom, Dartmouth finding 31 ships and 757 men, while Plymouth only found 26 ships and 603 men.

Yet in 1310 Dartmouth pleaded it was unable to maintain one ship without aid from Totnes, Brixham, Portleymouth, and Kingsbridge, and Edward III's Charter provided that two ships should be found. Two papers read before the Devonshire Association by the late Mr. Karkeek, show Dartmouth's position as regards shipping in early times. The first, read at Totnes, 1880, was, "Notes on the early history of Dartmouth with special reference to its Commerce, Shipping, and Seamen in the Fourteenth Century." The second, read at Dawlish, 1881, was entitled, "The Shipping and Commerce of Dartmouth in the reign of Richard II."

The status of Dartmouth is shown by its appointment in 1390 as the sole port for the export of tin.

Dartmouth took its part in defeating the Armada, fitting out, with help from Totnes and the neighbourhood, two vessels, the *Crescent* and the *Hart*, which did good service.¹

Although there must have been a large number of merchants in Dartmouth trading with France, there does not appear to have been a Guild Merchant nor a Company of Merchant Adventurers at Dartmouth as there was at Totnes, nor do the Exeter Merchant Adventurers' records have much reference to Dartmouth merchants.

It would seem that Dartmouth was connected with Newfoundland. At Greenway, on the Dart, dwelt Humphrey and Adrian Gilbert, the half-brothers of Sir Walter Raleigh, and at Stoke Gabriel, a little further up the Dart, John

¹ *Devonshire Association Trans.*, Vol. XII, p. 308, 1880.

Davis, the discoverer of Davis's Straits, the famous voyager. Humphrey Gilbert obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth, and from the Port of Dartmouth went out his first American colonizing expedition in 1579. This was unsuccessful, but in 1583 he took possession of Newfoundland, but was drowned on his return journey.

From this time Dartmouth obtained a predominant share of Newfoundland trade, and many of the Mayors were men connected with that trade.

In 1642 the Corporation authorized the advance by their representatives in the Long Parliament, Roger Matthew and Samuel Browne, of £2668 7s. 6d. to help in reducing the Irish rebels, the same to be recouped out of Irish lands. The money was paid, it is said, but the Corporation only got a map of the lands.

There were stirring scenes in Dartmouth during the Civil War. It was decidedly on the side of the Parliament, but after a siege of a month fell into the hands of Lord George Goring, who, after a stay in Totnes, left on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax and proceeded to Dartmouth. Fairfax followed, and in January, 1646, stormed and took Dartmouth.

John Prince, the author of *The Worthies of Devon*, in his account of John Hawley gives a quaint description of Dartmouth, with which he must have been well acquainted, having been first lecturer of St. Mary's Church, Totnes, and then Vicar of the adjoining parish of Berry Pomeroy. His description is :—

“Dartmouth a large populous Town, situate on the south side of a very steep hill which runneth from east to west a considerable length of near a mile, whereby the houses as you pass on the Water seem pensil and to hang along in rows, like gallipots in an apothecary's shop, for so high and steep is it, that you go from the lower to the higher part thereof by stairs, and from the bottom to the top requires no less, in some places many more, than an hundred.

“It hath a most convenient haven able to receive a great navy into its bosom, which may ride safe without incommoding one the other, load and unload in the midst of the Town. The mouth of the river (the Dart) near a mile distant from the Town is well guarded with two Castles and other Munitions, standing on the opposite banks thereof. Heretofore was also a chain which reached

from one side to the other, which in time of war was wont to be set up to prevent any invasion of the enemy. This town then began to flourish when Totnes haven, by overmuch sand brought down by the water from the Tin Works in Dartmoor, was choak'd and spoil'd.

"Thro' the safety and convenient situation of its port this place became much frequented by Merchants and to be well furnished with good shipping, and is so still, tho' short of what it hath been heretofore."

The Muniments of the Corporation of Dartmouth are very valuable and interesting. A calendar of them was made in 1879-80 by Mr. Stuart A. Moore, F.S.A.

In his introduction he says :—

"The Archives of the ancient Borough of Dartmouth have the highest value as legal evidence of the rights, privileges and emoluments of the Borough and its Freemen and inhabitants, and besides this they have an interest and a value as historical material which is hardly second to their value as evidence."

He refers to the absence of ancient correspondence, but shows how the documents illustrate local and personal history, and how they also show the growth of the town from the time of Elizabeth, when the water washed the churchyard wall and ships lay under it.

Some of the suits in the Court are interesting. In 6 Elizabeth we find one against John Frobisher, brother and agent to Sir Martin Frobisher, for cattle supplied to Sir Martin for his voyage, which he does not appear to have paid for.

As the office of Mayor was created and continued by Charter, the List of Charters compiled by Mr. Stuart Moore is of very great interest. It is as follows :—

CHARTERS.

The numbers in the margin are the numbers of the Charters in the Calendar.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 1378-9.
14 December.
2 Ric. II. | Letters patent of Inspeximus and confirmation of Charter of 14 April, 14 Edward I (1286), which the King, reciting the good service done by the men of Dartmouth and the danger and losses they have |
|--|--|

sustained by reason of the war, and because they have undertaken to find two ships of 120 tons with double equipment to go in the King's service for 40 days at the cost of the said Burgesses, grants them quittance from toll, pavage, pontage, wharfage, etc. etc., for all their goods and merchandize within our realm, and that they may elect among themselves yearly a Mayor, who, together with the Bailiffs, may have the custody of the Town, and hold pleas there—that they may leave lands and tenements in the Borough by their wills—that they shall not plead or be impealed out of the Borough, and that they shall have infangenthef, outfangenthef, and return of writs and summonses of the Exchequer, so that no Sheriff or minister of the King or his successors shall intermeddle in the Borough—that they shall not be put in assizes, juries, or inquisitions, and that there shall be no forestallers in the Borough.

2. 1378. Copy Writ confirming a grant of
20 August. quittance from payment of 3d. in the
2 Ric. II. £1 on merchandize to the Citizens of
Bayonne.

3. 1394. Writ to the Justices of Assizes in the
20 November. County of Devon, reciting a grant of
18 Ric. II. 25 November last to the Burgesses
of Dartmouth, that they shall have
cognizance of all pleas of land and tenements and assizes
of novel disseizin and mort d'ancestor in the Borough, and
shall elect a coroner there, and commanding that no coroner
or minister of the King shall intermeddle in the Borough.

4. 1415. Letters patent of Inspeximus and
1 September. confirmation of Letters patent of
2 Hen. V. 12 May, 2 Henry IV, which inspect
and confirm the Letters patent of
14 December, 2 Richard II, described in No. 1.

5. 1436. Letters patent confirming the Letters
14 March. patent of 1 September, 2 Henry V
14 Hen. VI. (No. 4).

6. 1481. Indenture between the King and the
1 August. Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of
21 Edw. IV. Dartmouth respecting the erection
of the Castle Bulwark and chain

across the Harbour, granting an annuity of £30 out of the
Customs for the maintenance of the same.

7. 1473. Writ to the Justices of the Common
 10 November. Pleas commanding them to permit
 12 Edw. IV. the Burgesses of Dartmouth to hold
 all pleas and real actions in the
 Borough, and to make executions, etc., as they are entitled
 by the charters of King Edward III and King Richard II,
 and a grant of 23 June, 3 Edward IV.
8. Same date. Similar Writ to the Justices of the
 King's Bench.
9. 6 March. Letters patent inspecting and con-
 1 Ric. III. firming the Indenture of 1 August,
 21 Edward IV (No. 6).
10. 1484. Letters patent of Inspeximus and con-
 4 March. firmation of Letters patent, 20 June,
 2 Ric. III. 3 Edward IV, which confirm the
 Letters patent of 14 December, 2
 Richard II (No. 1), and another charter of 5 November,
 17 Richard II, which recites a grant of 14 April, 50
 Edward III, 1377, granting to the Burgesses of Dart-
 mouth cognizance of pleas, real and personal, and the right
 to elect a coroner. These letters patent of Richard III then
 proceed to recite that although the Town of South Town,
 Dartmouth, is next adjoining the Borough, and the Bur-
 gesses in going to keep sea watch against the King's
 enemies at Gallion's Bower are not protected by the
 liberties and franchises of the town, and therefore the King
 unites the town of South Town, Dartmouth, to the Borough,
 and grants returns of writs and certain powers and juris-
 dictions to the Mayor and Burgesses with a licence to hold
 lands in mortmain to the value of £20.
11. 1510. Letters patent inspecting and con-
 24 April. firming an Indenture of 16 January,
 2 Hen. VIII. 1 Henry VII, whereby the annuity
 for the keeping up of the Castle Bul-
 wark and Chain was increased to £40.
12. 1547. Letters patent inspecting and con-
 8 August. firming Letters patent of 10 May,
 2 Henry VIII, which inspect and con-
 firm the Letters patent of 10 December, 3 Henry VII,
 which inspect and confirm the Letters patent of 23 June,
 3 Edward IV, which inspect and confirm the Letters
 patent of 20 August, 2 Richard II (No. 1), and another
 grant of 5 November, 17 Richard II, granting to the Bur-
 gesses certain jurisdictions and power to elect a coroner.

Edward IV's charter also unites the town of South Town to the Borough, and grants a licence of mortmain for lands to the value of £20 in the same terms as the grant of Richard III (No. 10).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>13. 8 August.
1 Edw. VI.</p> <p>14. 6 November.
1 Mary.</p> <p>15. 6 November.
1 Mary.</p> <p>16. 1558.
26 October.
1 Eliz.</p> <p>16. 9 November.
1 Eliz.</p> <p>17. 1604.
3 August.
2 James I.</p> | <p>Letters patent inspecting and confirming Letters patent of 3 November, 2 Henry VIII, being the grant of the Water bailiwick of the Dart at fee farm for ever.</p> <p>Letters patent inspecting and confirming No. 13.</p> <p>Letters patent inspecting and confirming Letters patent of 8 August, 1 Edward VI (No. 12).</p> <p>Exemplification of the Record of the Memoranda of the Exchequer, Michaelmas, 1 Elizabeth, being an enrolment of Interrogatories and Depositions respecting the Water bailiwick of the Dart.</p> <p>Letters of confirmation of the Charter of 6 November, 1 Mary, No. 14.</p> <p>Charter of Incorporation. The Mayor and Recorder and each of them are to be the King's Justices of the Peace in the Borough and the limits of the</p> |
|---|---|

same and throughout the parish of Townstall, and to keep the statutes of artificers and labourers, etc., and shall have full power to enquire concerning murders, homicides, felonies, trespasses, etc., and to hear and determine all transgressions (except such as concern life and limb). They are to have power to issue warrants, make arrests, and imprison persons in the gaol. The Mayor and twelve councillors to have power to make ordinances, bye-laws, etc., for the governance of the inhabitants and for the good of the Town, and also for the better preservation, governance, disposition, letting, and leasing of the lands, tenements, revenues, possessions, and hereditaments given, granted, or assigned to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses and their successors, or henceforth to be so given and granted, and to do all other things concerning the right estate and interest of the Borough, and they shall have power to impose and levy penalties for non-observance of their orders and constitutions so they be not repugnant

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to the Law. There is a general confirmation of all lands, tenements, fairs, markets, liberties, etc.

17. 1645. A general pardon in the usual form
² 3 April. to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses
20 Charles I. of Dartmouth.
18. 12 July. The Charter of Incorporation of the
36 Charles II. Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the
Borough of Clifton-Dartmouth-Hard-
ness. There is to be a Mayor, Recorder, Common Clerk,
two Bailiffs, and twelve prime Burgesses and twelve
second Burgesses. Mayor and Recorder to be Justices of
the Peace, Mayor to be sworn to his office. Arthur Holds-
worth to be the next Mayor. Power given to elect officers
and power reserved by the Crown to remove them by order
of Council. General confirmation of possessions, liberties,
etc.
19. 1757. Lease by the Crown to the Corpora-
14 December. tion of the office of Waterbailiff of
the Town of Dartmouth for lives.
20. 1792. Lease by the Prince of Wales to the
25 May. Corporation of the office of Water-
bailiff of the Town of Dartmouth for
lives in reversion of the existing lease.
3133. King Henry VII to the Mayor,
1485. Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Dartmouth.
16 January. Copy Indenture granting £40 towards
the maintenance of the *Bulwark*.
3134. Same to same. Agreement that the
22 September. Mayor, etc., of Dartmouth shall take
2 Hen. VII. surety of the Masters of ships for the
good behaviour of the crews towards
all vessels having the King's safe conduct.
3202. His Royal Highness Frederick Prince
1730. of Wales to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and
8 June. Burgesses of Dartmouth, Lease of the
Water Bailiwick.
1865. Deed of arrangement with the Duchy
of Cornwall respecting encroachments
on the Water of the River Dart.

The list of Mayors which follows, with some notes as to them and their Mayoralties, is very incomplete ; there is no official list, and it is gathered from the documents of

the Corporation. The numbers in brackets refer to the numbers of the documents in Mr. Stuart Moore's Calendar, the extract is taken from.

Up to the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, the government of the Borough was vested in the Mayor, Recorder, and twelve aldermen called Masters, two Bailiffs, a Town Clerk, and High Setward.

The Burgesses of Dartmouth first sent Burgesses to Parliament in 1298. After that they seem to have intermitted until 14 Edward III (1340), and eventually became merged in the Torquay Parliamentary Division of Devon. In 1832 the Borough lost one member, and was finally disfranchised in 1868. The right of election up to 1832 was vested in Freemen; in 1822, they were about 45 in number.¹

The ancient limits of the Borough were more extensive than they appeared to be from the report and plan of the Parliamentary Boundary Commissioners. Towards the west they extended as far as Long Cross on the Totnes road, which is some distance from the town, but did not include the whole of the town. The Borough formerly had a Court of Quarter Sessions and a Water Bailiffwick Court, holden by a Lease from the Duchy of Cornwall.

LIST OF MAYORS.

RALPH THE TAILOR (LA CISSOR).

Among the Corporation Muniments is a Grant by Adam le Mecheyve to Roger Hertebise of a house in Dartmouth; witnesses, Ralph the Tailor (Cissor), then prepositus of Dartmouth; William Finamur, then Bailiff of the Lord of Dartmouth (Seal).

JOHN GUILLEVOLE.

This Mayor was witness to a deed, being a grant by William de Briteville to Walter, Vicar of Totnes, of a rent of 2s. out of a house in Totnes, for which Walter gave him 20s., inter guatuor scanna Gihallie Tottortonie (74).

There is a deed preserved dated 1280, with the seal of the Town of Dartmouth, "sigillum ville (de D)ertimue," a ship under sail (82).

¹ Worthy's *Devonshire Parishes*, Vol. I, p. 337.

1323-4. WILLIAM DE FORSA.

17 Edw. II.

In 1298 a William atte Vosse was one of the M.P.'s for Dartmouth. 17 Edward II, Margarey, who was the wife of John de Esse (Smith), widow to John Kene, Burgess of Dartmouth, released a tenement in Dartmouth which she had of the feoffment of her husband, William de Fossa (Smith), the prepositus for the Borough of Dartmouth (148).

1333. ROGER POLE.

9 February, 15 Edward III. The King granted to Guy de Bryan, "for the service he daily does us in staying continually by our side," the reversion of all lands and tenements with appurtenances in Dartmouth Clifton and Hardness which Joan, who was the wife of John de Carrew, holds for the term of her life (196).

Same date, the King also made a grant of the reversion of that part of the Lordship and profits which the King had of the gift and Grant of Nicholas de Teukesbury in the town of Clifton Dartmouth and Hardness, which Joan de Carrew held for life by grant (197).

1341. WILLIAM CLARK.

He was the first Mayor under the Charter of Edward III.¹

14 February, 1341. Deed Poll of Joan Carrew appointing John Jose and others to attorn to Guy de Brian (198).

14 April, 1341. 15 Edward III. Charter granted conferring power to elect Mayor.

12 July, 1342. Joan Carrew released her life Estate to Guy de Brian (202).

21 March, 1343. Guy de Brian granted that the Commonalty of the town of Clifton Dartmouth and Hardness might elect a Mayor and Bailiffs who should be sworn to the King, to the said Guy, and the Commonalty to do that which pertains to their offices lawfully, and that the said Guy should appoint a Seneschal foreign or denizen in the said turns removable at his pleasure to hold all pleas arising in the said town together with the Mayor and Bailiffs, the amercements of the said pleas to the said Guy, the Seneschall is to bring all the rents and other profits of the turn for the said Guy, and John Gordon (Mayor, 1344) and others or four of them shall be at London in the

¹ Worthy's *Devonshire Parishes*, Vol. I, p. 343.

quinzane of Easter, having full power from the Commonalty to perform and affirm these agreements, or if they will not, be ready to plead to a writ of trespass brought against them in King's Bench by the said Guy without delay (203).

1344. JOHN GORDON.

1345. HENRY DE WYLELEIGH.

Richard Whiteleighe, M.P. 1386.

1348. JOHN MATTHEW.

There is preserved a final concord made before this Mayor and Walter de Sweyngthull, Seneschall of Guy de Brian, Junr., Knight, conveying a piece of land in Dartmouth (216).

1349. GEOFFREY BOGHYER.

There is a writ of summons preserved, in a case between the men of Dartmouth and the men of the Cinque Ports (737).

1350. RALPH BRUWER.

1351. RALPH BRUWER.

Hugh Pomerai and John Clerk, of Payerscombe, grant to Robert le Pyl, parson of Crukerne, and John le Berkedon, a piece of land in Dartmouth (227).

Same year, Roger le Pole grants John Smith and Alice his wife a house opposite the Pillorie on the north part of the way from the Cross to the Ford towards the Mill Poole. Indorsed is a note on the deed that it is enrolled in the Court of the Liberty of Dartmouth, 19 Henry VI (229).

1352. JOHN MATHEW.

William de Chekester was Seneschall in this Mayoralty (233).

1353. ROGER DE POLE.

1357. JOHN COTTILLER.

1359. WILLIAM AYSHELDENE.

Thomas Asshendene, M.P. for Dartmouth 1377.

Thomas Ayssheldene, M.P. for Dartmouth 1384, 1385, 1389, 1420, 1429.

1362. JOHN CLERK.

His name appears as one of the principal Inhabitants concerned in the erection of the Chapel of St. Saviour, dedicated 13 October, 1372, by Thomas Brantyngham,

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Bishop of Exeter. A John Clarke was M.P. for Dartmouth 1363.

There is preserved a Receipt of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter to the Executors of John Blanchard for three sheep left to them (249).

John Clerk, of Dartmouth (probably this Mayor), by his Will, 37 Edward III, 1363, left a mark to the Fabric of the new Church of Dartmouth (252-3).

1366. WILLIAM HENRY.

William Henry was M.P. for Dartmouth 1360 and 1373.

1367. JOHN WHETENE.

1369. WILLIAM BERWE.

1369. WILLIAM KNOLLE.

His name also appears as one of the principal Inhabitants concerned in the erection of the Chapel of St. Saviour's.

1372. WILLIAM KNOLL.

There is a record, 46 Edward III, Walter Haulegh, sergeant-at-arms of the King and Lieutenant of the Admiral, and William Knoll, Mayor of Dartmouth, and William Styble, Bailiff of the water of the same town. Walter forfeited to the King three ships, namely, the *Margaret*, belonging to William Knoll and William Croft; the *Godyer*, belonging to William Joke and John Gent; and the *James*, belonging to John Haule, and delivered them to be kept by the said Mayor and Bailiff until the King should order his will respecting them if they will not come to Hampton with other ships of the same port (267).

1372. St. Saviour's Church was consecrated.

1376. JOHN HAWLEGH.

John Hawley was M.P. for Dartmouth 1389, 1393, 1394, 1402, and possibly a son, John Hawley, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1414, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1432.

Thomas Hauleyn and Thomas Haweley, M.P. 1421, 1431.

In 1396, 19 May, there was an Inquisition concerning a grant in Mortmain by John Hauleigh of Lands in Dartmouth.

In 1344 William Rurde granted to John de Haulee and Elizabeth his wife a piece of land in Clifton Dartmouth next the new Mill, which stood upon the Fosse between the Key of the said John and Elizabeth and the "Golet" of the

said new Mill on the North, and as much as might be gained from the sea on the East (207).

In 1373 there is a record of an Action, John Haulegh *v.* John Blakedon and Alice his wife, in the Borough Court ; Haulegh claimed under a settlement made on his father, John Haulegh, and Elizabeth his wife, a Messuage in Clifton Dartmouth and recovered ($\frac{265}{2}$).

It is evident that John Hawley was Dartmouth's chief citizen in the latter part of the fourteenth and early part of the fifteenth century, many times M.P. and Mayor. His effigies in armour, between those of his wives, is still to be seen in brass in the Chancel of St. Saviour's Church which he founded. He had so many vessels and traded to so many parts that the old rhyme is still remembered :—

“Blow the wind high, blow the wind low,
It bloweth fair to Hawleys Hoe.”

On the brass he stands in the centre in complete plate armour, with one hand on his richly ornamented sword-belt and the other holding the hand of one of his wives ; his feet rest on a lion.

The ladies are habited exactly alike, their hair braided and jewelled with cover-chief over, cote hardie long sleeves closely buttoned, and gown. At the feet of each are two dogs, collared, with bells attached.

The lady the knight is supporting places the other hand on her breast, the lady opposite has her hands joined in prayer.

Below is the inscription :—

“HIC JACET VENERABILIS VIR JOANNES HAULEY
ISTIUS CANCELLE FUNDATOR QUI OBIIT DIE DECEMBRIS
ANNO DNI M . . . ¹
DEXTR JACET UX EJUS PRIMA NOIE JOHNA
QUE OBIIT XII DIE JULII ANNO DNI MILO
CCCCMO NONAGESIO QUARTO
IN PARTE . . . A ALICIA QUE OBIIT VII
DIE JANUAR, ANNO DNI MILLOCCCCMO TERCIO
QUOR ANIMABUS PROPICIETUR, AMEN.”

Portions of a rich canopy exist over the figures ; one of his wives, probably the last, was Emmeline, daughter of Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of England.

¹ The date of his death is said to have been 30 December, 1408.

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Elizabeth, his daughter, married John Copplestone, of Coplestone Colebrooke, whose gravestone probably occurs in the north aisle of that church. Arms of Hawley: Argent, three hunting horns and a broad arrow sable in pale, feathers and head, or.¹ So much was he respected that the anniversaries of his birth and death were celebrated by the inhabitants for 150 years after his death.

1377. WILLIAM CLERK.

1378. JOHN HAULEGH.

1379. JOHN HAULEGH.

John Berye was Seneschal (283).

1381. RICHARD HARRY.

1382. WILLIAM KNOWLE.

1383. JOHN HAWLE.

1384. WILLIAM KNOLLE.

The township of Dartmouth paid 50s. for Tenths and Fifteenths. The Borough of Clifton-Dertemouth, 110s.²

1385. RICHARD HARRY.

1386. RICHARD HARRY.

1387. JOHN HAULEY.

1388. JOHN BRASSETER.

John Brasyuter, M.P. 1377, 1380, 1391. John Brasyeter de Totton was M.P. for Totnes. One of the public Town Wells at Totnes was known as Brassiter's Well as far back as 1450. Wardens were appointed for it.

1389. JOHN HAWLEGH.

1390. JOHN HARRY.

1391. JOHN HAWLE.

1392. RICHARD HARRY.

1393. JOHN HAULEY.

1 May. Royal Licence was granted to John Hawley, of Dartmouth, to give two houses in Dartmouth for the support of the Chaplain to celebrate for the souls of himself and Joan his wife, in the church of the Holy Trinity, Dartmouth, under great seal (³²⁹/₂).

1394. JOHN HAULEY.

The Abbot and Convent of Torre and John Hawley, Mayor of Dartmouth, and the Commonalty of the town

¹ Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society: *Transactions*, Vol. III, 2nd Series, p. 388.

² *Devon Notes and Queries*, "An old Exeter MS.," 1907, pp. 82 and 86.

made an Agreement before the Earl of Huntingdon to submit a dispute concerning Funerals and offerings in the new Chapel of Dartmouth and the onus of doing service there to the award of Arbitrators (343).

1395. JOHN HAWLE.

Inquisition taken as to the Burglary of Walter Thoreslegh's house in Dartmouth (546).

28 June, 1395. Among the Muniments is a Notarial Instrument setting forth an order of Robert Boson, the Chancellor of the Apostolic See, confirming the foundation of the College and Chantry of Slapton by Guy de Brian, and appropriating thereto the Churches of Loddesswyll and Poundestole. It sets forth a Bull of Pope Boniface (354).

1396. WILLIAM DAMYOTT.

M.P. 1394, William Damyett.

1397. WILLIAM DAMYOTT.

1397. JOHN HAWLEY.

1398. JOHN HAWLEY.

There is preserved a draft or copy of a Petition, *temp.* Ric. II, from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness to the King, setting forth that King Edward III for their services rendered to him had granted them divers franchises and liberties, and praying for a further grant of cognizance of pleas of land and assize of Morte d'ancestor and the profits thereof, the appointment of a Coroner, and that the Burgesses may be quit of all manner of customs throughout the realm (365).

1400. JOHN HAWLEY.

Temp. Henry IV. There is a document from the Countess of Huntingdon to John Hauley, Mayor of Dartmouth, asking him to delay a plea between Robert Bolt and Thomas Norton and other men of Dartmouth. Dated at the Manor of Dertyngton, 10 March (601).

1404. EDMUND ARNOLD.

Edmund Arnalde, M.P. 1395, 1410, 1414.

Edmund Arnaud was a Dartmouth merchant and was indebted to Hauly, Senior, on whose death his son went to Bordeaux and seized the ships of his father's debtor to satisfy the claim. There is a letter (1404) from the Chevalier

Duchastel to the Mayor and Burgesses of Dartmouth, begging them to send him by John Smyth and Hoachym May "the relicks and effects of his brother who died in Dartmouth." This has reference to Duchastel, a Breton leader, who attacked Dartmouth with a large force in 1404; was beaten by the inhabitants and plain country people, at which the women of Dartmouth, by hurling flints and pebbles, did greatly advance their husbands' and kinsfolk's victory, in which Duchastel was killed (471).

1406. EDMUND ARNELL.

1407. EDMUND ARNOLD.

1408. JOHN FOXLEY.

13 Hen. IV, A.D. 1411. Guillaume James, prévost de la esté de Landeign, to the Mayor of Dartmouth and others. Certificate of certain merchants' marks (421).

14 Hen. IV. Matthew the Abbot and the Convent of Torre to Simon Hobbe, of Dartmouth, Alice his wife, and John and Walter their sons. Grant for lives of a waste place in the road towards Tunstall, adjoining the house of the said Hobbe (424).

In 1408 John Hawley founded the Chancel of St. Saviour's Church.

1413. RICHARD LOUDON.

1414. RICHARD LOUDON.

1415. EDMUND ARNOLD.

4 Hen. V. Will of Walter Thoreslegh and Agatha his wife. They leave a tenement in the Lower Street to John Clear and Joan Bastard his wife, on the condition of finding a chaplain in the Chapel of St. Saviour's for twenty years to say mass for their souls, and if they make default or die without issue of their bodies, then the Treasurer of the said Chapel is to enter into possession (436).

1418. Jane Taylor leases her property in Dartmouth charged with four marks sterling to the Priest of St. Saviour's, the Mayor and Bailiffs to levy if not paid (449).

1420. RICHARD ROW.

Richard Hertlonde leased a tenement at above town, Dartmouth, at the corner of Pynneslane, charged with an annuity of eight marks for stipend of the chaplain in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Dartmouth (457).

1422-3. WILLIAM GLOVER.

William Glover, M.P. 1397.

1424. Grant of Landes by William Mountport, of Brydport, to William Canton and Margery his wife, which had grant of Gervase Jakman, of Dartmouth, void if Jakman returns from the Holy Land (479).

1425. JOHN FOXLEY.

1427. THOMAS CUDMORE.

There is an award of Thomas Bukke and John Keyncote concerning the value of a ship called *The Katherine*, of Dartmouth, belonging to Hugh Yon and others of Dartmouth, which was taken by the Fleet of England when going to "Burdeaux" (486).

1429. THOMAS ASSHENDON.

1430. JOHN FOXLEY.

1432. WILLIAM CLERK.

1433. JOHN MORE.

A Thomas More was M.P. 1365.

John More, M.P. 1427-35 and said to be "of Dartmouth." 22 July of this year a writ was issued to Philip Courtney, Knight, and others appointing them to enquire concerning a riot and robbery at Dartmouth (3129).

1435. NICHOLAS STEBBYNG.

In the pedigree of Adams, of Tunstall (Colonel Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, p. 9), is a reference to the family of Stebbing, Christian, dau. of John Adams, marrying Walter Stebbing.

1436. NICHOLAS STEBBYNG.

Nicholas Stebbyng, M.P. for Dartmouth 1432, 1449, 1453, 1455.

16 Hen. VI. A Precept among the Corporation documents is from John, Earl of Huntingdon, Admiral of England, to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Dartmouth to take Richard Falke, of Dartmouth, and others, and have them before the Admiral's deputy at Exeter to answer John Warburton, of Kingswear, on a maritime plea (512).

1439. JOHN WALSH.

John Walsshe, M.P. for Dartmouth 1437.

1440. RICHARD CARSWELL.

1441. JOHN BRUSHFORD.

John Brushford, M.P. for Dartmouth 1450-3.

1442. JOHN BRUSHFORD.

1443. RICHARD KARSWILL.

1444. JOHN BRUSHEFORD.

1445. ROBERT STEPHYN.

Robert Steven, M.P. 1447.

1446. ROBERT WEMINGTON.

Robert Wenyngtone, M.P. for Totnes 1449.

1452. NICHOLAS STEBBYNG.

31 Jan., 1452-3. John Prestecote and others sold to John Walche and another a moiety of a ship called *la Mary*, late of Spain, but lately taken by John Roche, master of a ship called the *Mary Carewe*, upon the seas (542).

1453. William Bonevyle, of Chuton, Knight, to the Mayor of Dartmouth. Mandate to prepare ships in the Port of Dartmouth for a royal expedition in obedience to the writ directed to him, dated 17 September, 32 Hen. VI (586).

1455. JOHN BRUSSHEFORDE.

1455. ROBERT BOWYER.

1456. ROBERT BOWYER.

1458. JOHN BRUSSEFORD.

1461. WILLIAM FORSTER.

1462. WILLIAM FORSTER.

1463. JOHN BRUSSHEFORDE.

1464. WILLIAM FORSTER.

There is a reference in a Corporation deed of this date of a Chantry in a certain aisle, gild, or Chapel of St. John the Baptist being in the south part of the Chapel of St. Saviour's, of Dartmouth.

1466. JOHN FYSSHER.

1470. During the Wars of the Roses the Earl of Warwick, the King Maker, landed at Dartmouth Castle with a small body of troops from Normandy, afterwards marching from Dartmouth to London unopposed, being eventually slain at a battle at Barnet, Middlesex.

1473. WILLIAM HARVEY.

1474. THOMAS LUKE.

One of the Corporation deeds is a grant of lands and tenements, to find a Chaplain to say Divine Service in St. Saviour's and to celebrate for the souls of Elizabeth Rokeby and others (627).

1476. RICHARD CADE.

1477. RICHARD MARKE.

6 August, 1478. Elizabeth, relict of John Hacche, left lands and tenement to find two priests to celebrate (449).

1479. THOMAS GALE.

Thomas Gale, M.P. for Dartmouth 1467, 1472, 1478.

Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* (p. 389) gives Pedigree of Gale of Crediton, and the first is William Gale, of Dartmouth, Devon, Esq. His son was Thomas Gale, of Dartmouth, married Jone da. Gilbert Yearde, of Bradley, Devon, and he had a son, Thomas Gale, of Dartmouth, died 23 October, 1557. The family seems to have left Dartmouth and settled in Crediton. There is a Certificate of 26 July, 19 Edward IV, by William Hervy, Lieutenant for Thomas Gale, Mayor of Dartmouth, and others, that William Raw, of Totnes, is seized of certain lands and tenements in the town of Dartmouth in fee holding of the "hed lord yn free soccage that ys to wete atte the chaungyng of every heyr to dobell the rent and so ys all our holdyng within the said town of Dertemouth and ever hath bene" (639).

1480. WALTER AMADAS.

There was a family called Amadas, of Plymouth, whose pedigree appears in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* (p. 12).

1480. RICHARD WILLYAM.

1484. WILLIAM ORYNGE.

1485. WILLIAM FOCRAY.

16 January, 1485-6. Henry VII made an Indenture with the "Mayre Bayliffes and Burgesses of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness." It recited that they had "beggone to make a strong and mighty and defensive new tower and bulwark of lime and stone adjoyning to the Castle there"; they agreed "in all haste goodlige and

to them possible fynishe the making of the same tower and bullworke in sufficient fourme and the same towere and bullworke garnish with gouns, artillerye, and with other ordinances defencive and sufficient and also in all times from hence forever ordeyne and find a cheyne sufficient in length and in strength to streche and be laid over thwarte or stravers the mouth of the haven of Dartmouth from the one towre to another towre there and keep the same sufficient for defence," and in consideration of this the King granted £40 annually out of the customs and rubrickes of Exeter and Dartmouth. If the annuity be not paid the burgesses to be free from the agreement, which was sealed with the great seal of England and the seal of Commonalty of Dartmouth. Henry VIII confirmed this 24 April, 1510.

1486. 25 September. John Carswell and others give a Bond in £80 to the Mayor and Burgesses of Dartmouth that the mariners of the ship *Mary Corswill* shall keep the peace with all the King's subjects and allies (654).

22 September. There is an agreement that the Mayor of Dartmouth shall take surety of the masters of ships for the good behaviour of the crews towards all vessels having the King's safe conduct (3134).

1492. ROBERT HOLAND.

1493. ROBERT HOLAND.

No doubt a member of the same family as Robert Holland, whose monument is in Tounstall Church. He died 16 November, 1611, aged 54.

1494. THOMAS ERLE.

1496. WALTER AMADAS.

1500. NICHOLAS SERVICE.

1501. JOHN REDE.

A John Rede, M.P. 1423.

1503. JOHN FLEMING.

1504. JOHN REDE.

20 Hen. VII. There was a Grant to the Corporation of the office of the Bailiwick, which was also followed by another in the early part of King Henry VIII's reign to the Mayor and Burgesses of Dartmouth, their heirs and successors for ever, at a rent of £14 13s. 4d. per annum.¹

¹ Report on Water Bailiwick of Dartmouth, from an old document relative to the Duchy dues (*Dartmouth Chronicle*, 17 May, 1872).

This year a John Holdsworth came to Dartmouth from Astey, Halifax, Yorkshire, and his son became Governor of the Castle, and the family held the office in hereditary succession for several generations. It is said the salary was originally £600 per annum, but it dropped to £40.

1506. JOHN REDE.

1509-10. One of the Borough Court Books contains an Ordinance that no Mayor shall make any Freeman that dwelleth out of the town, and if he do, such Freeman is not to enjoy the franchise of the town unless he came to dwell in it; also that no Freeman shall seek any warrant from any Justice of the Peace of the County of Devon, and that Vitaillers shall be free of duty (1981).

In the first year of Henry VIII is an Indenture between the King and Bailiff of Dartmouth for a Tower of defence to be built and furnished with Artillery, previously to which King Edward IV had granted them £30 a year in consideration of their erecting a Tower for the defence of the harbour.¹

1528. ROBERT SPERTE.

1531. ANTHONY HAYNYNG.

Note in the Constitution Book (2003) :—

“The Town Council agreed to be obedient to the Mayor’s Commandment and not to absent themselves from the Town’s business under penalty of 6s. 8d., and it was agreed that whatever the said Councillors determine shall stand as strong as if it were ordained or devised by the whole Town.”

23 Hen. VIII. An Act was passed concerning the amending and maintenance of the havens of Plymouth, Dartmouth, Teignmouth, Falmouth, and Fowey, in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall.

1533. JOHN ANTHONY.

John Smithe, of Dartmouth, married Margary, widow of John Anthonie, of Exeter (Col. Vivian’s *Visitations of Devon*, p. 693). Thomas Spurway, Mayor of Dartmouth, 1616-17, married Luce, widow of — Anthony.

1535. RICHARD PRIDEAUX.

An Egidius Prideaux, M.P. 1368.

¹ Report on Water Bailiwick of Dartmouth.

1536. WILLIAM HOLLAND.

William Hollande, M.P. 1529.

Thomas Holland, M.P. 1593-1604.

1547. 20 November. There is a copy of an attestation of an oath of this date of the Master of the ship *S. Katharine*, of Messina, that he had been driven by storm into Dartmouth (2003).

Temp. Edward VI. There is a Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Dartmouth to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council, setting forth the Royal grants in aid of the Fortifications of Dartmouth, and stating that Sir Peter Carew had taken possession of the Castle and made new locks and keys thereto and expelled the petitioners therefrom, and praying for redress (703).

Also a Draft Petition from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness to the King respecting the keeping of the Town Bulwark and chain which had been taken possession of by Sir Peter Carewe, setting forth that "for as muche as the said Sir Peter Carewe is a man of worship within the said Countie and greatly frended and allyed there and that therefore it may chance if yr said Orators shulde attempte to put hym oute of possession of the said forte that in doing thereof they might happen not only to break your Grace's peace, but also some manslaughter or worse inconvenience might ensue thereby," and praying for letters of injunction under the Privy Seal to be sent to Sir Peter Carew directing him to give up the Fort. And under date 8 October, 1 Edward VI, 1547, copy *Inspeximus* between Henry VII and the Town respecting the Bulwarks and the annuity (3307) and Interrogatories on behalf of the Corporation against Sir Peter Carew respecting the Bulwarks (3308).

Also draft Petition of the Corporation on the same matter. And *temp.* Edward VI, Articles of complaint by the Corporation and people of Devonshire concerning injuries, extortions, and oppressions alleged to have been committed by Thomas Carew in the execution of his office of Vice-admiral in Devonshire (3310).

1549. HUGH TANNER.

1550. IVO ESTEN.

1552. GILBERT ROOPE.

Possibly a member of the family of the Roopes of East Allington and South Milton.

Gilbert Roupe, M.P. 1553, February.

Nicholas Roupe, M.P. 1553, September.

In St. Petrox Church, Dartmouth, is a brass to the Memory of John Roope; the inscription is:—

“John Roope of Dartmouth Marchant borne the first d.....ed the 22nd day of October 1609.”

He is represented bareheaded, with his hands joined in prayer. He wears round his neck a ruff, and has on a cloak and doublet with trunk hose, and shoes with rosettes. He stands on pavement work. At his feet are these lines:—

“’Twas not a winded or a withered face
Nor long gray hares nor dimness in the eyes
Nor feeble limbs nor uncouth tembling face
Presadg’ his death that here intomed lies
His time was come his Maker was not bounde
To let him live till all theis marks were found
His tyme was come that tyme he did embrace
With sence and feeling with a joyful heart
As his best passage to a better place
Where all his cares are ended and his smarte
This Roope was blest that trusted in God alone
He lives two lives where other live but one.”

1553. 6 November. There is preserved in a long box with a seal attached an Inspeximus of Charter of Edward VI, which inspects the Indenture of 1 Henry VII respecting the fortifications and Bulwarks (3343).

The importance of Dartmouth as a shipping port is shown from the following from the *Harleian MS.*, p. 169.

1568. “Devonshire Ships with sayles of top men, i.e. Cross bowmen and engineers, who were placed in the battlemented tops to annoy the enemy in battle.

	<i>Topmen,</i>
Plymouth, 8 ships from 400 to 110 tons	. 20
Dartmouth, 4 ships from 400 to 100 tons	. 20”

1575. 16 January. The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Dartmouth granted a Lease to Thomas Came, Shipwright, of the Tower or Bulwark called the new Castle adjoining to Berescove Key, 21 years, Rent 13s. 4d., with a covenant to give it up to the Mayor and Bailiffs in case it be needed for the defence of the Town. Surrendered in 1598 (2178).

1576. JOHN PLUMLEIGH.

This Mayor gave a Certificate that Joseph Edwards was a free Burgess and free of toll (744).

1583. Easter Term, 25 Eliz. There was an action between the Mayor and Burgesses of Dartmouth as to Inhabitants of Salcombe paying petty customs, and the Salcombe people had to pay.¹

1587. THOMAS PLUMLEIGH.

Married Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Shapley, of Dartmouth. He was buried at St. Mabyn, Cornwall, 24 July, 1615 (Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, p. 595).

1588. This year the *Cresente* and the *Harte* were fitted out against the Spanish Armada, and there are preserved, Interrogatories to be added to former Interrogatories in a suit which appears to relate to the charges incurred in fitting out the *Crescent* against the Armada and for the Portugal voyage of 1589. The owners of the ship appear to have agreed with Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake and not with the Corporation.

In addition to these two vessels five voluntary vessels went out from Dartmouth, viz. the *Roebuck*, Sir Walter Raleigh (under Capt. Jacob Whitton, which conveyed powder), the *Phoenix* (Mr. Gawen Champernowne's bark of 70 tons and 50 men), the *Gabriel* (Sir John Gilbert's ship of 150 tons and 80 men), the *Elizabeth* (Mr. Adrian Gilbert's ship of 70 tons and 60 men), and the *Samaritan* (300 tons and 150 men).

1592. There was a proclamation by Queen Elizabeth as to great spoils made of the goods lade in a Spanish car-rague brought to Dartmouth and conveyed secretly on land to certain parts of the realm.

1596. STAPLINGE.

H.M.C., 1898, p. 13, papers of the Duke of Somerset. Certificate by Mr. Cary to Lord-Lieut. of Places of Descent in South Devon. Long Sands and Blackpool to be defended by Mr. Ameredith and Mr. Roope and to be backed by Mr. Seymour with his own trained Band. Dartmouth to be defended by the Mayor of the said Town and to be backed with Mr. Seymour with his trained Band of the one side of the river and by Mr. Cary of the other side.

1598. ROBERT MARTIN.

13 January, 1597-8 (H.M.C., 1898, p. 33), Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the Mayor, Chief Officers and

¹ Report on Water Bailiwick of Dartmouth.

Inhabitants of Dartmouth: "We have received your letter of the 2nd instant, whereby you certify the great pains Capt. George Cary has taken among you to make such of the inhabitants of your town as are fit to bear arms expert and serviceable, and we acknowledge the good that you received by his travail and instruction, both for the care of your town, the training and exercising of your men being near, have with the company of old Soldiers there abiding, and also for your more readiness thereby to defend yourselves and to do the Queen's service."

The Martin Arms are on the front of the gallery of St. Saviour's Church.

Robert Martin, 1627, gave £20 for the poor.

3 November, 1598. The Corporation sent a letter to the Lords of the Council praying a suit by Richard Lombard, *alias* Grapple, and William Younge for false imprisonment might be stayed. They had been imprisoned by the Mayor for not hoisting a flag upon the mast to give signal of the approach of a hostile Fleet and for threatening to pull the Mayor's beard and other disorderly proceedings (1404).

21 November, 1598. The Lords of the Council write to Sir George Carew, Kt., and others to enquire into the conduct of Lombard, Younge, and others.

17 October, 1598. This Mayor and his brethren write the Lord Chief Justice, asking for a warrant against Thomas Plumleigh, who had thrown stones at the Mayor and goes about armed, refusing to obey orders because the Mayor ordered the removal of a heap of stones which lay hurtful to shipping in the harbour (1409).

1599 (H.M.C., p. 46). Precept by Sir William Courtenay and Edward Seymour to the Constables as to firing of Beacons.

1599, 7 August, Dartmouth. Requiring them to give notice to all persons who watch the Beacons not to fire the same upon any occasion whatever without special warrant "from us or some one of us."

1599. Precept "for warning of the Soldiers to Dartmouth" the second time.

1599, 24 August, Dartmouth. "These be in the Queens name to require and straightly charge you and every of you immediately after receipt hereof to give notice unto all the trained Soldiers within your hundred that they upon pain of death make their repair to Dartmouth with

all possible speed, bringing with them all such arms and furnitures they are appointed to have at which place myself and the rest of the Captains do attend their coming and are ready to perform that service which shall be thought most expedient for the defence of the Country against any attempt that shall be given of the enemy."

It is clear that it was anticipated there might be another Spanish Armada sent against England, and accordingly preparations were made to be ready for it, and not only were the soldiers to be ready, but the sailors also, as appears by the following letter addressed to the Mayor of, among other places, Dartmouth, and it may be that being ready prevented the Spaniards from making another attack.

The letter as to the Navy is as follows :—

"Letters directed to the Maiors of the severalle port townes hereunder written to sett out nimble vessells to discover intelligens of the cominge of the Spanish fleete.

"1599. You are not ignorant of the dailie advertisements that are brought hither of the greet preparacons the Kinge of Spaine doth make by sea, not only by shippes of warre, but of a good number of gallies to invade some part of this realme and therefore you can consider how behoofoll and necessarie it is to have certaine intelligence of the approche in the narrowe seas, and what course they doe hould. For which purpose we doe in Her Majesty's name, will and commande you forthwith to sett some two or three nimble vessels unto the seas out of that harburch, that maye goe and plie uppe and downe between the coastes of Ffraunce and ours to learn what they may discover of the comminge of the said fleet, and use all diligence to advertise the same unto you, that we maye by poasts receave from tyme to tyme such newese as ye shall understand from them, herein requiring you to take present order, and soe we, etc. etc.

"Postscript. Wee think it meete that you should keepe theis pinnaces and vessells at sea as you are directed for the space of six weekes.

" Perin	Lyme
Plymouth	Dartemouth
Portismouth	Southampton."

Harl. MS., 168, f. 149, b.

THE FOUNDATION AND EARLY HISTORY OF DARTMOUTH AND KINGSWEAR CHURCHES.

BY HUGH R. WATKIN.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

TUNSTAL

THE mother-Church of the district, and oldest existing ecclesiastical foundation, is undoubtedly the parish Church of St. Clement Tunstal or Townstal. In Domesday Book the name of this site is recorded as Dunestal, doubtless of Saxon origin from the two words "dun," a hill; and "staël," a place or stead; our double word "hillstead" is the equivalent of Thunstalle, Tunstall, Tunestalle, Tounstalle, or Tunstalle, as it is variously spelt in the Cartulary or Register of Thorre Abbey. The word is not peculiar to this district; there is another Tunstall Church about eight miles from Yarmouth, and Dunstall, in Staffordshire, is a still purer survival of the word.

There is nothing in the record of Domesday Book to suggest that the Manor of Dunestal contained in its precincts a Saxon Church; the estate, we are told, rendered geld for half a hide, which signifies rather one of the smaller than larger manors; on the other hand, the central lofty position—like St. Marychurch—and the fact that, subsequently, it was the site of one of the earliest churches known to have been built in this neighbourhood, point to the possibility of a Saxon place of worship having originally been placed on Tunstal Hill.

The earliest authentic information we have of the presence of a Church at Tunstal, is contained in the Cartulary of Thorre Abbey. In the earlier copy, possessed by Trinity College, Dublin, a record of the deeds appertaining to the different possessions of the Abbey is entered,

and on folio 25b the titles of twelve deeds are given having reference to the district of "Tunstalle," as originally numbered CC-CCXI. Unfortunately, although thus recorded in the index made by the scribe of Thorre Abbey, the actual deeds are missing.

In the later, known as the Exchequer copy, preserved at the Record Office, these deeds are fully entered, in addition to which there are eight others dating from and subsequent to the year 1288.

The variations in these two Cartularies are difficult to explain, for although there is every indication that the Dublin Cartulary is the older, there is an entry as late as 1477, whereas in the case of Tunstalle we find eight later deeds not entered which are to be found in the Exchequer copy. The copy of the Cartulary of Thorre Abbey in the Record Office contains, therefore, the earliest mention we have yet found of the "ecclesia de Tunstalle." On folio 62 a charter states that the Church was granted by Willelmus filius Stephani, to God and to the Church of the Holy Trinity of "Torr" and to the Canons serving God there for the safety of his soul and of Isabella his wife, and for the soul of Willelmus de Berchele.

This gift was confirmed in a charter by Ricardus, son of Willelmus filius Stephani, and secondly, the episcopal sanction to the gift was obtained in a deed from Simon de Apulia (consecrated 5 October, 1214—died 9 September, 1223).

A more complete confirmation was granted by Bishop Willelmus Bruere, a relation, probably cousin, of the founder of Torre Abbey. Curiously this document was not issued until the ninth year of the episcopacy of Bishop Bruere, and a second later and shorter confirmation is also recorded.

Richard Blondy, Bishop of Exeter (1245-57), stipulated that "Hugo Capellanus, then Vicar of Tounstalle," was to receive annually from the Abbot of Torre seven marcs from the altar offerings, and the said Hugo was to meet all episcopal and archidiaconal dues. This decree is dated at "Peynton" A.D. 1247.

A subsequent letter on folio 70 from Bishop Edmund Stafford (1395-1419) stipulated that Frater Ricardus Bradeworthi, then Vicar of "Tonestall" (1400-6), was to receive twenty marcs yearly from the Abbot and Convent of Torre.

The actual property owned by Torre Abbey in Tunstal was not very extensive. Ricardus filius Stephani, possibly a grandson of Willelmus, donor of the Church, granted two and a half acres of land lying on the west side of his "ville" of Tounstalle and in his Manor of Norton, in a certain close containing several small portions of land of which Ricardus, Abbot of Torr, before the making of this deed, was already possessed; in exchange for two and a half acres lying in different parts near to his "ville" of Tounstalle. This arrangement is dated at Norton on Wednesday before the festival of St. Gregory, 1288.

A certain Wido, or Guy Crispin, about the same time gave a furlong and a half of land in Tunstalle to the Abbey, which he had received from Robertus Peysun and subject to the payment of half a pound of cumin to the lord of the fief.

A third deed is of interest as being probably the only early document we have which throws light upon the dedication of Tunstal Church.

Dr. Oliver, in his list of the Churches of Devon and Cornwall, gives the dedication as to St. Mary Magdalene and omits all mention of St. Clement, for the probable reason that even with his great knowledge of the Monasticon of the diocese, he was unable to find a single deed or reference in the Bishops' Registers or other ecclesiastical records in which the Church of Tunstalle is known as St. Clement's.

On the other hand, in the documents relating to the consecration of a Chapel in 1372, noted in reference to St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, the parishioners of Tunstal undertake, at least once a year, to be present at service held in the mother-Church, and that occasion, it is stipulated, is to be the festival of St. Mary Magdalene. It was most reasonable to suppose that the day fixed was that of the patron saint of the Church, and consequently Dr. Oliver rejected the later evidence of Ecton in *Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*, and the still later record in 1662 that "John Flavel," — "of St. Clement's, Dartmouth," was ejected from his living for nonconformity.¹

On folio 67 of the Exchequer copy of the Cartulary of Torre Abbey—of which only a mere extract of the titles of the deeds is printed in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*—is the "Carta Thome Dewambe," or more correctly "de

¹ Charles Worthy, *Devonshire Parishes*, Vol. II, p. 6.

Wambe," by which Thomas Wambe, chaplain, son and heir of Thomas Wambe, grants to the Canons of the Church of St. Saviour of Thorre a messuage in Tunstalle with a garden, which is situated between *the Church of Saint Clement* and the house of the parson, paying annually, therefor, two denarii or one pound of cumin to the heirs of Robertus Peysun for all service, and for this gift the Abbot and Convent "have given me sixty solidi in recognition."

This single deed of the thirteenth century confirms the tradition that Tunstal Church was dedicated to St. Clement. This evidence recorded by the scribe of Thorre Abbey and preserved in the Record Office, London, is confirmed by a deed in possession of the Corporation of Dartmouth printed in the Fifth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. This might be the original of the deed quoted ; but Mr. Riley, who made the transcript, suspects it to be a forgery. Curiously the rent and price of the messuage as stated above are entirely omitted in the Dartmouth deed, but this contains all the witnesses, which are absent in the Cartulary copy. In five other later deeds at Dartmouth the name of St. Clement, as the dedication of Tunstal Church, is recorded in the years 1341, 1355, 1390, 1409, and 1436. Dr. Oliver had not, of course, the advantage of the valuable work of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, and there can no longer be any doubt that Tunstal Church was always dedicated to St. Clement. When was it founded ?

We can only judge approximately.

Willelmus filius Stephani owned the Church and advowson, his wife Isabella is mentioned in his charter to Thorre Abbey, and we know from the deeds of Totnes Priory that her maiden name was Isabella de Lingeure, or Linguire, daughter, probably, of Herbert, son of William de Linguire, an influential family who owned land in "Hivis" and "Chevelestune." The donor of Tunstal Church was the son of Stephanus known as "Stephanus de Tunstalle," who was the son of Willelmus, so that, prior to the possession of Tunstal Church by Thorre Abbey, the Manor of Tunstal was held possibly by three, certainly by two, generations of the same family.

Whether the original Willelmus was the descendant of that Radulfus who in Domesday held Dunestal of Walter de Dowai, we have no means of knowing ; but

scarcely a generation would separate the possible periods of ownership.

In the charter of Willelmus filius Stephani only general mention is made of all their antecedents and successors. If the Church had been founded by Willelmus the donor, a reference to him as founder or to the Church as newly built might be reasonably expected in the grant to Torre Abbey.

Again, judging from similar deeds of this date, if the father, Stephanus de Tunstalle, built the Church it would be associated with his memory, and it is most unlikely that he would not be specially mentioned by name in the deed. We know that when Juhellus filius Aluredi founded Totnes Priory, about the last decade of the eleventh century, there were churches already in Totnes, Ashprington, Cornworthy, and Brixham, with probably the Chapel of Churston, in this district. In some cases the proportion of the priest's tithe or of the bread and ale given to the altar is stipulated as granted to the Priory. The Church of Blackawton, or Aveton, as it was then known, was probably bestowed on Plympton Priory when the latter religious house was founded in 1121.

Whatever the nature of the structure as compared with the present, the parish Church of St. Clement, Tunstal, was known as such in the twelfth century, very possibly dates from the eleventh, and shares with only two other parishes in Devon, Kennerleigh and Powderham, the honour of commemorating the name of St. Clement, Bishop and Martyr.

One unquestionable relic of the past lies in the south transept, whither it has at some time been removed, a recumbent figure in Purbeck stone. This is not the effigy of Simon Rede, last Abbot of Torre, as has been stated, nor do we think the period 1310-50, assigned by Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers in his valuable work on the *Antient Sepulchral Effigies of Devon*, correct.

Purbeck marble was used at a very early period, and was soon substituted by easier worked stone. The effigy is not improbably that of Isabella de Linguire, wife of Willelmus filius Stephani, whom the Canons of Torre Abbey would thus honour in gratitude for the gift of Tunstal Church.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, DARTMOUTH.

On folio 57*b* of the Cartulary of Thorre Abbey, in Dublin, is a deed of exceptional interest to the inhabitants of Dartmouth. It is a license under the Statute of Mortmain given under the hand of King Edward I at Dartmouth on 16 February, 1285-6.

We know¹ that Edward I and his Queen spent the Christmas of 1285 at Exeter, and that during that visit he licensed the building of the wall with seven entrances round the Cathedral precincts, ever since known as "the Close"; but the above record is probably the only knowledge we have that the King then visited Dartmouth.

This charter states that owing to the great distance from the parish Church of "Tounstalle" many parishioners, on account of infirmity and fatigue, are unable to attend their Church. On their petition and that of the donor, one of the parishioners, "dilectus nobis Willelmus Bacon," the latter is granted permission to give to the Abbot and Convent of Torre one acre of land in Cliftone Dertemowe for the purpose of building a Chapel.

The record is rather indistinctly written, but the following is a transcription as well as can be deciphered :

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Aquitani omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciat quod cum ecclesia parochialia de Tounstalle Exon'diocese in remotiati parte parochie illius situata per quod quia plures parochiani ejusdem parochie tam propter loci distantia quam propter maximam corporum suorum fatigacionem ad ecclesiam illam venire non curant ut dicitur. Et dilectus nobis Willelmus Bacon unus parochianorum parochie predictae pro se et aliis parochianis ejusdem parochie nobis supplicaverit ut eidem Willelmo licencia concedere dignemur quod ipse quandam placeam cum pertinentiis in Cliftone Dertemowe quam de nobis tenet in capite continentem in se unam acram terre et quaquadam villa situata in medio parochie ecclesie predictae ut dicitur dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati et Conventui de Torre in predictam ecclesiam de Tounstalle modo tenent in proprios usus. Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuam ad quamdam ecclesiam parochialiam in eadem placea pro majori aisamento parochianorum predictorum de novo contruendam. Nos supplicationi ejusdem Willelmi aminere volentes in hac parte de gratia

¹ Oliver's *History of the Cathedral of Exeter*, f. 251.

nostra speciali concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem Willelmo quod ipse placeam predictam cum pertinentiis dare possit et assignare prefatis Abbati et Conventui. Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum ad quandam ecclesiam parochialam in eadem placea pro majori aisiamento parochianorum predictorum ut predictum est de novo construendam. Et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi placeam predictam cum pertinentiis a prefato Willelmo recipere et quamdam ecclesiam parochialam in eadem placea de novo construere et eandem ecclesiam sic de novo constructam tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis predictis in proprios usus imperpetuum tenore presentium, similiter licenciam dedimus speciale statuti de terris et tenementiis ad manam mortuam non ponendis editu non obstante. Nolentes quod predictus Willelmus vel heredes sui aut prefati Abbas et Conventus seu successores sui predicti ratione presentibus per nos vel heredes nostros justitiaros escatoros vices aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscumque occasionent molest . . . aliquo seu graventer. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Dartm . . . sexto die Februarii anno regni nostri quarto decimo.

Where was this acre, given by William Bacon in 1286, situated? It was for the site of a Chapel-of-ease to Tunstal Church, and we are told that the position is "in the middle of the parish of the said Church." It cannot therefore refer to the only other old Church in the neighbourhood, St. Petrox, at Dartmouth, and there is every reason to think that we have in this charter the foundation of St. Saviour's Church.

Without exception all authorities on the history of Dartmouth state that St. Saviour's Church was founded, built or consecrated in 1372, or eighty-six years later than the grant of land by William Bacon. This statement is founded on the record in the Registers of the Bishops of Exeter that on 13 October, 1372, Bishop Brantyngham dedicated a new Chapel and cemetery to the Holy Trinity in Dartmouth. A week later, on 20 October, 1372, in the Chapter House of Torre Abbey, John de Berkedone, then Abbot, bound himself and his successors to find a chaplain for the new Chapel of Clifton - Dartmouth, and twenty-three years later, on 26 February, 1395-6, we find recorded another "composicio" between the Mayor of Dartmouth, Willelmus Damytot, and Abbot William

Norton to fulfil the promise made by the latter's predecessor and brother Abbot.

There is nothing in the long description of the ceremony conducted by Bishop Brantyngham in 1372, nor in the subsequent agreements with the Abbots of Torre, to establish definitely that the Church of St. Saviour, as we now know it, was the particular Chapel consecrated and endowed. The dedication is "to the Holy Trinity," and it is described as "a chapel with its Baptistry and Cemetery," and when mention is made of the parishioners for whose need the Church was built, owing to the great distance from their mother parish Church, the explanation is given, "seeing that the said town of Dertemuthe is situated on the shore of the sea."

Is it not possible that the object of consecration in 1372 was the Chapel now known as St. Petrox, Dartmouth, and that St. Saviour's was built some eighty years previously?

To return to the charter of 1286. It is not conceivable that a project, inaugurated by King Edward himself, doubtless in the presence of the Bishop of the diocese and, as we learn from the deed, at the earnest request of the parishioners of Tunstal, and, moreover, under the direct protection of such a wealthy patron as the Abbot of Torre, should have taken eighty-six years to accomplish, or even have been delayed for so long a period.

Why, then, have we no record of the dedication, building or consecration of St. Saviour's?

The references in the Cartulary of Torre Abbey to the taxation of Tunstal Church, where we might hope to find mention of a "capella," occur in the years 1226, 1253, 1272, 1273, 1278, 1279, 1286 (charter of King Edward I), 1291 (*ecclesia cum vicaria decima 24s. 8den*—no Chapel is mentioned), 1294 (refers solely to the advowson as originally granted to Torre), and not again until 1343 (an enquiry concerning the possessions of the Abbey, of which there is no detailed statement), so that, except the negative evidence of 1291, the Abbey records do not help us to prove the existence of a Chapel between 1286 and 1372.

To turn to the Registers of the Bishops of Exeter. The year of King Edward's visit to Dartmouth, 1286, was during the episcopate of Bishop Quivil (1280-91). We are told by the late much revered Prebendary Hingeston-

Randolph that the register of Bishop Quivil, commencing on 18 July, 1281, is most incomplete and fragmentary, and what few odd parchments have come down to our time have been greatly injured by the application of galls.

His successor, Bishop Thomas Bitton (1292-1307), or rather his registrar, through carelessness, has left no record of his episcopacy. So that from the year 1286 to 1307, namely the first twenty-one years, the history of the Church of St. Saviour, Dartmouth, subsequent to the record of the gift of God's acre for the purpose, is entirely, as far as our present knowledge goes, lost.

The site in 1286 was given to the Abbot and Convent of Torre, who, owning the advowson of the mother parish Church of Tunstal, would not only be very jealous of any Chapel erected in their parish, but we know that the Premonstratensian Order generally and Torre Abbey in particular possessed Papal authority prohibiting the establishment of any Chapel in a parish of which they owned the advowson, without the permission of the Abbot and Convent. In 1352 they were able, by this means, to turn out of Dartmouth a small colony of Brethren of the Order of Hermits of Saint Augustine who had, contrary to the Bishop's injunction, established themselves. Since the Abbot and Convent of Torre only could permit and appoint a chaplain, there would be absolutely no necessity for the formal undertaking asked of Abbot John de Berkedone to find a chaplain, if St. Saviour's is the Chapel referred to.

If, as is surmised, the consecration in 1372 referred to St. Petrox, the case is different. Torre Abbey did not own the site, as far as we know, and although, as we believe, it was then within the bounds of Tunstal parish, the new building was at one extremity of it, and the Abbot and Convent may have held a different opinion from the Mayor and Corporation as to the desirability or necessity for such a Chapel—hence the agreement to insure the owners of the advowson maintaining an interest in what they could not be said to own and in the building of which they probably took no part. We know that the Hermits of Saint Augustine conducted unauthorized services in an Oratory or Chapel, and that for twenty years (1331-52) they baptized, heard confession, and buried certain of the inhabitants in spite of protests from Exeter and the

fulminations of the Abbot of Torre; in fact, only an appeal to Rome obtained their final expulsion. It seems quite feasible that the Chapel and cemetery consecrated in 1372 may have been the re-constructed Chapel and the abandoned cemetery of the Hermits.

The extraordinarily long sojourn and practices in Dartmouth of these Hermit Monks can only be explained, we think, by the want of unanimity between the ecclesiastical powers of the day. The Bishops of Exeter and the Premonstratensian Abbots of Torre seemed to leave one another severely alone. In the Itinerary of Bishop Stapeldon (1307-26) not once did he visit Torre Abbey, although visits to Launceston Priory, Buckfast Abbey, Otterton Priory, Tavistock Abbey, Hartland Abbey, Newenham Abbey, and other establishments of religious orders are recorded. Although this Bishop frequently held ordinations at Totnes and was often at Paignton, only once did he visit Dartmouth, when, on 14 May, 1318, he dedicated the high altar in "Tunstalle" Church, and on the 16th performed a similar ceremony at Slapton. It is possible, therefore, that the parishioners built or rebuilt the Church consecrated in 1372 under the direct protection of the Bishop and even in opposition to the Abbot's wishes.

In the period under consideration, between 1286 and 1372, the Episcopal Registers from the days of Bishop Walter de Stapeldon (1307-26), followed by James de Berkeley (1327) and John de Grandisson (1327-69), are sufficiently complete to have recorded the consecration of any Chapel or Church in Dartmouth. There are only two such entries during the above three Bishoprics.

1. At Chuddeleghe on the 9th November, 1329, Bishop Grandisson issued a license to Willelmus Bacoun de Dertemue to cause the Sacrament to be celebrated by a proper chaplain in the oratory within his house. The celebration was to be conducted in secrecy with closed doors and without the ringing of bells and to the exclusion of every one except his wife and special friends, owing to the interdict then placed upon the Church and cemetery of Tunstalle; the license to be only temporary.

William Bacon seems to have been of some importance in the history of Dartmouth; his name occurs from the year 1286 to 1333, when sentence of excommunication

under which he had been put was withdrawn by Bishop Grandisson (see Register, ff. 431, 433, 445, 487, 539, 728). The name also occurs in 1340 in the Cartulary of Torre Abbey, by which time he would probably be an octogenarian.

2. On the 12th June, 1331, the Abbot and Convent of Torre obtained from Bishop Grandisson license to celebrate Sacrament in the Chapel of Saint Clare, Dertemue, in their parish of Tunstalle (*pro parochianis senio contractis et alias debilitatis*).

The Chapel of St. Clare is mentioned once in the Dublin Cartulary (f. 153b) in a lease, by Abbot Simon of Thorro to Roger the miller of Hardinasse, of a messuage which lies "below the road which leads to the Chapel of Saint Clare towards Tunstalle."

Although we have only these single references in the Episcopal Registers and the Cartulary, in the brief review of the valuable collection of deeds possessed by the Mayor and Corporation of Dartmouth, made by Mr. Henry Thomas Riley for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the Chapel of St. Clare is mentioned four times, and there can be no doubt, from Mr. Riley's own remarks upon the limitations of his Report in 1876, that much information of local historical interest awaits further research among those deeds. From the manuscripts of Robert Walter Prideaux, Esq., of Dartmouth, Mr. Riley also gives extracts in which the Chapel of "St. Clair" (as it appears to have been generally spelt) occurs in six deeds.

From these extracts we learn—that the Chapel was "in the vill of Hardenesse"; in another deed a tenement is situated "near the ditch of the burying-ground of St. Clair"; the way from Hardenesseford led "towards the Chapel of St. Clair"; in another deed a tenement is situated "near the way leading from the Chapel of St. Clair towards Hardenasworth," and again, "a piece of land in Hardenesse in the Manor of Nortone, near the Chapel of St. Clair."

Mr. Riley judges some of the deeds to date from the early years of Edward I (1272–1307). As Bishop Grandisson's license was dated 1331, in Edward III's reign, the Chapel had possibly been in existence long before, and been licensed by his predecessors, of which we have no record. The earliest dated deed is 1340.

May this Chapel to St. Clair have been built on William

Bacon's acre ? The license in 1331 is a long time after the grant of 1286, and whereas the acre of ground was in the middle of the parish, the road leading from Hardnesseford to Tunstal Church, in which we know the Chapel was situated, cannot be described as such.

The Corporation deeds may somewhere hold the secret of the date of foundation of the Chapel of St. Clair, but surely the site can be identified by aid of the burying-ground ; the reference to the cemetery is in one of the earliest deeds, and the Chapel is mentioned as late as 1461. The presence of the cemetery seems to be conclusive proof that this Chapel was in existence previous to 1331 and had long possessed the right of sepulture, which is not referred to in any way in Bishop Grandisson's document. May we hope that one result of the present meeting of the Association may be the identification of this last resting-place of the former inhabitants of Hardnesse ?

The evidence we are able to gather, much of a negative nature, suggests that the building we know as St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, may have been really founded and consecrated between the years 1286 and 1307, but that certainly there was a Chapel-of-ease to Tunstal Church, dedicated to St. Clare, in 1331.

If the consecration in 1372 really referred to the Church of St. Saviour, where is the record of the ceremony in connection with the Church of St. Petrox ? There is apparently a very old cemetery attached to St. Petrox. Cemeteries were always consecrated and the right of sepulture was not granted in or near all sacred edifices, and these special episcopal concessions are recorded in the Bishops' Registers, which have been preserved to our day. Therefore, if St. Petrox Church does not date from 1372 it was possibly founded before 1307 and the record of consecration is lost.

Dr. Oliver, in his work on the Monasticon of the diocese, tells us that the Church of St. Petrox (singularly St. Saviour's is not mentioned in the list of Devon churches under Dartmouth or Tunstal) was consecrated on 3 October, 1833. As the building is unquestionably much older, the suggestion is that it had been neglected and perhaps not used for sacred purposes since the damage which must have been wrought when the castle was captured by General Fairfax in January, 1646. If Dr. Oliver's date is correct, it was probably therefore repaired

and reconsecrated in honour of St. Petrox seventy-eight years ago.

Mr. Charles Worthy, in *Devonshire Parishes*, states that St. Petrox was always a chapelry dependent upon Stoke Fleming, and the rector of the latter Church is still the patron; and that the incumbent of St. Petrox has 25½ acres of glebe situated in the parish of Blackawton. The whole parish of Blackawton was owned from the early years of the thirteenth century by the Abbot and Convent of Torre, and the men of "Stoke, Strete, Sewthe, and Burlawestone" owed service to the Abbot of Torre as lord of the manor of "Blackaveton."

Neither the manor nor the advowson of Stoke (Fleming) Church ever belonged to Torre Abbey; although the last Abbot, Simon Rede, who retained the vicariate of "Townestalle" after the dissolution, showed great interest in the Church of Stoke Fleming, appointed the rector, Sir Thomas Frind, part executor of his will dated 23 September, 1554, bequeathed XXd to the Church, and desired to be buried in it for some reason in preference to his own Church of Tunstal.

If the glebe land in Blackawton has always belonged to the incumbent of St. Petrox since the days of the Reformation, it is suggestive that this arrangement for the sustenance of the chaplain of their Chapel was made by the Abbot and Convent of Torre.

Although it may be said the proof is not positive that St. Petrox Church and cemetery were consecrated in 1372, we have documentary proof that the site of St. Saviour's was dedicated for the construction of a Church in 1286.

King Edward VII laid the foundation of the Royal Naval College, of such importance to our nation and of which Dartmouth is so justly proud. Another royal Edward has just laid the foundation of that knowledge which we hope may some day make a good King, and now, thanks to the record preserved by the Canons of Torre Abbey in their Cartulary, we know that it was the first King Edward of England who by his royal sanction 625 years ago laid the foundation of the Church of St. Saviour, Dartmouth.

KINGSWEAR CHURCH.

Kingswear, under that name, finds no place in Domesday Book. It probably was included in the manor of Briseham or Brixham.

In the earliest deeds (twelfth century) of which we have knowledge, the name was spelt *Kingeswere*, subsequently variously written as *Kyngeswere*, *Kingiswere*, *Kyngeswerre*, and *Kynghyswere*. The earliest mention of the Church is among the deeds of Totnes Priory, which through the kindness of W. G. Hole, Esq., of Bovey Tracey, the writer has been permitted to arrange and transcribe :

Willelmus de Vasci and his wife Juliana for the souls of their fathers and mothers and for the soul of Willelmus Buzun, give half the land of *Kingeswere* to Ricardus the deacon and to others succeeding him or serving the true God, Jesus Christ, and Saint Thomas there.

By the license of lord Rogerus de Nunant whose fief the aforesaid land is and by the sanction of Wido de Nunant Henricus and Baldewinus. Ratified by the seal of lord Rogerus de Nunant and witnessed by Ricardus the chaplain, Johel de Waytord, Jordan de Hode, Robertus the serving man of Wido and the brothers of Martin.

The abstract of another deed is as follows :

I, Willelmus de Vasci, for the safety of my soul and of my ancestors and of the soul of Willelmus Buzun my lord, have conceded and confirmed to God and to the Church of the Blessed Mary of Totonia and to the monks serving God there, half of the whole of my land which I have in *Kingeswere*, just as it can be reasonably divided by just men of our mutual friends, that is to say for the increase of the maintenance of the chaplain who for the time being serves the chapel founded in honour of the Blessed Thomas the Martyr at the said *Kingeswere*. Confirmed by the impression of my seal and witnessed by Michael de Spichewiche, Garinus de Morcell, Willelmus de Linguire, Osmundus de Colatun, Willelmus Daggeville, Willelmus de Winestone, Robertus le Bastard, Godefridus de Austine and many others.

Attached to the first deed is the later confirmation of his father's gift by Walterus de Vasci. The latter seems to have made a rearrangement of the property, as it is stated :

Instead of the messuages which I have retained as my portion, I have assigned to the said monks for their share

all that land which is on the north side between the trench (or ditch) of the chapel and my own messuage which is four perches in width adjoining the messuage of Arnold Parmenarius. Corroborated by the impression of my seal and witnessed by—Martinus de Fissacre, Robertus de Morcelles, Robertus de Punchardun, Willelmus de Winetun, Osmundus de Coletun, Willelmus Knight of Uptun and many others.

Walterus de Vasci, son of Willelmus de Vasci, gave half the land of Kingeswere to Thorre Abbey on its foundation by Willelmus de Brywera in 1196. In the Dublin Cartulary (folio 26a) ten charters concerning Kingeswere are recorded in the summary of the deeds, but the actual charters are missing. In the Exchequer copy twelve charters are enumerated. There is no reference in them to the Church of Kingswear.

Both in the Bull of Pope Innocent III taking the Abbey of Torre under his protection and in the confirmation of the Canons' possessions by King John, is stated, "By the gift of Walterus de Vasci the land of Kingeswere." No mention is made of this gift or of the Abbot of Torre's bounds in the confirmation of his father's gift to Totnes Priory by Walterus de Vasci. It is therefore certain that the confirmation of the first half given was made before the year 1196, and the actual gift to Totnes Priory by Willelmus de Vasci several years before.

The Chapel of Kingswear must have been built subsequent to 1170, the year of the murder of Thomas à Becket, and was already built when Willelmus de Vasci endowed the living, so we may safely conjecture that Kingswear Chapel was built in the decade (most probably the early years) of 1170–80.

The ground was conveyed to Totnes Priory, because by the gift of Juhellus filius Aluredi, their founder, the monks already owned the advowson and tithes of the mother-Church of Brixham, in which parish Kingswear then was.

Bovey Tracey Church has always been considered to have been built as an expiatory offering by one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket. Kingswear, we know, was built in honour of the murdered prelate, and the dedication has remained to the present day. Not improbably Willelmus de Vasci was the actual founder and would be buried within its walls. Although it was not usual to grant right of interment to chapels, there appears

to be no record of the right of sepulture having been subsequently obtained for Kingswear Church, and we may therefore conclude that it was an ancient right, as in the case of the Chapel of St. Clair, Dartmouth.

On 6 April, 1267, Bishop Walter de Bronescombe held a convocation in the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr at "Kynggeswere," at which the first person recorded as being present is the Abbot of Torre, but not the Prior of Totnes. The object of the convocation, according to the Register, had no local significance, but was to receive the petition of five parishioners from Okehampton that an interdict might be removed from their parish Church.

The presence of the Abbot of Torre and the absence of the Prior of Totnes are noteworthy in view of what is already recorded in the paper on St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth. As in the case of Bishop Stapeldon, so in the whole Itinerary of Bishop Bronescombe, there is no mention of a visit to Torre Abbey. This energetic Bishop visited Buckfast, Forde, Newenham, and Tavistock Abbeys; St. Nicholas, Launceston, St. Germans, Tywardreath, Plympton, Frithelstock, Pilton, and Barnstaple Priors, and frequently was at Totnes, where he adjusted a difference between Prior Nicholas and Walterus the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church, 30 January, 1259-60; but the Premonstratensians saw little of any Bishop of Exeter until the translation of their brother Abbot, Bishop Richard Redmayn, in 1496, who, on the occasion of his visitation, was careful to make it known that he came as Visitor-General of the Order and not as the Bishop of the diocese.

Kingswear was, as already mentioned, a Chapel of Brixham parish Church, and the officiating priest was always found by the Vicar of Brixham, in spite of the endowment of the original chaplain and his successors by Willelmus de Vaschi, which income and estates were certainly appropriated by the Priors of Totnes.

Some time between the years 1419 and 1443 a certain Johann Abell, then Vicar of Brixham, seems to have objected, and a letter is preserved among the deeds of the Priory addressed to Henry (Chicheley), Archbishop of Canterbury, stating the Priory's right to insist upon the Chapel of Kingswear being properly attended to by the Vicar of Brixham.

From the Totnes deeds we learn that Prior Nicholas

granted a chantry in the Chapel of Martinus de Cholatun, and as it was in the parish of Brixham the Prior caused the Vicar to celebrate mass annually on twenty occasions. This probably refers to the spot still called Coletun, about a mile due east of Kingswear; it seems to have been the home of a family whose names occur as witnesses to early deeds in connection with Kingswear, and one Osmundus de Coletun is already mentioned in this paper as one of the witnesses to the charter of Willelmus de Vasci.

DR. GEORGE OLIVER ON DARTMOUTH AND ITS CHURCHES.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

THE Reverend Dr. George Oliver, the great Devon ecclesiastical antiquary, was born in Newington, Surrey, 9 February, 1781, and came to Exeter on 27 October, 1807, the year following his entrance into Holy Orders as a Priest of the Church of Rome. He continued in the city until his death, 23 March, 1861, and for these fifty-four years devoted himself to literary investigations and antiquarian pursuits. The late Dr. Brushfield, in his paper "Bibliography of Rev. Dr. George Oliver," printed in Vol. XVII of the *Transactions* of this Association, p. 266, gives a list of twenty-seven of his works arranged chronologically, including *Historic Collections relating to Monasteries of Devon*, *History of Exeter*, *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, etc. Fifth on this list is *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*, being observations on several Churches in Devon, with some memoranda for the History of Cornwall, by Rev. George Oliver, Exeter. W. C. Featherstone, New London Inn Square, 1839-42. 3 vols., 8vo.

Vol. I, 1839. Vol. II, 1840. Vol. III, 1842. I was fortunate enough recently to become possessed of Dr. Oliver's own copy of this interesting work interleaved with MS. notes inserted by him, and this copy appears to have passed to Col. Harding, of Upcott, the celebrated antiquary and author of the *History of Tiverton*, who also added many notes to it.

The letters were originally published in Woolmer's *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*. Dr. Oliver's copy has pasted into the third volume reprints of letters on the Parish of Rattery, near Totnes, Devon, Holne, and two on Dartmouth.

As Dr. Oliver's account of Dartmouth contained in these letters has, as far as I can discern, never been reprinted, and was no doubt written after the publication of the third volume of the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, in 1842, I have thought the letters should find a place in the *Transactions* of this Association.

It is true that in Vol. I, p. 215, is an account of Monumental Brasses, and No. III is St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, the Hauley Brass, and there is the MS. note: "*Q.* Was it to this John Hauley that King Richard II gave the Estate of Brethick, in Scilly, that was forfeited to the Crown by the attainer of Sir Robert Tresilian, Knt.?"

N.B.—Bishop Brantyngham, as we find (fol. 163, Vol. I, Regr.), licensed John Hauley and his wife Jane to have divine service performed "in capella Sci clari infra mansionem eorundem de Dertermuth in parochia de Tunstalle," 11 September, 1386. A license for an oratory in favour of John Hauley, dated 10 April, 1397, may be seen (fol. 7, Vol. I of Stafford's Register). Again, fol. 230, to John Hauley and Margaret his wife, 7 April, 1417. There is also a reference to a brass with a female figure inscribed on it, and one to Gilbert Staplehill, once Mayor.

The first of Dr. Oliver's letters on Dartmouth is as follows :

DARTMOUTH.

MR. EDITOR,—Very lately, business called me to Dartmouth. I had known that it was celebrated in the olden times for its enterprising spirit and prowess—that at the siege of Calais, in 1346, it supplied to King Edward III thirty-one ships, and 757 mariners. The history of John Hauley, "an exceeding rich marchant and a noble warrior against the Frenchmen," as Leland describes him, was familiar to me—and I was fully aware of the loyal and gallant bearing of the inhabitants during the civil wars. The situation of the Town is singularly beautiful, reminding a visitor of the hanging gardens of Babylon; and as for the harbour, it is amongst the very best, of which Albion can boast. Being limited for time, I indulged my passion for Church hunting, and accordingly directed my attention to the mother Church of Townstall, and to the Parochial Chapel of the Holy Trinity, commonly called our Saviour's. As for St. Petrox in South Town within the Parish of Stoke Fleming—it is, indeed, below consideration. I can find no mention of it before the year 1438; it is rarely used, and for the convenience of the neighbourhood, a modern

gothic chapel was opened on 3 October, 1833. Bishop Lacy, on 19 August, 1438, granted an Indulgence to true Penitents.

To begin, then, with the mother Church, dedicated, I believe, to St. Mary Magdalene,¹ and not to St. Clement, as Ecton has asserted in his *Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus*. It is seated on a lofty eminence of difficult approach, and its Tower, about seventy feet high, is a noted sea mark. At an earlier period it was appropriated to St. Saviour's or the Holy Trinity Monastery, at Torre, and was not unfrequently served by a Canon of that Community, as its Vicar. The present fabrick was erected in the form of a Cross, early in the reign of King Edward II, and its high altar was consecrated by Bishop Stapleton on 15 May, 1318. The interior wofully disappointed my expectation—chilling, deserted, and stript of ornament—the East window of the Chancel walled up—ugly side windows of barbarous tracery, as if in mockery of the antique and chaste specimens which innovation has spared! A south transept piled up with rows of squalid and tottering pews, as if intended to hide away the beautiful recumbent figure (in the arch under the South Window) of perhaps some distinguished benefactor, or even the founder,² and on whom vandalism seems to delight in throwing down dirt and sundry missiles—the spectator must sicken at the sight and his heart sink at the recollection of what the Church was, and what it now is at the scene of spiritless parsimony which it actually exhibits. Can those who frequent the sacred fabric venture to say with David, “O Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honour dwelleth”? (Psalms xxvi. 8).

Descending the hill, we reached, through winding passages, the imposing parochial Chapel of the Holy Trinity, or our Saviour. St. Clarus' Chapel had been licensed near the spot on 12 June, 1331, for the Parishners of Townstall, who were very aged and invalided; but as the population and trade of Dartmouth increased, a much larger edifice was required. The principal inhabitants and burgesses consulted together, amongst whom John Clerk, Wm. Harry, Wm. Knowle, Wm. Rede, John Mathu, Roger Pole, Gilbert de Fawey, John Hauley, Wm. Croft, John Brasutere, Walter Worthy, and John Cnolle stood pre-eminent for their spirited exertions and contributions. John Hauley is specially entitled to commendation, for nobly defraying the expenses of the chancel, and probably of the gorgeous screen. His splendid sepulchral brass formerly announced that he died on 30 December, 1408

¹ From time immemorial every adult Parishioner of Townstall was bound to offer his penny, or halfpenny, at the Church on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene (July 22), or on the Sunday next ensuing.

² The agreement between Gilbert Fitzstephen and the Abbot of Torre, relative to the advowson of this Church, bears date 1295.

(that portion has been pilfered). On his right hand is his first wife Jane, who had gone before him in peace, on 12 July, 1394, and on his left his second wife Alice, who had died 7 January, 1403. At their own proper costs and charges, the Parishioners finished a goodly and spacious edifice for divine worship, but had neglected to apply for the consent of the Abbot and Convent of Torre, the patrons of the Parish Church of Townstall, and of its Vicar, Thomas Burgeys. This canonical oversight was remedied by the amicable intervention of the Bishop of Exeter, Thomas Brantyngham, who dedicated the Chapel and baptismal font on 13 October, 1372, and on the Thursday following, the 20th, blest its cemetery. The whole spot of ground assigned for this pious foundation was about one acre. After what their ancestors have done for them, it is not too much to expect of the present and future generations, that they will restore the lower part of that screen which they have so creditably preserved—that they will reject the gawdy tinsel of ornament, that in the repairs, especially of the windows, they will shew stricter adherence to the original, both in design and detail. The incumbent is known to be a gentleman of taste, and deeply interested in the Church, and under his judicious superintendence we are satisfied, that some minor defects will gradually disappear.

CURIOSUS.

Then come the following notes by Dr. Oliver or Colonel Harding :

The seal of Dartmouth represents the bust of King Edward III above the hulk of a ship. On either side of the King is a lion. Over the one on the dexter side is a crescent, over the sinister one a star. The legend on the circumference of the seal is :

SIGILLVM COMMVNE : DE : CLIFSTONE : DERTEMVTHE.

The noble was first coined in 1340, on account of the great naval victory obtained by that King over the French. Edward is represented completely armed in a ship, with a drawn sword in his right hand.

The second letter is as follows :

DARTMOUTH.

MR. EDITOR, — The favourable reception you gave to my remarks on the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, now called our Saviour's, in Dartmouth, and on its mother Church of St. Mary

Magdalene at Townstall, encourages me to offer a few other memorandums.

In either transept of the above-mentioned Chapel was an altar; one of them was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, to which was attached a Guild or Fraternity, of which I find mention 11 July, 1437. Lacy's Register, Vol. III, fol. 146.

In the Chapel of the Trinity was deposited for a time the body of Sir John Dabrin-court, Knt., who happened to die at Dartmouth. The deceased had, however, left directions for his remains to be transferred to the Norbertine Conventual Church of Dale, in Derbyshire; and the necessary faculty for their removal was granted by Bishop Stafford, 23 October, 1416.

In Dartmouth no religious community was ever established, as Leland supposed, "sum cell of Monks annexid to sum great Abbay." It is true, indeed, that some hermits of St. Augustin attempted to plant themselves in the town towards the middle of the fourteenth century. Bishop Grandisson even allowed them to have a domestic chapel; but when one of the three, called Hugh, assuming the title of Bishop of Damascus, dared to exercise ordinary jurisdiction, his presumption was at once arrested, and demolished by the vigor of our Diocesan prelate; and the little community disappeared altogether.

We had observed last week that the mother Church of Townstall was not unfrequently served by a member of Torre Abbey. The last Abbot of that celebrated Monastery, Simon Rede, was instituted its Vicar¹ on 7 July, 1531, nearly eight years before the dissolution of his house, and he held this preferment until his death late in 1555. His Will, bearing date 23 September, 1554, was proved 15 March, 1555-6; but strange to say, he directs that his body may be buried within the Parish Church of Stoke Fleming.

I remain your humble servant,

CURIOSUS.

It appears from Vol. II of Grandisson's Register that the Bishop on 7 July, 1335, recalled his sentence of suspension and interdict issued against the Prior and Brethren of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine in Villa de Dertemuth.

¹ With the consent of his convent he leased to William Adams the great and small tithes of the Parish (with the exception of the tithes of pigs, geese, and butter and cheese, at all times reserved to the Vicar) for a term of ten years from 8 October, 1538. To the same Adams, and his two sons for their lives, he leased Heyford, Furches Close, and Cross Closes in Townstall Parish. To Richard Prydeaux he leased a tenement, and garden, "infra burgum de Clyfton Dartmouth," for ninety years under the yearly rent of 18s. Then follow the following MS. notes:

His successor, Thomas Ffrenche made his will 10th December, 1558, which was proved one week later. Inventory but £17.

However, they never seem to have rallied from the blow inflicted.

How came Prynne, Vol. III, *Records*, p. 94, to translate King Henry III's grant (dated 12 July, 1237, from Woodstock) to the incumbent of Lydford *decimam herbagie de Dertemore*, "the tithes of the Herbage of *Dartmuth*"?

It is only fair to say that Townstall Church Dr. Oliver gave such a poor account of was restored in 1884.

JOHN FLAVELL: A NOTABLE DARTMOUTH PURITAN AND HIS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

JOHN FLAVELL was the son of Richard Flavell, an eminent minister, first at Bromsgrove, afterwards at Hasler, and then at Wellersby in Gloucestershire, where he continued until 1660, when he was ousted upon the restoration of King Charles II, because it was a sequestered living and the incumbent was then alive. His son John was born in Worcestershire, 1630, and was educated at University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree. He was first assistant to Mr. Walpate, the Vicar of Diptford, Devon, who was incapacitated by age and infirmity and was settled there by the Standing Committee of Devon in 1650, and ordained with several others at Salisbury, 17 October in the same year.

On Mr. Walpate's death he succeeded to the Rectory, and not wishing to be troubled with the collection of tithe in kind, he let the whole tithe to a person of good reputation at much below its full value.

While at Diptford he married Mrs. Jane Randel, a pious gentlewoman of good family who died about twelve months after. He next married Elizabeth Marries, just before removing to Dartmouth as Lecturer in the Church of St. Saviour's in that town.

Anthony Harford, B.D., Vicar of Townstal and St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, died 23 January, 1655-6, and was buried 29 January; he was Vicar for nearly twenty years, having, as is recorded, commenced to keep the Registers of Townstal 11 January, 1636.

The living was the property of the Corporation of Dartmouth, and difficulties appear to have arisen.

The following occurs in an account of Mr. Allen Geare, ejected from St. Saviour's, Dartmouth. in 1662. and was printed in 1727 :—

“Mr. Hartford, the Minister of Dartmouth, dying in the year 1656, two very worthy men, Mr. John Howe and Mr. Robert Jago (the latter of whom conformed after the Restoration) were set up as Candidates there, and had an equal number of voices. The town was at a great loss, for neither side was willing to yield. Mr. Howe was then at London and Mr. Thomas Boon, that was his great friend at Dartmouth, and his near relation by marriage, having been with Oliver Cromwell the Protector, took the opportunity of mentioning the difficulty they were in at Dartmouth to him, and at the same time gave such a character of his friend and relation, Mr. Howe, as raised in the Protector an earnest desire of seeing this Mr. Howe, and hearing him preach before he left the Town. The Protector moving for this to Mr. Boon and telling him that if he would help him to the sight of Mr. Howe and a sermon from him, he would then give his judgment. Mr. Boon durst not undertake for his friend Mr. Howe's compliance; but withal signified to the Protector that he perceived Mr. Howe intended to be at the Chapel as Auditor the next Lord's Day. Accordingly when Mr. Howe was at the Chapel the Protector sent for him and desired a sermon from him, and after some familiar discourse prevailed and the time when he should preach was fixed and a text was given him and he came at the time appointed.

“The Protector was so pleased with his performance that he declared that Mr. Howe should not go to Dartmouth, but should be his Chaplain, and soon after he signified to the people of that town his unwillingness to have Mr. Jago his competitor settled there. And so the contest ended, and the Town was at liberty to proceed to a new choice which fell upon Mr. Geare. Mr. Joseph Cubitt, then Mayor, and Mr. Barnes, one of the Magistrates, took a journey to Woburn (Beds, where Geare was Chap. to the Earl of Bedford) to invite and treat with him. He accepted their call and sent Mr. Ford to officiate in his room till such time as he could remove thither. And in about six months Mr. Geare went down to Dartmouth with his family, and was highly respected by the inhabitants of the Town and by the neighbouring Ministers, having the character of an universal scholar, an able preacher and an eminently pious man.”

Later writers ridiculed the story of John Howe's preaching before Cromwell and its result. It is however quite clear that there was some foundation for the statement that it was wished by the Dartmouth people that Howe

should settle among them, for there is still preserved among the Muniments of the Corporation a document from which it is clear that the Feoffees or Trustees of the Rectory of Townstal for the Corporation had presented Mr. Geare, and difficulties had in consequence arisen and caveats entered against his appointment, and ultimately it was agreed he should be instituted and inducted to the living, and that Mr. John Howe, or some able, pious Minister, should be appointed as assistant or Lecturer, they dividing the stipend, and the agreement to carry this into effect is signed by Allen Geare and John Flavell, who was appointed, as Mr. Howe could not be obtained.

The idea of obtaining Howe arose evidently after Geare's appointment and not before.

The document is endorsed :—

“An Agreement made by General Desborough concerning Mr. Geare and Mr. Flavel.

“*7th August 1656.*

“For the composing of the differences in the Corporation of Dartmouth and their trustees It is this day befor the Right Honorable Generall Desborough agreed as followeth That the presentation made by Mr. Edward Spurway and Mr. John Plumleigh (Feoffees or Trustees of ye Rectory impropriate of Townstall in trust for the Corporation of Dartmouth) of Mr. Allen Geare to the Vicaradge of Townstall and Chaple of St. Savior's by consent shall stand and that all caveats entered against it shall be forthwith withdrawn and all writtes of Quare impedit or other writtes or proceedings against the Institution and induction upon the same presentation.

“That Mr. John How or some able pious Minister shall be appointed (?) as Lecturer at Townstall and Dartmouth to be chosen by Mr. Thomas Boone, Esq., Mr. Stephen Knowling, Mr. Obidiah Widger, Mr. Edward Elliott, Mr. Robert Baker, Mr. Anthony Plumleigh, Mr. Richard Aylwin, Esq., Mr. John Whiteway, Esq.

“That ye profits of the Vicaradge and the augmentations now or hereafter to be settled on both or either Churches shall be equally divided between them.

“That the weekly lecture in the Chaple shall be performed by both Ministers in turns And the revenue for maintenance thereof by subscriptions be equally divided between them.

“That the profits of the said Rectory (to which the Corporation of Dartmouth doe freely give for the said Ministers better encouragment) or other publicke maintenance shall be equally divided betweene them But the rents issuing out of

the same and all rates and taxes first fruits and tenths are to be first deducted nor is any tyeth fish to be demanded.

“That it is intended by all parties and the true meaning hereof is that Mr. Geare shall officiate at the usual hours on the Lords day in the chaple and Mr. How at Townstall unless it shall be otherwise agreed among themselves And it is further intended and agreed that both the said Ministers shall signifie their consents by subscribing their hands hereto.

“(Signed) Thomas Boone.	Will Barnes.
Steph Knowlinge.	Edw Wheeler.
Robert Baker.	Joseph Cubitt.
Richard Aylwin.	Edward Spurway.
	John Plumleigh.
John Flavell.	Allen Geare.”

It will be noticed that Obadiah Widger, Edward Elliott, Anthony Plumleigh, and John Whiteway did not sign, but William Barnes, Edw. Wheeler, and Joseph Cubitt, who were not named in the document, did, and the two Trustees who had appointed Mr. Geare did also sign.

General Desborough, referred to in the agreement, was brother-in-law of Cromwell, and chosen in 1654 as M.P. for Totnes and also for the County of Cambridge, and elected to sit for Cambridge; he would appear to have been Governor of Dartmouth; he was Military Commander of the Western District, comprising Devon and Cornwall. These Commanders appear to have had control in religious as well as military affairs.

It seems that before the death of Mr. Hartford the Vicar, Flavell, though a young man, was Moderator at a provincial Synod, and by the way in which he carried out the duties attracted Mr. Hartford's attention, and he is said to have spoken of him to the people in authority in Dartmouth as likely to be a great light in the Church. By going to Dartmouth his income was much less than at Diptford. He and Mr. Geare seem to have worked well together, but Mr. Geare's health was not good. Flavell commenced his work in Dartmouth in December, 1656, and was associated in it with Mr. Geare until their ejection on Bartholomew's Day, 1662. Geare was called to account by some of the magistrates for preaching a sermon after his ejection on a Lord's Day, and summoned to appear before the Commissioners at Exeter in severe weather; he caught a cold and died, after a short illness, in December, 1662, aged forty years. There was some opposition to his

being buried in the churchyard, but ultimately it was allowed. The entry of this burial in St. Saviour's Register is :—

“ 1662 Mr. Allen Geare Vicar of Dartm & Townstall 17 Decr.”

‘ He left a widow and five children, and one of his children died only a few months after his father. The entry of the burial is :—

“ 1663 March 29th Benjamin son of Allen Geare.”

From the following entry in R. Dymond's *Records of the Friends in Devon*, page 33, it appears that Mr. Geare and Mr. Flavell held the views then prevalent as to witches :—

“ At a Meeting at the High Gaol Exeter in 11th Mo 1682 Sarah Tripe and Eliza her sister being accused by Robert Lavers of Dartmo to be witches through ye instigation of Allen Geare and John Flavell 2 Priests of Dartmo ye 18th of 8th Mo 1659. Mem to peruse ye record abt London to see whether there recorded.”

In the List of Ministers of the Exeter Assembly, 1656, are the names of Allen Geare, minister at Dartmouth, and John Flavell.

Flavell appears to have been of a good family, for it is said that those of the name of Flavell derive their pedigree from one who was the third great officer that came over with William the Conqueror.

His father, Richard Flavell, after his ejection went to London, where he continued a minister till 1665, the year of the Plague. Being at the house of a Mr. Blake with others, worshipping privately, a party of soldiers broke in and arrested and carried them to Whitehall. They were fined £5 each, and in default of payment sent to Newgate, where the Plague prevailed. There he and his wife were imprisoned, and though ultimately bailed out, died of the Plague.

The Report of the Commissioners on the Charities of Devon contains a Record of one Richard Kelly, of Kingswear, merchant, by his Will, dated 1623, having given considerable property upon trust for charitable uses, John Upton, Esq., of Lupton, Brixham, his executor and trustee, in 1636, apportioned the same, and some of the residue was to be for a Lecturer at St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, for a sermon on a weekday. This was not claimed for

some years, and was in consequence paid to the Master of a School at Brixham. In 1822, the Lectureship was claimed by the Curate of St. Saviour's.

There is an entry in the Townstal Registers :—

“ The 23rd day December 1657 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon was borne John the son of John Flavell Lecturer in Dartmo and Townstall Baptized the 12th of January next following.”

And in the Dartmouth Register his burial is recorded :—

“ In 1671 John son of John Flavell.”

After the ejection of Geare and Flavell the authorities appear to have had some difficulty to supply the pulpit, as will be seen from the following entries in the Accounts of the Receiver of the Dartmouth Corporation for 1662 :—

“ Pd. Mr. John Crocker of Stockflemming to preach in Dartmouth the 24th August, 1662	12/6
To Mr. Jesse of Littlehemson (Littlehempston, near Totnes) for preaching 30th August nothing (a barrill of Anchovies and a barrill of olives)	8/-
To Mr. Ellis of Allington for preaching the 7 Sept.	14/-
To Mr. Lewis Sharpe 14 Sept.	13/-
Pd. Mr. Clifford Newton Ferrers 28 Sept. nothing (sent a barrel of anchovies and a barrel of olives)	9/-
Pd. Mr. Gruberry of Torr for preaching Oct. 5th	13/-
Pd. Mr. Nichilas Downey for preaching Oct. 12th	16/-
Pd. John Penny for going to several places to procure Preachers to come here	6/6 ”

After their ejection in August, 1662, Flavell and Geare worked privately among their people until Geare's death in December of that year, when Flavell continued the work in conjunction with James Burdwood, who was ejected from St. Petrock's Church, Dartmouth, and on his ejection set up a Latin School in Dartmouth till driven thence by the Five-mile Act. Other Nonconformist ministers also assisted in the work.

In 1663 proceedings were taken in Dartmouth against Nonconformists who did not attend the Church Services, and an order made for the constables to distrain for the penalty, 12d. each.

There is a warrant preserved with the list of persons so fined.

It is No. $\frac{1460}{1}$, and is endorsed:—

“Warrt. for 12d for not coming to Church.

“South Towne Ambrose Mudd Maior of the Borough of Clifton
Dartmouth Dartmouth Hardness and one of His Majties

Justices of the Peace for the Borough aforesaid
and Parish of Townstall in the said County. To the Church-
wardens of South towne Dartmouth within the Borough
aforesaid and to every of them greetinge: for as much as the
Constables of the Borough aforesaid have this day upon their
oaths presented unto me in His Maties Court of the Borough
aforesaid held in the Guildhall there before me and his Maties
Bayliffe of the Borough there Robert Steede and Dorothy his
wife, John Cornish and his wife, and

sister of the said ¹ for their not re-
payring either to their Parish Church or to some lawfull Church
or Chappell yesterday being Sunday the second day of this
instant November and for their not abiding there orderly
during the tyme of Divine Service, preaching, and other
service of God there used which they and every of them ought
to have done according to a Statute made in the first year of
the Rayne of the late Queen (?) Charles (of happy memory)
By reason whereof they have severally forfeited and every by
the Law ought to pay to the use of the poore of the Parish where
they inhabit the sum of Twelve pence. These are therefore in
his Maties name and by virtue of the said Statute and other
lawes in that behalfe provided to will and requyre you and
every of you that ymmediately you demand of every of the
said psons Twelve pence a piece to the use before said which
if either of them shall refuse to pay That then you dystrayne
the goods of the psons soe refusinge and put the same to sale
for the levyinge thereof rendering to the party or parties the
overplus that shall remayne upon sale of the same And for want
of such distress That you with the assistance of one or more
of the Constables of the said Borough bring such person or
persons soe refusinge before mee to answer the premises and to
be otherwise dealt withall as the lawe in such case have pro-
vyded whereof fayle not as you will answer the contrary at
yor pille.

“Gyven under my hand and seale this ¹ day of
¹ in the fifteenth year of the rayne of our Sovereigne
Lord Kinge Charles the second over England Ann Dom 1663.”

¹ Left blank in the warrant.

“ Absentees from Church 2nd November 1663

William Taylor and his wife.
Robert Plumleigh and his wife.
Jeremy Storr and his wife.
Mary Storr their daughter.
Edward Jeffery and his wife.
John Bowden and his wife (struck out in original).
Charles Bowden and his wife.
Richard Manning and his wife.
Chas. Newcomen and his wife.
Robert Bake and his wife.
Obidiah Widger and his wife.
Richard Forward and his wife.
the wife of John Millory.
Anne the wife of Robert Mayne.
Thomas Morecombe and his wife (struck out in original).
Bathsheba Newcomen do.

Robert Steede and his wife.	
Jane the wife of Henry Pensey.	do.
Hester Putt.	do.
Symon Marr and his wife.	

John Cornish and his wife and her sister."

"Obidiah Widger and his wife.
 William Cross.
 Robert Meanes wife doth not come to Church.
 Saron Curbett.
 Ane Squaire.
 Ane Lure the younger.
 Eanow Coll.
 Joan Coll Widd.
 Robert Bailie and his wife.
 Thomas Markbe and his wife.
 Mr. Mulbery.
 Mr. Richard Forward and his wife.
 Edmund Jeffery and his wife.
 Mr. Taylor and his wife.
 Mr. Stone and his wife."

A third scrap annexed is a list for 25 October, 1663, and contains the same names as the others, but in addition :—

“ Henry Percy his wife.

Memory Stowe and his wife and daughter and maide.”

A fourth list for 15 October, 1663, contains the same names.

In 1665 the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Seth Ward, made a return as to Nonconformists in his Diocese, which is now preserved at Lambeth, and records :—

“ Dartmouth : Schoolmasters. Edwd Manning, William Ball, teach English Scholars. But neither licensed nor well affected.”

“ Nonconformist ejected Ministers. Dartmouth Mr. Kempster, Mr. James Burdwood, Mr. John Flavell, Conventiclers.”

Another part of the Return has :—

“ In Dartmouth there are also Mr. James Burdwood and Mr. John Flavell ; who are reported to have private Meetings.”

William and John Plumleigh were Mayors of Dartmouth, and Robert Plumleigh was no doubt a member of this, one of the leading families in the town.

Charles Newcomen was probably an ancestor of the celebrated Thomas Newcomen, the inventor of a steam-engine.

Steede was a Baptist, and in 1672 took out a licence, under the Indulgence of that year.

On the passing of the Oxford Act Flavell had to leave Dartmouth, and his people followed him to Townstall Churchyard, where they took farewell of each other. He would appear to have gone to Slapton ; his work, *A Saint Indeed*, is addressed “ From my study at Ley in Slapton, October 7th, 1667,” and in the dedication mentions his necessitated absence.

There is a tradition that in the persecution days the Nonconformists took advantage of the fact of the rock “ Salt Stone ” being a sort of “ No-man’s-land ” in the Kingsbridge Estuary, in the middle of “ wide gates,” about 100 feet in length and 50 feet in width, equidistant from Charleton, South Pool, and Malborough, and extra-parochial, and resorted thither at low water in order to hold their meetings, seeing that the Justices could not legally interfere with them there. Flavell was connected with these meetings, and took part in them there.

Dr. Stoughton, in his *Religion in England*, mentions Flavell living for a time at Hudscott Hall, belonging to the Rolle family, near South Molton, Devon, supported by the liberality and screened by the influence of the Lord of the Domain, and there, amidst plantations, gardens, and other rural scenes, he gathered together the materials of his *Husbandry Spiritualized*.

Whilst there he used at midnight to preach in the Hall, which was thronged with hearers.

Being at Exeter he was invited to preach in a wood three miles away, where the meeting was broken up and many arrested and taken before Justice Tuckfield and fined.

Flavell escaped, rode to a gentleman's house near the wood, who, though a stranger, entertained him.

Whilst in Dartmouth in the troublous times Flavell went to Totnes, disguised as a woman, riding on horseback behind a man, to baptize a child of the family of White, a leading Nonconformist family in that town.

On another occasion he is said to have been pursued, when on horseback, and to have ridden down to a cove near Dartmouth, and plunging his horse into the sea he swam it around to the next cove and escaped, his pursuers, though on horseback, not caring to follow him.

Flavell's third wife was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Down, M.A., ejected from St. Edmund's, Exeter. Another daughter married the Rev. Francis Whiddon, M.A., ejected from the Lectureship of St. Mary's, Totnes, and a third married a Mr. Hayne, of Dartmouth.

On the issue of King Charles II's Indulgence in 1672, Flavell returned to Dartmouth, and the record of his taking out a licence as preacher is, "Flavel, B.A., John, Dartmouth."

When the Indulgence was withdrawn he continued to preach privately, but being in danger in Dartmouth he went to London, by sea, and the vessel encountering a terrific storm near Portland was almost wrecked.

Whilst in London, 2 September, 1684, with Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Keely, soldiers broke in, but all escaped except Mr. Jenkins, who died in prison the following year, and his people invited Mr. Flavell to succeed him, and Mr. Reeve's people did the same, but having returned to Dartmouth, he decided to remain there and ministered to his people in his own house.

While in London, he married his fourth wife, a widow,

the daughter of Mr. George Jefferies, formerly minister at Kingsbridge, and she survived him.

In 1685 party feeling ran high in Dartmouth, and his effigy was carried through the streets and burnt with the Covenant and Bill of Exclusion pinned to it.

He was a voluminous writer, and during the times when he could not act as a minister published several of the works which appear in his bibliography.

When King James II, in 1687, granted liberty to Non-conformists, Flavell's people provided a place of meeting for him, where he preached twice every Lord's Day and delivered a lecture on Wednesday.

He was a man of middle stature, of good mental ability and unwearied application to study, and educated students for the ministry.

On the accession of William and Mary he had full liberty to carry on his work.

Flavell's last sermon was preached at Ashburton on 21 June, 1691, from 1 Corinthians x. 12; he was then on his way to attend a meeting of ministers at Topsham. His last sermon at Dartmouth was on a public fast day.

Whilst at Topsham, at the meeting of which he was Moderator, which was with a view to a union between Presbyterians and Independents, he died suddenly, 26 June, 1691, in his sixty-first year.

His body was brought from Exeter to Dartmouth, a great many ministers and leading people of the county accompanying it, and a number of persons from Dartmouth, Totnes, Newton, Ashburton, Bovey, and other places rode forth to meet it. When the coffin was brought to the waterside at Kingswear and taken out of the hearse and put into the boat, one present said, "I never saw so many weeping eyes." He was buried in St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, where a brass was erected to his memory with a Latin inscription. It was removed by the authority of the magistracy in 1709 and placed in the Dissenting Meeting-house at the expense of his surviving relatives. The inscription is as follows :—

" *Memoriæ Sacrum*
Johannis Flavel

Qui in Studiis felix ; Disputationibus acutus ;
In Rostris Seraphicus et Scriptis disertus.
In omnibus vere eruditus et illustris ;
Doctrina et Moribus ornatissimus ;

Fidei, Pietatis, et Amicitiae assiduus Cultor ;
 Insensissimus Erroris et vitii Hostis ;
 Ecclesiae Decus et Civitatis :
 Qui Postquam Pro Piorum Fructu,
 Et Orando, et vigilando, exhausisset Vires,
 Domino Placide Obdormivit.
 Junii 26to Anno Salutis 1691.
 Aetatis 61.

Virtutes sunt illi Monumento.
 Dum hic conduntur beatissimi cineres.

"Could Grace or Learning from the Grave set free,
 Flavel thou hadst not seen Mortality.
 Tho' here thy Dusty Part Death's Victim lies,
 Thou by thy Works thyself dost Eternize,
 Which Death nor Rust of time shall overthrow :
 Whilst thou dost reign above, these live below.¹
 Mordecai Cockey
 Sculpsit.

"This memorial was erected
 In the Church of St Saviours
 But being Removed By di
 Rection of the Magistracy
 Is placed here by the Friends
 of the deceased Anno Dom 1709."

Mordecai Cockey was a brazier and bell-founder of Totnes, a Nonconformist of good family.

It now finds a place in the Flavell Memorial Church, Dartmouth, erected in 1895.

A replica was placed in St. Saviour's Church by Peter Fabyan Sparke Evans, J.P., of Bristol. Flavell died in the arms of an ancestor (Rev. Mr. Evans), who on his death was buried in Flavell's grave.

At Princess Street Congregational Church, Devonport, is a silver Communion Cup with the inscription :—

"1 6 6 3

J. F.

D.

This cup was formerly the property of John Flavell, and was presented to the Church by Rev. Andrew Kinsman of Plymouth who obtained it from one of the Tanner family."

¹ Calamy's *Continuation*, Vol. I, p. 253.

Flavell was a voluminous author, and his books still find a place in the libraries of ministers of all denominations.

A good tribute was paid to his authorship by a writer in the *North British Review* (Nov., 1851, Vol. XVI, 191), who said :—

“ Like a soft valley, where every turn reveals a cascade or a castle or at least a picturesque cottage, Flavel lures us along by the vivid succession of his curious analogies and interesting stories, whilst all the way the path is green with kind humanity and bright with gospel blessedness.”

Dartmouth has no reason to be ashamed of one who for thirty-five years occupied so prominent a place in its religious life.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOHN FLAVELL, COMPILED BY THE LATE
REV. JOHN INGLE DREDGE, VICAR OF BUCKLAND
BREWER, DEVON, WITH SOME ADDITIONS BY EDWARD
WINDEATT.**

Flavel, John. (The article on this writer in Ant. Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, edited by Dr. Bliss, contains some additions from Wood's MS. insertion in Bp. Tanner's copy of the *Athenae* in the Bodleian Library.)

“ He obtained not only more disciples than ever John Owen the Independent, or Rich. Baxter the Presbyterian did, but more wives than both (four at least in number according to the custom of the saints) by which he obtained a very considerable Estate.” The writer, who was evidently no friend to Nonconformists, goes on to say, “ He was an unparalleled impudent plagiarism ; did not stick to rob (if I may so speak) in the face of the sun as any curious reader may discern from those books which he hath published, the titles of most of which I shall anon set down ” (*Ath. Oxon.* : IV, 323).

“ Here follow most of the works which he hath published :—

“ *Husbandry spiritualized* : or the Heavenly use of Earthly things, consisting of many pleasant observations, pertinent applications and serious reflections,” etc. Lond., 1669, 4to.

“ Dedicated to the worshipful Robert Savery and William Savery of Slade Esquires.” Address to the reader by Joseph Caryl, Poetry by Nicholas Watts, Dan Condry, Edward Jeffery.

“ Choice occasional meditations upon Beasts, Birds, Trees, Flowers, Rivers, and several other objects.” This is printed with the former book.

"*Navigation spiritualized : or a new Compass for Seamen consisting of 32 points of pleasant observations and serious Reflections.*" Lond., 1671-77, 8vo. Dedicated to "all Master Mariners and Seamen especially such as belong to the Borough of Clifton Dartmouth and Hardness in the County of Devon." *Ath. Oxon.* : IV, 324.)

"*Spiritual Poems.*" Printed with the Navig. Spirit.

"*The Fountain of Life opened : or, A display of Christ in his essential and Mediatorial Glory ; wherein the Impetration of our Redemption by Jesus Christ is orderly unfolded as it was begun, carried on and finished by His Covenant Transaction, Mysterious Incarnation,*" etc. Lond., 1672-73, 4to. This is the sum of several sermons (the first part of Gospel Redemption).

"*A Token for Mourners : or the advice of Christ to a distressed mother, bewailing the death of her dear and only son,*" etc. Lond., 1674, in 8vo and 12mo.

"*Several Sermons* as (1) *A Saint indeed* :¹ or the great work of a Christian ; on Prov. 4. 23." Lond., 1673, 1675, 1685, in 12mo. (2) "*The grand evil discovered : or the deceitful heart tried and cast, being the substance of some sermons on Jer. 17. 9.*" Lond., 1676, 8vo. To which is added, "*The Way of the Heart's Working* and Precious Remedies against its Devices." (3) "*The Seaman's Companion*, wherein the mysteries of Providence relating to Seamen are opened." In six practical and suitable sermons. Lond., 1676, 8vo. Dedicated to all Master Mariners and Seamen as belong to the Port of Dartmouth and parts adjacent, 21 January, 1675. (4) "*Divine Conduct : or the mystery of Providence ; on Psalm 57. 2.*" Lond., 1678-79, 8vo. (5) "*The Touchstone of sincerity : or the signs of Grace and symptoms of Hypocrisy ; on Rev. 3. 17, 18.*" Lond., 1678-79, 8vo. 'Tis the second part of *A Saint Indeed*. (6) "*Mount Pisgah*, Sermon preached at the public Thanksgiving, 14th February, 1688, for England's delivery from Popery ; on Deut. 3. 24, 25." Lond., 1689, 4to.

"*Sacramental Meditations upon 12 select Places of Scripture wherein Believers are assisted in preparing.*" Lond., 1680-90, 8vo.

"*The method of Grace*, in bringing home the Eternal Redemption contrived by the Father, accomplished by the Son, through the effectual application of the Spirit to God's elect." Being the second part of Gospel Redemption. Lond., 1680, 4to.

"*Preparation for sufferings : or the best Work in the worst*

¹ I have seen an edition, Lond., 1671, and even this probably was not the first, for the dedication (to the flock of Jesus Christ in Dartmouth over which the Holy Ghost hath made me Overseer as he says) is dated "from my Study at Ley in Slapton October 7th, 1667." Note by Dr. Bliss. There is a reprint of this dated 1805.—J.I.D.

Times"; wherein the Necessity, Excellency, etc. Lond., 1682, 8vo.

"*Two Treatises* : the first of fear, the second the righteous man's refuge in the Evil Day." Lond., 1680, 8vo. The treatise on fear is dedicated to the Right Worshipful Sir John Hartop, Knight and Baronet.

"*The Reasonableness of personal Reformation*, and the necessity of Conversion, the true methods of making all men happy in this World, and in the World to come." Lond., 1691, in 12mo. Reflected upon by Mr. Edm. Ely (Edmund Elys of Totnes, a non-juror. He had to give up the living of East Allington, being a non-juror and refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary).

"*England's Duty* under the present Gospel Liberty; from Rev. III. 5, 20. By John Flavell, Preacher of the Gospel at Dartmouth in Devon. London. Printed for Matthew Wotton at the Three Daggers near the Inner Temple Gate in Fleet Street, 1689." Dedicated to his dearly beloved brother and sister, Mr. C. and Mrs. E. C. (*Ath. Oxon.* : IV, 325.)

"*A Sure Tryal of a Christian State*." This is added to a book entitled "Helps for Faith and Patience in Times of Affliction," in 3 Parts. By James Burdwood, late Minister in Dartmouth. Lond., 1692-3.

"*An exposition of the Assembly : Shorter Catechism* with practical references from each question." Lond., 1693, 8vo.

"*Remains*. These consist of two sermons and were published with an epistle before them to the reader after the Author's death by (Wood says) a fanatic preacher in Totness called John Galpine sometime a Student in Exeter Coll. among Presbyterians and Independents during the Reign of Oliver, afterwards in New Inn where he took the Degree of Bach. of Arts, 1658, but left that house and the University without completing that Degree by determination, which was to be done in Lent time that year." (*Ath. Oxon.* : IV, 326.) The first of these Sermons was "*A Coronation Sermon* preached at Dartmouth," as Mr. Galpine says, "upon that joyful day of the Coronation of Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary which he did exceedingly bless the Lord for." The other Sermon was entitled, "*The Character of a Compleat Evangelical Pastor*. Drawn by Christ. Matth. 24. 45, 46, 47, opened and applied in a Sermon intended to be preached at Taunton in the County of Somerset at the desire and by the appointment of several United Brethren of Gloucester, Dorset, Somerset and Devonshire at their Meeting there September, 1691. MDCXCI." Advertised at the end are the following works of Flavell : "*A succinct and seasonable Discourse of the occasions, causes, nature, rise growth and remedies of mental errors*." Written some months since, and now made public, both for the healing

and prevention of the sins and calamities which have broken in upon the Churches of Christ to the great scandal of religion, hardening of the wicked, and obstruction of Reformation whereunto are adjoyned by way of Appendix (1) "*Vindiciarum Vindex*, being a full answer to Mr. Philip Cary's weak, impertinent Exceptions." (2) "*A Synopsis of Ancient and Modern Antinomian Errors* with Scriptural arguments and reasons against them." (3) "*A Sermon composed for the preventing and healing of the Rents and Divisions of the Church*," by John Flavel, Preacher of the Gospel at Dartmouth in Devon. With an Epistle of several Divisions relating to Dr. Crisp's Works in octavo. London. Printed by R. Roberts for Tho. Cockell at the Threë Leggs in the Poultry over against the Stocks Market, 1691.¹

Among a list of books written by Flavell and sold by Matthew Wotton at the Three Daggers in Fleet Street are, in addition to many named before, "Discourse of the Immortality of the Soul," 4to.

"*A Treatise of the Soul of Man*." The second edition, carefully corrected. Lond., 1698, 4to., pp. xx. 424. Dedicated "To the much honoured his dear Kinsman Mr. John Flavell and Mr. Edward Crispe of London, Merchants; and the rest of my Worthy Friends in London, Ratcliffe, Shadwell and Lyme-house," by John Flavell.

"*The whole works of the Rev. Mr. John Flavell*, late Minister of the Gospel at Dartmouth, Devon." . . . The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Notes and Quotations are now first translated in this Edition. In six volumes. London. Printed for T. Matthews, No. 18 Strand, 1799. 8vo.

The Catalogue of Dr. Williams' Library has :—

"Flavell (John). *Reply to Cary's Solemn Call*." 12mo., Lond.,² 1690. "*Works*." 2 vols. Fol. Lond., 1716.

The British Museum Catalogue has :—

"Flavel (John). *Divine Conduct* : or the Mystery of Providence." Lond., 1678, 8vo. Dedicated to the Honourable William, Earl of Bedford, Lord Russell of Thornehaugh and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and is said to be "From my Study at Dartmouth, August 10, 1677." It contains an Epistle to the Reader, six pages, and an Epistle in Latin, twenty-six pages, and also an address to the Reader of four pages by Increase Mather. There is another edition of this

¹ I have a copy of this inscribed, "This Book ye gift of Thos. Cockerill the Bookseller to Dorothy Flavell."—E.W.

² Wherein he (Cary) pretends to answer all the arguments of Mr. Allen, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Sydenham, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Roberts, and Dr. Burthogge.

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dated 1678 without the epistle in Latin or Mr. Mather's address, (I have this one with the inscription, "James Cheed his Book donum Authoris." E.W.)

"*An Exposition of the Assemblies Catechism.*" Lond., 1692, 8vo.

Walter Wilson's *Hist. Dissenting Churches*, III, 332, 335, has :—

"Flavell (John) Minister at Dartmouth.

"*Husbandry spiritualized*" . . . 4to, Lond. 1669

"*A Saint indeed*" . . . 8vo ,, 1673

"*A token for Mourners*" . . . 8vo ,, 1674

"*Divine Conduct*" . . . 8vo ,, 1678

"*A touchstone of sincerity*" . . . 8vo ,, 1679

"*An exposition of the assemblies catechism*" . . . 8vo ,, 1692

"As it was carried on in the Lord's Day exercises in Dartmouth in the first year of Liberty 1688."

From the Bodleian Catalogue it appears that Wood is wrong in the "Several Sermons" in attributing No. (2) "The grand Evil discovered" . . . Lond., 1676, 8vo, to John Flavell. This book is by his brother Phineas.

Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica* has :—

"Flavel, John.

Whole Works (6 vols.) . . . 8vo Lond. 1820

Divine Conduct . . . 8vo ,, 1678

The method of Grace . . . 4to ,, 1681

A discourse of mental errors . . . 8vo ,, 1691¹

A token for Mourners (3rd Edition) . 12mo ,, 1774

A treatise of the Soul . . . 4to ,, 1671

A treatise of the soul of man
(3rd Edition) 8vo ,, 1701 "

(These went to the British Museum.)

Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannia* has :—

"Flavell (John)." (Besides books mentioned above.)

"*Works*, 1673. 2 vols., fol. (There must be an error in this date.)

"*Works*. Lond., 1701. 2 vols., fol.

"*His whole works*. Newcastle, 1797. 6 vols., 8vo."

¹ With commendatory introduction by John Howe, Vin. Alsop, Nath. Mather, Increase Mather, John Turner, Richard Bures, Thos. Powel.

Flavell appears also to be the Author of the following work :—

“ *A Familiar Conference between a Minister and a doubting Christian* concerning the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper.”

Advertised at the end of the Sermon on the “ Character of an Evangelical Pastor,” are the following from his pen :—

“ *A Double Scheme* : or Table in which you have the sins forbidden and the Duties enjoined on the Members of Particular Churches.” Being a full broadside sheet prepared for the Press by Mr. John Flavell before his death.

“ *Discourse of the Immortality of the Soul.*”

“ *Repentance enforced by argument from reason only,*” and several other pieces collected after his death in 2 folio vols. with his life prefixed ; also 8 vols., 8vo. .

“ *The Righteous Man’s Refuge,*” a Sermon on Gospel unity.

“ *The Balm of the Covenant* applied to the bleeding wounds of afflicted Saints ” ; to which is added, “ A Sermon preached at the funeral of the excellent religious gentleman, John Upton Esquire of Lupton.” Dedicated to, “ The virtuous and much honoured Madam Ursula Upton of Lupton, Devon ” (about 1687).

“ *A Dissuasion from Sins of Drunkenness,*” etc. Dedicated to, “ The Right Worshipful Sir John Frederick Knt. one of the Worshipful Aldermen of the City of London and their honourable burgess in the present Parliament and to the truly religious and ever honoured Mr. John Lovering of the City of London Merchant.”

In his entire published works there are also :—

“ *A serious Caveat* to all Saints in this hour of Temptation.”

“ *Tidings from Rome* : or England’s Alarm.”

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE HUNDRED OF CADELINTONA OR COLRIDGE.

BY REV. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. & M.A. ; F.S.A.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

I. *General remarks on the Hundred, the townships, and the tithings.*

1. The Hundred of Cadelintona or Colridge in one respect resembles that of Sulfretona or Hairidge. It takes its name from the meeting-place of the Hundred court (Chillington), and not from the lord's inland manor (Harberton), which subsequently gave its name to the honour. Both Chillington, the earlier meeting-place, and Colridge, the later meeting-place, are in the parish of Stokenham, showing that the Hundred manor of Cadelintona must have included at least a portion of Stokenham. But Harberton, the lordship manor, and part of Buckfastleigh must also have been included in Cadelintona ; otherwise not only Harberton, but a number of other estates afterwards held of the honour of Hurberton or Harberton, would be without representation in *Domesday*. From the fee lists, which are quite clear, it appears that besides the contiguous estates lying west of Start Bay and the River Dart, the Hundred included also an outlier called South Holne, comprising Holne Urglas (Orgoyllous), otherwise Hosefen or Hawson, Holne Buzun (Bosoun), Crocketon, and Scorraton (*Feud. Aids*, 349), all situate in the northern part of Buckfastleigh parish.

2. The townships in the Hundred as they were grouped on 20 February, 1316, when the Parliament at Lincoln required every township to furnish the King with one man-at-arms, consist of the following (*Feud. Aids*, 378) :—

[105] The lord of the Hundred is Ralf de Montehermerii. In it is the borough of TOTTENEYS (Totnes), of which William la Zouche is lord, and the following TOWNSHIPS :—

[106] Township of ASPERYNGTON (Ashprington) with DIDESHAM (Dittisham), a member belonging thereto ; and the lord of the same is the prior of Totton.

- [107] Township of DODEBROK (Dodbrook) with MALSTON, its member ; and the lord of the same is Henry, son of Alan.
- [108] Township of STOKE FLEMMYNG with STANCUMBE PRIOR, WODEMANYSTON (Woodmason) and ALYNGTON CRISPYN (South Allington), its members ; and the lord of the same is John de Careu.
- [109] Township of Slapton with ENGLEBORNE, its member ; and the lord of the same is Guy de Brian.
- [110] Township of CHURLETON (Charleton) with PRAL (West Prawle) and GODESHALTEE (Goodshelter), its members ; and the lord of the same is John Pypard.
- [111] Township of HURBERTONE (Harberton) with CHEVERYSTON (Chivelstone) and POLE (South Pool), its members ; the lords of the same are Henry de la Pomeray, Peter Corbet, and James de Oxtone.
- [112] BOROUGH. The borough of DERTEMOUTH in the same Hundred, the lord of which is Nicholas Teukesbury.
- [113] Township of AUETON ABBOT'S (Blackawton) with ENGLEBORNE PRIOR and DIDESHAM (Bosomzeal in Dittisham), its members ; and the lord of the same is the abbot of Tor.

The point calling for notice in the above is that Dittisham appears twice, in No. 106 and also in No. 113. Is the second of these Dittishams Bosomzeal *alias* Hele Bozun in Dittisham ? I am inclined to think it may be.

3. The following list of estates paying "tenths and fifteenths in this Hundred at such times as the same become due" is taken from Hooker's *Chorographical Synopsis* (Harleian MSS., 5827, p. 103). Estates which are not parishes are here put in italics :—

	Amount due.	Deductions.	Amount payable.
[186] Haberton	114/2 ..	nil ..	114/2
In this parysh dwelleth Wootten of Engleburn, Pomeray of Byndley, and Rysdon.			
[187] Ashprington	25/- ..	nil ..	25/-
In this parysh dwelleth Somester of Paynsford and John Giles of Bowdon.			
[188] Corneworthie	36/- ..	4/- ..	32/-
Harrys and Fortescue.			
[189] Dyttisham	30/- ..	nil ..	30/-
Byllot of Bosomesheale and Rowse.			

	Amount due.	Deductions.	Amount payable.
[190] Blackawton	£4	8/-	72/-
Ford of Ford.			
[191] Stoke Flemynge	40/7	9/-	32/7 ¹
[192] Slapton	36/-	nil	36/-
Ameredeth, Harpham, and Bowyes.			
[193] <i>Malston and Kendon</i>	15/4	nil	15/4
[194] Dudbroke	25/-	5/-	20/-
Mathewe.			
[195] Charleton	63/4	13/4	50/-
[196] Southpoole and	26/8	nil	26/8
[197] Chelveston (Chivelstone)			
[198] Portelworthie (Portle- mouth)	10/2	nil	10/2
Chrespyn.			
[199] <i>Prall and</i>	25/6	nil	25/6
[200] <i>Gadshalter</i> (Goodshelter)			
[201] Sheereford	20/-	6/8	13/4
Reynell of Malston, Halse of Kenyton, Randall, and Browne.			
[202] Stokenham	103/4	13/4	£4 10/-
[203] <i>Hamlet of Woodmanston</i>	5/-	nil	5/-
[204] <i>Hamlet of Grymston and</i>	8/6	nil	8/6
[205] <i>Leigh</i>			
[206] <i>Northe Dean</i> (Norton Dawney)	18/4	nil	18/4
[207] Dertemouth	100/-	32/8	67/4
Roope, Fortescue, and Hayman.			
[208] <i>Northpoole</i>	28/4	nil	28/4
[209] Hallawell			
In this parysh dwelleth Nakpan.			
[210] Tottnes			
Savery and Gyles.			
[211] Chyston (Chivelstone) Canne.			
[212] Buckawton (Blackawton) Adames Wotton.			
[213] <i>Wasborne</i> (Washburton) Lackington.			
	40 11 0	4 11 8	35 19 6

These totals are slightly wrong, which, however, may be the transcriber's fault. The first column should be £40 11s. 3d. ; the second £4 12s. 0d. ; and the third, after the correction made in [191] of 31s. 7d. for 32s. 7d., will be £35 19s. 3d.

¹ Should be 31/7.

II. The Domesday Hundred of Colridge.

(Estates shown by the Geldroll to be in this Hundred are printed in large capitals; those which appear to have belonged to the inland Hundred or manor of Chillington in italics.)

I. THE KING'S LAND.

ANCIENT LORDSHIP :—

W. 24, p. 34 (*Vict. Hist.* 405) AUETONA . . . 6 0 0 2 2 0 3 2 0 1985 £14 10/-
(Blackawton³ alias Awton Abbot), got by exchange for
Bampton from Ansgar the hunchback.

EARL'S LANDS :—

W. 76, p. 46 (*Vict. Hist.* 411) *Cadelintone* . . . 7 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 4502 £24 by
(The Hundred manor of Chillington, including Harberton,
the lordship, most of Stokenham, and South Holne in
Bucfastleigh)² : aforesime Githa.
W. 77, p. 46 (*Vict. Hist.* 411) : *Sirefort* . . . 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 650
(Sherford)⁴ £3
Battle Abbey : aforesime Githa.

² See below, No. 2, p. 202.

³ Chillington, from which the Hundred takes its name, is in Stokenham, and the borough of Chillington goes with Stokenham. See No. 5, p. 204, Nos. 6-13, p. 206, and Nos. 15-18, p. 208.

⁴ Sherford was anciently within the parish of Stokenham. On 10 October, 1381, Bartholomew Chynoweth had license to perform divine service in the chapel of *Shyreforde* within the parish of *Stokenham* as often as necessary (*Bratyngham*, 453). *Codex Dipl.* No. 926, in Vol. IV. 264 : "I counses Gyda grant to the church of St. Olaf [afterwards absorbed by Battle Abbey] my land of Scireford, which is my dower for my soul and that of my lord earl Godwin" [who died in 1057].

	Assessments.							Value.
	Whole.		Lordship.		Villagers.			
	Hides Virg. Ferl.	Hides Virg. Ferl.	Hides Virg. Ferl.	Hides Virg. Ferl.	Hides Virg. Ferl.	Acres.		
FORFEITED SUBJECTS' LAND :—								
W. 103, p. 94 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 414) : AISBERTONA . (Higher and Middle Washburton with Ashprington)* Juhel, tenant under the queen : aforetime Bristric or Brictric.	3	0	0	1	0	0	903	£4
II. THE BISHOP OF EXETER :—								
W. 125, p. 120 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 417) : DIDASAM . (Dittisham)	3	0	0	1	0	0	1380	100/-
[Honour of Okehamton of the bishop]								
Baldwin : aforetime bishop Leuric [with Oliver as tenant in 1084].*								
W. 126, p. 122 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 417) : SLADONA . (Slapton)	6	0	0	3	0	0	2171	£12
Baldwin the sheriff : aforetime bishop Leuric [with Robert, son of Gervin, as tenant in 1084]. ⁷								
III. BALDWIN THE SHERIFF :—								
W. 530, p. 558 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 466) : ENGLEBORNA . (Inglebourn Abbot in Harberton)	0	2	0	0	1	0	453	15/-
[Honour of Okehamton]								
W. : aforetime Brismar.*								
W. 531, p. 560 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 466) : PRENLA . (West Prawle and Goodshelter in Portlemouth)	1	0	0	0	1	0	608	20/-
Otley : aforetime Osfers.*								

⁸ See below, No. 4, p. 208, *Trans.* xxix. 231.⁷ See No. 21, p. 210, Geldroll, xlii. B, 2.⁹ See No. 22, p. 211.⁶ See below, No. 20, p. 209, Geldroll, xlii. B, 3.⁵ See No. 23, p. 211.

III. JUHEL OF TOTNES¹¹.:—

	[Honours of Hurberton and Totton]										
W. 579, p. 614 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 472): CORNEORDA (Cornworthy, including Allaleigh and Tidworthy) Himself: aforetime Ulf. ¹²	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1240	60/-
W. 580, p. 614 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 472): CHELETONA (Charleton) Himself: aforetime Heche. ¹³	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1207	100/-
W. 581, p. 616 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 472): LEGA (Thurisleigh, i.e. East and West Leigh (?) in Harberton) William: aforetime Osmer. ¹⁴	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	180	15/-
W. 582, p. 616 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 472): POLA (South Pool and Scobhill) William: aforetime Algar. ¹⁵	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	334	20/-
W. 583, p. 618 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 472): Comba (Combe in South Pool) William: aforetime Alrist.	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	162½	10/-
W. 584, p. 618 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 473): ALINTONA (South Allington alias Allington Crispin and Burrow in Chivelstone) Turgis: aforetime Gode. ¹⁶	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	176½	15/-
W. 585, p. 620 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 473): STANCOMA (Stancombe Crispin otherwise Dawney in Sherford) ¹⁷ Turgis: aforetime Esnor or Snot.	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	161	10/-

¹¹ See Nos. 24, 25, pp. 211, 212.¹² See No. 27, p. 214.¹³ See No. 30, p. 215.¹⁴ See No. 31, p. 216.¹⁵ See No. 32, p. 216.¹⁶ See No. 33, p. 216.¹⁷ See No. 50, pp. 216, 226.

	Assessments.						Value.
	Whole.		Lordship.		Villagers.		
	Hides	Virg. Ferl.	Hides	Virg. Ferl.	Hides	Virg. Ferl.	
W. 586, p. 620 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 473) : MELLESTONA (Malston in Sherford) ¹⁹	1	0 0	0	2 0	0	2 0	40/-
Ralf [de Pomeray] : aforetime Brictric or Brictric.							
W. 587, p. 622 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 473) : FORDA . (Ford in Chivelstone) ¹⁹	1	0 0	0	2 0	0	2 0	10/-
Ralf : aforetime Otre.							
W. 588, p. 622 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 473) : CHEVELETONA . (Chivelstone)	1	0 0	0	2 0	0	2 0	15/-
Ralf : aforetime Aluric. ²¹							
W. 589, p. 624 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 473) : FOLETONA . (Follaton in Totnes) ²²	0	1 0	0	0 2	0	0 2	10/-
St. Mary by gift of Juhel : aforetime Aluric.							
W. 639, p. 564 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 478) : TOTENEIS ²³ . Juhel himself.							
IV. RALF DE POMERAY :—							
W. 696, p. 964 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 485) : <i>Chensighedone</i> . (Kenedon in Sherford) ²⁴	0	2 0	—	—	—	—	[Honour of Berry] 10/-
Roger : aforetime Edwy.							
W. 697, p. 964 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 485) : <i>Pola</i> . (Yarncombe or Ranscome next Pool in Sherford) ²⁵	0	2 0	—	—	—	—	10/-
Roger : aforetime Edwy.							

¹⁹ See No. 35, p. 217.²¹ See No. 36, p. 217.²² See No. 41, p. 220.²³ See No. 37, p. 218.

										[Honour of Marshwood]	
V. WALSCIN OF WALTER DE DUACO :—											
W. 722, p. 794 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 488) : STOC											
(Stoke Fleming with Clifton-Dartmouth)											
Ludo : aforetime Ansgar or Asgar. ²⁶											
Part of Stoc											
(Norton Dawney in Townstal)											
Ralf. ²⁷											
Part of Stoc											
(Little Dartmouth, now in St. Petrock's) ²⁸											
A woman to whom Walscin gave it in alms.											
W. 723, p. 796 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 488) : COLRIGE											
(Colridge in Stokenham)											
Alric : aforetime Biche, now added to Ansgar's honour.											
W. 724, p. 798 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 488) : WODIACOMMA											
(Widdecombe in Stokenham)											
Ailric : aforetime Edric, now added to Ansgar's honour.											
W. 725, p. 798 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 488) : COLRIGE											
(Colridge in Stokenham)											
Alvieva or Alveva : aforetime the same.											
W. 726, p. 798 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 489) : DUNESTAL											
(Townstal with Hardness-Dartmouth) ²⁹											
Ralf : aforetime Ansgar.											

²⁶ See No. 42, p. 220.²⁷ See No. 43, p. 222.²⁸ See No. 42, p. 220.²⁹ See No. 43, p. 222.

	Assessments.										Value.
	Whole.			Lordship.		Villagers.			Acres.		
	Hides Virg.	Ferl.	Hides Virg.	Ferl.	Hides Virg.	Ferl.	Hides Virg.	Ferl.			
[Honour of Darlington]											
VI. WILLIAM DE FALAISE :—											
W. 747, p. 740 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 491) : ENGLEBORNE	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	250	20/-
(Inglebourn Prior in Harberton) ²¹											
Rainald [de Valletorta] : aforetime Alrix or Alric.											
VII. WALTER DE CLAVIL AND GOSCELM :—											
GOSCELM :—											
W. 827, p. 858 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 500) : WASEBORNA	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	273	10/-
(Washbourn in Halwell ?) ²²											
Hermar under Goscelm : aforetime Algar.											
W. 828, p. 860 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 500) : BOCHELANDA	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	122½	10/-
(Buckland Toutsaints) ²³											
Baldwin under Goscelm : aforetime Alurix or Aluric, now added to the land of Bristric or Brictric.											
WALTER DE CLAVIL :—											
W. 829, p. 818 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 500) : BOCHELANDA	0	0	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	10/-
(Woodmason in Buckland Toutsaints) ²⁴											
Walter de Clavil : aforetime Odeinan, now added to Bristric or Brictric's land.											
W. 830, p. 820 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 501) : POLA	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	339	25/-
(North Pool in South Pool) ²⁵											
Ansfred under Clavil : aforetime Bristric or Brictric.											

²¹ See No. 45, p. 224.²² See No. 46, p. 224.²³ See No. 40, p. 219.²⁴ See No. 47, p. 225.²⁵ See No. 46, p. 224.

VIII. ENGLISH THANES:—

[Honour of Okehamton] ²⁶W. 1115, p. 1192 (*Vict. Hist.* 533): DODEBROCA . 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1044 £5(Dodbrook with Portsmouth and Lamside) ²⁷

Godeva, widow of Bristric: aforetime Bristric.

IX. ROBERT LE BASTARD:—

[Honour of Plymton]

W. 1124, p. 889 (*Vict. Hist.* 533): *Dunestanstone* . 0 2 0 particulars missing 244 20/-

(Dunstone in Stokenham)

Rannulf: aforetime Alwy.

X. ALURED THE BRETON:—

[Honour of Plymton]

W. 1146, p. 1039 (*Vict. Hist.* 535): GRISMETONE . 0 2 0 particulars missing 175 15/-(Grimstone in Blackawton) ²⁸

William: aforetime Alnod.

W. 1147, p. 1041 (*Vict. Hist.* 535): LEGA . . 0 1 0 particulars missing 250 20/-(Leigh Arthur *alias* Grimstonleigh, an outlier of Morleigh) ²⁹

William: aforetime Alnod.

 56 1 0

²⁶ *Feud. Aids*, 332, says held of Hugh de Courtenay, i.e. of the Honour of Okehamton. The list of 1346, however, which is full of errors, says held of Plymton (*ibid.*, 395).

²⁷ See No. 48, p. 225.

²⁸ See No. 49, p. 226.

III. *Some remarks on the estates contained in the Hundred.*

1. In a previous paper (*Trans.* xxxiii. 584) the total was erroneously given as $57\frac{1}{2}$ hides, owing to Norton Dawney and Little Dartmouth, two dependencies of Stoke Fleming (W. 722), being treated as additional to, and not as included in the 5 hides of Stoke; and in order to bring the total into agreement with the 46 hides of the Geldroll the suggestion was made that Ansgar the Staller's estates may have been extra hundredal (*Trans.* xxxiii. 593). In making this suggestion it was assumed that the Ansgar who held Blackawton was identical with Ansgar the Staller, whereas the tenant of Blackawton is distinctly described as Ansgar the Hunchback (*Vict. Hist.* 405). The Ansgar who held Stoke was therefore apparently a different person, and it becomes necessary to look for some other explanation.

Following the analogy of Hairidge (*Trans.* xlii. 223) and Axminster Hundreds, it is permissible to suggest that the Hundred manor of Cadelintona (W. 76), 7 hides, constituted by itself a separate inland Hundred, and that besides Sherford, 2 virgates (W. 77), the following estates, in none of which the assessment is allotted between the lord and the villagers in *Domesday*, belonged to this inland Hundred and not to the outland Hundred at all, viz. Combe, 2 virgates (W. 583), Kenedon and Ranscombe, 4 virgates (W. 696, 697), Widdecombe and Colridge in Stokenham, 3 virgates (W. 724, 725), and Dunstone, 2 virgates (W. 1124), making together 13 virgates or $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides. If these $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides, together with the 7 hides of Chillington, are deducted, there will then remain for the outland Hundred exactly 46 hides, as stated in the Geldroll.

This solution of the difficulty, however, gives rise to another. If the King held within the outland Hundred or Hundred proper only the two manors of Blackawton (W. 24) and Ashprington (W. 103), respectively assessed at 6 and 3 hides, making together 9 hides, how can he have been allowed an exemption in this Hundred of 16 hides, as stated in the Geldroll (p. xlii. A. 1)? The answer which it is proposed to give to this difficulty is the same one which was forced upon us in Hairidge Hundred (*Trans.* xlii. 229), viz. that several estates in the tenure of subjects at the time of the Survey were for one or other reason still regarded as the King's estates. It is suggested that this

may have been the case with Inglebourn Abbot, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide (W. 530), and West Prawle, 1 hide (W. 531), both in the occupation of Baldwin the Sheriff, and also with Stoke Fleming, 5 hides (W. 722), and Townstal, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide (W. 726), two estates which, like Blackawton, had been Ansger's and were in the occupation of Walter de Dowai's knights in 1086.

2. When BLACKAWTON first appears in the fee lists Stokenham is associated with it, both being held of the Honour of Plymton. We might therefore have supposed that as Stokenham is not separately mentioned in the Survey it was included in the Domesday Auetona. But to this there are several objections. (1) The Domesday Auetona contained less than 2000 acres under cultivation, whereas Cadelintona had over 4500. (2) Cadelintona or Chillington, the meeting-place of the Hundred, is in Stokenham, showing that in 1086 the very important part of Stokenham belonged to Cadelintona. (3) Sherford, which was taken out of Cadelintona, belonged to the parish of Stokenham (Episc. Reg. *Brantyngham*, 453). Taking all these facts into consideration, we may safely conclude that Cadelintona originally included the greater part of Stokenham as well as Harberton, and that when Harberton and the rest of the Hundred manor of Cadelintona were given to Roger de Nonant the village of Stokenham, together with Chillington, were retained by the King, and these, together with Blackawton, were subsequently given to the ancestor of Herbert, son of Mathew, who in 1241 held 1 fee in [Black]Awton and Stoken[ham] of the Honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 713, p. 182). Before 1258 Peter, son of Mathew, gave the manor of Blackawton to Tor Abbey, subject to a payment of 10 marks a year to his younger son Roger (Devon Fine, No. 615 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.), retaining for himself Stokenham and Chillington. The gift was confirmed by John, son of Mathew (Oliver, *Mon.* 182), and afterwards by Mathew, son of John. On 11 May, 1259, Symon, abbot of Tor, acquired from John, son of Mathew, the services of the Stokenham villagers by exchange (Devon Fine, No. 615 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). Tor Abbey was in possession of Blackawton in 1285 (*Feud. Aids*, 332), holding it of Mathew, son of John, in 1303 (*ibid.*, 349), and continued so to hold it until the dissolution (*ibid.*, 447), when it was returned as worth £54 14s. 8½d. (Oliver, *Mon.* 176). The advowson was

given to Plymton priory (Oliver, 138, 141), which presented to it in 1266 (*Bronescombe*, 115) and 1309 (*Stapeldon*, 191), and held it at the dissolution (Oliver, 149). Fuge and Street were freeholds held by the Cardinans, and were the subject-matter of a fine on 27 October, 1260 (Corn. Fine in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc., No. 255).

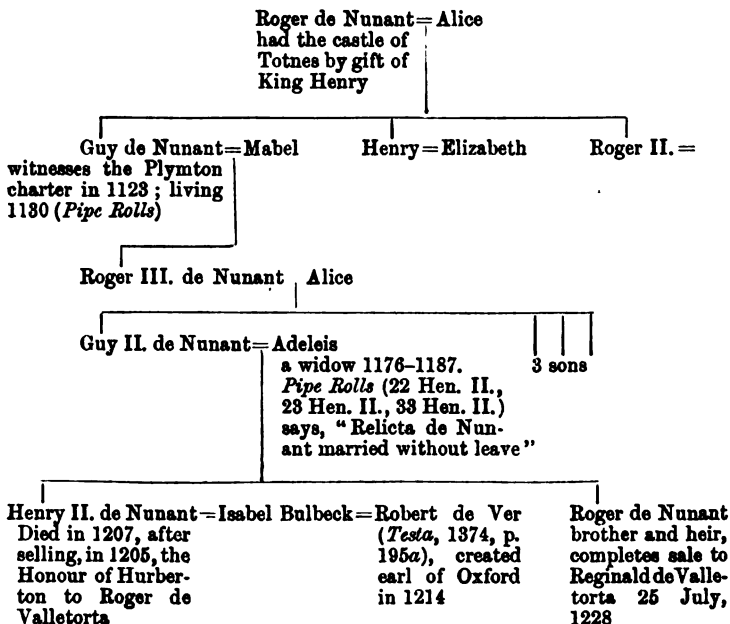
3. STOKENHAM township, which Peter, son of Mathew, retained when he gave Blackawton to Tor Abbey, was held in 1276 by Mathew, son of John, who had assize of bread and beer and gallows there by ancient tenure (*Hund. Rolls*, 4 Ed. I.). In 1287 Mathew made the township over to the King (*Close Roll*, Ed. II. 176, 233, 510), who granted it back to him for life (*Pat. Roll*, Ed. I. 279), and he was in possession in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 349). On his death on 11 September, 1309 (*A.-D. Inq.* 3 Ed. II, No. 49), the King gave it in dower to Eleanor, Mathew's widow (*Close Roll*, ubi supra), and granted the reversion to Ralf de Mont Hermer and his two sons, Thomas and Edward, the King's nephews. Ralf de Mont Hermer was in possession in 1315, and presented to the rectory (*Stapeldon*, 262). His son, Thomas de Mont Hermer, died seised of it in 1341 (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ed. III. No. 35). In 1346 John de Montacute had succeeded to it (*Feud. Aids*, 391, and died so seised in 1390 (*A.-D. Inq.* 13 Ric. II. No. 34). In 1409 Thomas de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, lost it by forfeiture (*A.-D. Inq.* 10 Hen. IV. No. 54); but in 1428 the freeholders were Thomas, earl of Salisbury, John Dymmok, Thomas Crokker, Roger Yarde, and Roger Bour.

4. The Domesday Aisbertona or Washburton, which besides Higher and Middle Washburton, an outlier of Ashprington parish, included also the village of ASHPRINGTON, was treated by Mr. Whale as if it had been the Hundred manor, and to it he accordingly referred the adjoining Harberton and other estates in Dittisham, Halwell, and South Holne, all of which were held of the Honour of Hurberton, and of which there is no separate mention in *Domesday*. But Aisbertona was never a Hundred manor, but only a forfeited subject's land. It had been Bristric's before the Conquest, and was afterwards given to queen Matilda, of whom it was held by Juhel of Totnes. After the queen's death on 2 November, 1083, Juhel made Ashprington over to the priory of St. Mary at Totnes (*Trans.* xxxiv. 727), no doubt to procure prayers for the deceased queen. The priory presented to the rectory in 1261

(*Bronescombe*, 108) and continued in possession of the manor and rectory until the dissolution (Oliver, *Mon.* 240), but Pensford was held by the families of Wolhaye and Pyperell successively. On 13 May, 1400, bishop Stafford gave to John Wolhaye and Joan his wife a license to have divine service in their chapel of St. John the Baptist within their manor of Pynesford in the parish of Ashprington (*Stafford*, 282). This license was renewed on 24 February, 1412, to Richard Pyperell the younger and Christina his wife (*ibid.*, 279).

5. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that Cadelintona was the Hundred manor of which Harberton was the inland or lord's demesne, and that the Hundred took its name from CADELINTONA or Chillington in Stokenham, where the Hundred court was originally held. When, however, the Hundred manor was given by Henry I. to Roger de Nonant,⁴¹ the village of Stokenham, together with Chillington, were retained by the King and bestowed on

⁴¹ The first grantee, Roger de Nonant, made a grant of Sidham in Buckfastleigh to Bucfast Abbey (Cart. in Episc. Reg. *Grandisson*, 1570; Hamilton, *Hist. of Buckfast Abbey*, 40), and the grant was confirmed by his younger son, Henry, and his grandson, Roger III. From the Bucfast Cartulary in *Grandison's Register*, 1569-72, the following descent can be traced:—



Henry II. de Nunant=Isabel Bulbeck=Robert de Ver
Died in 1207, after
selling, in 1205, the
Honour of Hurber-
ton to Roger de
Valletorta

(*Testa*, 1374, p.
195a), created
earl of Oxford
in 1214

Roger de Nunant
brother and heir,
completes sale to
Reginald de Valle-
torta 25 July,
1228

the predecessor of Herbert, son of Mathew ; and Chillington having thus ceased to belong to the Hundred manor, a new meeting-place was found for the Hundred of Colridge. In consequence the Hundred was afterwards called the Hundred of Colridge. A large portion of the Hundred must still have been waste in 1086, having probably been devastated in the raid made by Harold's sons from Ireland in 1069 (*Vict. Hist.* 471), and out of this portion divers grants were made after the date of the Survey ; but at a very early time these grants included Harbertonford and Washbourn Bauzan, belonging to Harberton, Collaton and Poulstone in Halwell, Washbourn Durant and Sharpham in Ashprington, Hele or Bosom's Zeal in Dittisham, Bridgetown in Berry Pomeray, and Washbourn Water,⁴² besides the grants made in South Holne, which included Holne Urglas *alias* Hosefen or Hawson, Holne Buzun or Bausan, Crocketon and Scorraton (*Trans.* xxxiii. 621 ; xxxiv. 725). Chillington borough and the Hundred of Colridge were both held by Thomas de Montacute in 1409 (*A.-D. Inq.* 10 Hen. IV. No. 54).

The lordship manor of HARBERTON, as the head of the honour, first descended in the Nonant family, and after 1205 in the Valletorts (see below, No. 26). On 3 November, 1221, Reginald de Valletorta gave the advowson to blessed Mary of Salisbury (Devon Fine, No. 134 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.), and in 1228 had Thomas de Yaleburn for tenant there (Devon Fine, No. 171, *ibid.*). On the death of Roger, the last of the Valletorts, in 1275, the manor fell between Henry de la Pomeray, who died in 1329 seised of $\frac{2}{3}$ of it (*A.-D. Inq.* 2 Ed. III. No. 118), and Peter Corbet, who died in 1322 seised of 5 free tenements there producing 12s. 5d. and of 4s. 6d. in rents there (*A.-D. Inq.* 2 Ed. IV. No. 118). In 1331 John de Leyburn enfeoffed Thomas de Wynnesbury of a moiety of Hurbrington manor (*A.-D. Inq.* 4 Ed. III. No. 18), and died seised of it in 1349 (*A.-D. Inq.* 22 Ed. III. No. 37). In 1362 John Beauchamp of Somerset died seised of a moiety of Hurberton manor (*A.-D. Inq.* 35 Ed. III. No. 36). In 1375 Henry de la Pomeray died seised of a moiety thereof (*A.-D. Inq.* 48 Ed. III. No. 51).

6. HARBERTONFORD, Herniford, or Hurberneford, as it is written in the fee lists in Harberton in Colridge Hundred,

⁴² From Walter de Wasebourn for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Wasseburn Wyet held of the barony of Hurberton which the heir of Walter de Wasseburn aforetime held.

must not be confounded with Harbournford in South Brent in Stanborough Hundred. Harbournford was William de Falaise's in 1086 (W. 746, p. 740; *Vict. Hist.* 491), and was afterwards held of the Honour of Dartington (*Testa*, 1228, p. 191); but Harbertonford was held of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 207, p. 177a), and belongs to Colridge Hundred (*Feud. Aids*, 331). In 1241 it was held by Richard le Bigod for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Testa*, 207); in 1285 by Richard le Bygod (*Feud. Aids*, 331); in 1303 by John Bygod (*ibid.*, 349); in 1346 by John Stranga (*ibid.*, 394); and in 1428 by Henry Marchant (*ibid.*, 493).

7. WASHBOURN BAUZAN was held in 1238 (Devon Fine, No. 286 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.) and in 1241 by Richard Baucan for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 208, p. 177a). Before 1285 Richard de Hiwys had succeeded to it (*Feud. Aids*, 331). In 1303 John Ashleigh (*ibid.*, 349) was in possession, afterwards Richard Hywys and Robert de Ayshlegh (*ibid.*, 393), and in 1346 Richard Hiwysh (*ibid.*, 393).

8. COLLATON in Halwell was held in 1241 by Richard le Estcote or le Scoz,⁴³ i.e. the Scotchman, for $\frac{1}{8}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 209, p. 577a), who or whose son of like name also held it in 1285 (*Feud. Aids*, 331). His successor in 1303 was known as William de Coleton (*ibid.*, 349), and in 1346 the freeholders were William Smale, Andrew de Coleton, and John Frankeleyn (*ibid.*, 394).

9. POULSTON in Halwell, which must not be confounded with Polstone or Pollekeston in Aveton Giffard in the Hundred of Stanborough (*Feud. Aids*, 323), nor yet with Palstone, the name given to the lordship lands of South Brent,⁴⁴ was held in 1285, together with Bothon, for $\frac{2}{3}$ fee by Matthew, son of John, of the Honour of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 331). Bothon is presumably "the land of BODETON within the manor of Hurberton worth 100 shillings yearly which Isabella de Bodeton in 1268 gave to the Hospital of Bothemenscumbe in alms by leave of Roger de Valletorta, chief lord of that fee" (*Hund. Rolls*, 4 Ed. I. p. 89).

⁴³ He was probably descended from William le Scoz, who witnessed a charter about 1150 in the Bucfast Cartulary, *Grandisson* 1572.

⁴⁴ *Valor Eccl. (Trans. viii. 871 n.)*: rents of the lordship lands called Palstone. In 1285 Pollekeston in Stanborough Hundred was held by Geoffrey de Bosco for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of Richard de Benelegh, who held it of Matthew, son of John. Polkeston and Bothon in Colridge Hundred were, in 1285, held also by Matthew, son of John.

10. WASHBOURNE WALTER and BOWDEN, as Mr. Whale pointed out (*Trans.* xxxii. 537), appear to have been created as fees after 1243 and before 1290. In 1303 Washborn Walter was held for $\frac{1}{8}$ fee by the heir of Walter de Wassheborn (*Feud. Aids*, 350). In 1346 it was held for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee by another Walter de Wasshebourn (*ibid.*, 393).

11. SHARPHAM was held in 1241 by the heirs of Henry de Sopecumb for $\frac{1}{8}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 211, p. 177a); in 1285 by William de Sopcome (*Feud. Aids*, 331); in 1303 by William (*ibid.*, 349); and in 1346 by John, son of John de Scopcomb (*ibid.*, 394).

12. Hele or Hele Payne, otherwise Buzun's Hele, corrupted into BOSOMZEAL, in Dittisham, was held in 1241 by Jordan de la Hode for $\frac{1}{8}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 213, p. 177a). In 1285 William Hirsun had succeeded to it (*Feud. Aids*, 331). In 1303 Richard de Hele was lord (*ibid.*, 349); in 1346 Nicholas Wrying (*ibid.*, 394). In 1396 Edmund Boson was in possession, to whom with Mabel his wife and Joan Falewell license was given to have divine service in his mansion at Hele [Bosumshele] on 28 April, 1396 (*Stafford*, 271). A similar license was granted on 5 September, 1408, to John Bozon and Alinora his wife, as also to Joan Falewyll, for their chapel of St. John Baptist within the manor of Bozon Hele in Dittisham (*ibid.*, 271).

13. BRIDGETOWN was held in 1241 by William de la Pomeray for $\frac{1}{8}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 198, p. 177a), and in 1303 by Robert de Forde (*Feud. Aids*, 349) as under-tenant. In 1305 Henry de la Pomeraye died seised of £7 11s. 8d. in rents from the borough-tenants of Brugeton (*A.-D. Inq.* 33 Ed. I. No. 51), and in 1375 another Henry de la Pomeray (*A.-D. Inq.* 48 Ed. III. No. 51).

14. WASHBOURN DURANT, which appears to be identical with Washburton House, the outlier of Ashprington, must have been granted out before the rest of Ashprington was given to St. Mary's priory at Totnes. In 1286 it was Thomas Pipard's (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ed. I. No. 26), and was held under him by Nicholas Dauney in 1303 for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 350). He died in 1333 (*A.-D. Inq.* 6 Ed. III. No. 79). In 1346 it was held by Walter Wassebourn of the Honour of Hurberton (*ibid.*, 393).

BOWDEN in Totnes was held in 1303 by Roger de Cokyngton for $\frac{1}{8}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 350, writes it Bouedon). In 1346

it was held by John Wautort for the life of Margaret his wife, presumably Cokyngton's widow, for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 394, writes Doghedon for Boghedon), and in 1428 John Shappewike held the same in succession to John Vautard (*ibid.*, 492). John Schapwyll and Christina his wife had a license from bishop Stafford on 14 December, 1417, to have divine service performed within their residence at Bowden (Boghedon) in the parish of Totnes (*Stafford*, 280).

15. Holne Erguleys, Urglas, Orgoyllous or Orglers, which appears to be the earlier name for what was afterwards called Hosefen, otherwise HAWSON, originated in a grant made by Roger de Nonant of 1 ferling of land within his manor of Holne to Serlo de Holna to hold by the service of $\frac{1}{8}$ fee (Bucfast Cart. in Episc. Reg., *Grandisson*, 1594). Serlo's son, Urglas de Holne (*ibid.*, 1596, 1598), in 1223 granted the land of Hosefen excepting Brook mill (*ibid.*, 1597), with all his land east and south of Northbrook in South Holne and the common which he held of Reginald de Valletorta, to Nicholas de la Ya (*ibid.*, 1578; *Trans.* xxxiii. 621; xxxiv. 725). In 1241 Nicholas de la Ya held $\frac{1}{8}$ fee in Hounne Ergulays of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 212, p. 177a). This Nicholas afterwards sold it to Robert de Hylion (Bucf. Cart., *ibid.*, 1579), who made it over to Bucfast abbey, reserving a rent (*ibid.*, 1579). On the death of William de Hylion, Richard le Prouz succeeded in right of his wife Margaret to a share of the reserved rent and made it over to Bucfast abbey (*ibid.*, 1581), and in 1303 the abbot was the holder of $\frac{1}{8}$ fee in Holne Orgoyllons (*Feud. Aids*, 349).

16. HOLNE BUZUN or Bauzan, now known as Bozon's Farm (Hamilton's *Hist. of Bucfast*, 91), originated in a grant by Nonant or Valletorta to Richard Buzun, whose son, William Buzun of Morville, held it in 1241 for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 213, p. 177a). In 1285 it was held by William de Cheverston (*Feud. Aids*, 331); in 1303 by Stephen de Haccombe (*ibid.*, 349); and in 1346 by John de Cheverston (*ibid.*, 393).

17. CROCKETON in South Holne originated in a grant by Henry de Nonant to Serlo de Holne (Bucfast Cart. in *Grandisson*, 1597), which Urglas his son made over to William Croeke and Walter Bon to hold for $\frac{1}{8}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*ibid.*, 1597). William Croeke was in possession in 1242 (*Testa*, 210, p. 177a). In 1285 it was

held by William de Crocketon and Henry le Wydon (*Feud. Aids*, 331); but the wood of Byrigge, which had been William Crocke's, was given by his four daughters—Cresia, wife of Robert de Coletune; Alice, widow of Adam de Luneworthy, called Adam the Clerk in 1241 (*Testa*, 146, p. 176b); Turkesia, the widow probably of Richard, son of Martin (*ibid.*); and the fourth the mother of Alured de Alvythecot (Bucfast Cart. 1573-7)—to Bucfast abbey. In 1346 Vincent de Barnestaple held Crocketon (*Feud. Aids*, 393).

18. SCORRATON in Buckfastleigh, which must not be confounded with Skeriton in Dean Church (the latter in Stanborough Hundred), came into existence after 1241 by grant of Reginald de Valletorta to Osbert Mugge (Bucfast Cart. in *Grandisson*, 1609), the rent reserved being 8 shillings. Osbert Mugge was succeeded by his son Stephen (*ibid.*, 1609). In 1313 John Hervy was in possession (*ibid.*, 1582). In 1346 Stephen Mogg and John Hervy held $\frac{1}{8}$ fee in Scorraton and Hosefenne (Hawson, *Feud. Aids*, 394). In 1357 William Mugge gave Kilbury manor held of Ermington manor to Bucfast abbey (*A.-D. Inq.* 30 Ed. IV. No. 61).

19. The manor of SOUTH HOLNE, of which most of the above were held, was sold by Ralf de Valletorta between 1246 and 1256 to Stephen Bauzan (Bucfast Cart., *Grandisson*, 1601). Stephen's brother, Richard Bauzan, who succeeded him, gave it in 1258 to Bucfast abbey (*ibid.*, 1584).⁴⁶

20. DITTISHAM was held in 1084 by Oliver (Geldroll, xlii. B. 2), who may have been previously Githa's tenant. It was one of the 3 fees which Robert, the King's son, held in right of his wife, the heiress of Baldwin the sheriff, of the bishop of Exeter (*Black Book*, 115).⁴⁷ In 1285 John de Halton was in possession in succession to Oliver under Hugh de Courtney, who held it of the bishop (*Feud. Aids*,

⁴⁶ *Hund. Rolls*, 4 Ed. I. p. 89, in *Trans.* xxxiv. 726: "Roger de Valletorta held the barony of Hurberton with members of the king in chief by the service of putting 2 knights in the field or 4 armed men whenever the king had occasion for them; and the said barony is now [*A.-D.* 1276] in the king's hand by the death of the said Roger. Of this barony the abbot of Bufestia holds Sutholn by gift of Richard Bar[te]leyn who was enfeoffed of the barony of Hurberton. He gave it to the same abbot in the 45th year of King Henry the present king's father. . . . The abbot of Bufestia also holds 100 acres of scrub at Sutholn within the manor of Hurberton which Ralf de Valletorta brother of Roger lately deceased gave in alms to the said abbot in the 42nd year of King Henry."

⁴⁷ The three were Yeoton in Crediton, Dittisham, and Slapton (Risdon, *Notebook*, 57; *A.-D. Inq.* 20 Ed. I. No. 38; *Trans.* xxxviii. 352).

331). In 1297 Hugh de Courtney's son had succeeded to the lordship (*Bronescombe*, 491), and presented to the living. In 1303 Roger de Inkepenne was the holder in possession (*Feud. Aids*, 349). He died in 1332 (*A.-D. Inq.* 5 Ed. III. No. 50); in 1346 John Inkepenne held it (*ibid.*, 393). In 1376 William Huwysche was lord of the manor, and had license on 14 February of that year to have divine service performed in his presence within his manor of Dydesham (*Brantyngham*, 374). In 1390 Ricarda, widow of Thomas Fychet, died seised of Dydesham manor (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ric. II. No. 23). In 1428 the freeholders were John Hull of Spaxton, John Fortescue, John Goderigge, John Vogge, and John Wyte (*Feud. Aids*, 447).

21. SLAPTON, which Robert, son of Gervin, held of Baldwin the sheriff in 1084 (Geldroll, xlii. B. 3), was Guy de Brian's before 1285. Guy held it of Hugh de Courtney (*Feud. Aids*, 331), successor in title to Baldwin (*Trans.* xxxviii. 354), and presented to the rectory in 1275 (*Bronescombe*, 181). Hugh de Courtney held it of the bishop by the service of acting as his seneschal, assigning places and taking fees on the feast of the bishop's enthronement. By an agreement concluded between Hugh and the bishop on 22 December, 1308, it was agreed that "on the day of the bishop's enthronement Hugh and his heirs should meet the bishop outside the Eastgate when dismounting from his palfrey and marching on his right side should to the best of his power protect him from the press of the people until he reached the choir of the cathedral; afterwards at the great feast they should in person set the whole of the first course (*ferculum*) before the bishop and should have 4 silver dishes (*discos*) out of those which they set before the bishop for the first course, 2 salt cellars (*salsaria*) and the cup out of which the bishop drank at the first course, one salt measure (*salsarium*), one wine pitcher (*picherium*), one spoon (*cochlear*), and 2 basins (*pelves*) in which the bishop washed on the previous day, all of these to be of silver; provided that should the aforesaid Hugh or his heirs fail to discharge the said service they shall for that turn not be entitled to any of the aforesaid silver vessels" (*Brantyngham*, 901). Guy de Brian was the holder of Slapton under Hugh de Courtney in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 349). He died in 1307 (*A.-D. Inq.* 35 Ed. I. No. 32), and another Guy de Brian held it for 1 fee in 1346 (*Feud. Aids*, 392). In 1377 a Guy de Brian was seised of

it and gave an endowment to four chaplains for the chapel of St. Mary at Slapton (*A.-D. Inq.* 50 Ed. III. No. 14 *bis*; Oliver, *Mon.* 322), which he augmented in 1386 (*A.-D. Inq.* 9 Ric. II. No. 96) and again in 1389 (*A.-D. Inq.* 12 Ric. II. No. 143). He died in 1391 (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ric. II. No. 8). In 1428 Isabella, widow of Robert Lovell, held it in dower (*Feud. Aids*, 447).

22. In 1241 INGLEBOURN ABBOT was held for 1 fee by William de Bikebire of the Honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 547, p. 180*b*) through a middle lord, the middle lord in 1264 being John de Reigny.⁴⁰ John de Reigny's father, Thomas, with the concurrence of Joan his wife, on 30 May, 1244, granted 8 ferlings, being the whole of the said land, to the abbot of Bucfast (Devon Fine, No. 437 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). The abbot was in possession in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 350); also in 1346 (*ibid.*, 394); in 1428 (*ibid.*, 448) and down to the time of the dissolution.

23. WEST PRAWLE in Portlemouth formed part of the 6½ fees which John de Hidon held in 1166 (*Black Book*, 119) ⁴¹ in succession to Otley of 1086. In 1205 William de Praule was in possession and alienated Goodshelter.⁴² In 1241 Roger de Praulle held [West] Prawle for ¼ fee of the Honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 546, p. 180*b*) through a middle lord [Hidon]. In 1285 William de Praule held 1 fee in Prawle of the heirs of Richard de Hidon which Richard held of the Honour of Okehamton (*Feud. Aids*, 332). In 1303 the heir of William de Praull held in West Praull ¼ fee (*ibid.*, 349); but in 1428 John Hals held the ¼ fee in Pralle in succession to Roger Pralle (*ibid.*, 493).

24. The "tenement" of TORNES, as it is called in the *Black Book* (p. 126), included all Juhel's Domesday estates (W. 534-639, pp. 564-672; *Vict. Hist.* 467-78), the comital or earls' lands of Broad Clist (W. 57, p. 76; *Vict. Hist.* 409), and Cadelintona (W. 76, p. 46; *Vict. Hist.* 411), the queen's estate of Ashprington (W. 103, p. 94; *Vict. Hist.* 414), and in addition two estates held of other Honours, viz. Washfield (W. 678, p. 946; *Feud. Aids*,

⁴⁰ *Inquis.* 2 Ed. I., No. 7 in *Devon and Corn. Notes and Qu.* i. 64: "[Henry] de Puntestock and Alice his wife held Inglebourne 10 years before the death of John Courtney of the abbot and convent of Bucfast, who held it of John de Reigny whose father Thomas enfeoffed them thereof."

⁴¹ They included Inwardleigh 2 fees, Puddleston 1, Clithidon ½, Clayhidon ½, Boleham and Newcot ½ + ½, Culm Pyne 1, and West Prawle 1.

⁴² By a fine made 5 Oct., 1204, William de Praule made over ½ fee in Goodshelter (*Feud. Aids*, 316) to Taunton priory (Devon Fine, No. 51 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.).

427; *Trans.* xvi. 175) and Broadhemston (W. 316, p. 336; *Trans.* xl. 118), the last held of the count of Mortain as chief lord (*A.-D. Inq.* 17 Ed. III. No. 18). Of this tenement Juhel was in possession in 1086 and also in 1113 (Round in *Vict. Hist.* 559); but before 1123 Henry I. had given the castle and borough of Totnes, together with Broadclyst (*Testa*, 1374, p. 195a) and other of Juhel's estates, to Roger de Nonant (*Hund. Rolls*, No. 39, p. 83). Juhel must nevertheless have retained a considerable number; for in 1130 Alured, son of Johel, paid £110 for the relief of his father's lands (Round in *Feudal England*, 327, 486). In the same year Guy de Nonant paid 10 marks for the grant of Totnes fair (*Pipe Roll*, 31 Hen. I.). In 1166 the tenement consisted of 75 fees, including 7 held in the lordship (*Black Book*, 126), all of which were then in Henry de Nonant's possession. But soon afterwards a claim was made to the tenement by William de Braiose, a direct descendant of Juhel (*Cal. Docts. in France*, 460; Gibbs' *Complete Peerage*, I. 21), the result being that on 5 June, 1205, "the whole barony of Toteneis" was divided (*Devon Fine*, No. 56 in *Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.*), and the estates were allotted as shown on following page.

25. The agreement concluded at the division provided that Henry de Nonant should retain the entire barony for life, as well Braiose's share as his own, excepting the castle and borough of Toteneis and the township of Toteneis, which William de Braiose was to keep. In 1208 Braiose forfeited his Honour for treason and was outlawed (*Black Book*, 384). Thereupon the castle of Totnes, together with Cornworthy and Loddswell, was given to Henry, son of earl Reginald (*Pipe Rolls*, 11 John; *Testa*, 1373, p. 195a, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 424), but on Henry's rebellion in 1219 they were restored to Reginald de Braiose (*Rot. Lit. Claus.*, 3 Hen. III. m. 13), the third son of William de Braiose, together with the Honour of Totton. This Reginald died before 9 June, 1228 (Gibbs' *Complete Peerage*, I. 22), and his son William 2 May, 1230. In 1234 William's widow, Eva, held the castle and Honour (*Testa*, 1382, p. 195a). On her death before 1246 they passed to her daughter Eva, wife of William de Cantilupe the younger. William de Cantilupe died 25 September, 1254 (*A.-D. Inq.* 38 Hen. III. No. 46; *Cal. Gen.* 61), leaving an only son, George, and two daughters, Joan and Milisent. George died without issue 18 October, 1273 (*A.-D. Inq.*

Henry de Nonant received the Honour of HURBERTON, and to him were allotted—			
	£	s.	d.
Clutton (Clawton), ⁵⁴ valued at	10	13	4
Bridford	13	0	0
Brixham	18	0	0
Part of Loddeswell	4	3	4
[45 16 8]			

William de Braiose received the Honour of TORTON, and to him were allotted—			
	£	s.	d.
The castle and borough (<i>portus</i>) of Toteneis, valued at	24	0	0
Cornworthy	16	0	0
Part of Loddeswell	5	16	8
[45 16 8]			

And the services of—	
3 fees held by Mathew, son of Herbert.	
6½ + ⅓ fees held by William Buzun	
⅓ " by Roger de Grusa	
5 " by Guy de Bratevil	
5 " by William de Rouen	
4½ " by William de Morevill's heirs ^{55b}	
1½ " by Robert de St. Stephen	
2½ " by Robert de Vepont	
⅓ " by William Picedeliver ⁵⁴ [Harefoot]	
[27½ + ⅓ + ⅓ + ⅓] ⁵⁵	

And the services of—	
9½ fees held by William, son of Stephen	
9 " by Robert de Bikelega	
2 " by Ralf de Ham[elin]	
5½ " by the Pipards ⁵⁵	
2½ + ⅓ + ⅓ fees held by John de Rounci (? Reigni)	
[28½ + ⅓ + ⅓] ⁵⁵	

⁵² Clutton must here be Clawton rather than Broadclyst, (1) because the Domesday value of Broadclyst was £24, that of Clawton £10; (2) because Nonant held 1 fee in Clanton by military service of the township of Bridford belonging to the barony of Hurberton, which is now [1285] in the King's hand as an escheat owing to the death of Roger de Valletorta (*Feud. Aids*. 327).

⁵³ According to *A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ed. I. No. 26, Thomas Pypard died seized of North Bovey [1 fee, *Feud. Aids*. 339], South Pool [1 fee, *ibid.*, 332], Membland [½, *ibid.*, 323], Upton [½, *ibid.*, 323], Tetcot [1, *ibid.*, 358], Cary [½, *ibid.*, 321], Washborn Durant [½, *ibid.*, 393], Larkboar [½, *ibid.*, 367]; the above make up 5½ fees. He also held Calstone in Holbeton [1, *ibid.*, 352], but this does not seem to have been a Pypard fee, and Charleton, which does not appear in the fee-lists.

^{53b} In 1130 restitution of 20/- was made to William de Mornvil (*Great Roll of the Pipe*).

⁵⁴ William Picedeliver = Pie de levere, or harefoot, held ⅓ fee at Kemphorn in Clawton (*Testa*. 138, p. 1766).

⁵⁵ The *A.-D. Inq.* of Reginald de Valletorta, 19 January, 30 Hen. III. (1246), No. 63: "Reginald le Valletorta died seized of Hurberton, Holme, Clawton, Brixham, and Bridford held of the Honour of Totnes together with 28 all but ⅓ fees by doing the service of 28 fees." *Feud. Aids*. 331, states in 1255 that "To the barony of Hurberton belong 32½ fees." The fees enumerated in *Testa*, 138-214, p. 1766, number 31½ + ⅓ + ⅓ + ⅓. The fees enumerated in *Testa*, 558-905, p. 1836, amount to 27½ + ⅓ + ⅓.

1 Ed. I. No. 16 ; Gibbs' *Complete Peerage*, 23), whereupon his two sisters were left co-heiresses. The Honour of Totton fell to the share of Milisent, who married (1) Eudo or Ivo de la Zouche (*Trans.* xii. 197 ; Dugdale, *Bar.* I. 690 ; Oliver, *Mon.* 239 n.), and after his death (2) John de Montalt (Dugdale, I. 527). Her sister Joan married Sir Henry Hastings (Gibbs' *Complete Peerage*, I. 23).

26. Shortly after the division of the barony Henry de Nonant sold his share, known as the Honour of Hurberton, to Roger de Valletorta, Henry's widow, who remarried Robert de Ver, retaining her dower-lands at Broadclyst (*Testa*, 1374, p. 195a), Clawton and Brixham (Corn. Fine, No. 240 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.) until her death in 1244. Roger de Valletorta died in 1207 (*Pipe Rolls*, 9 John), when, his son Reginald being under age, the Honour of Hurberton was entrusted to Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, as guardian (*Testa*, 1372, p. 195a). Reginald came of age in 1216, and on 25 July, 1228, received a fresh conveyance of the Honour from Roger de Nonant, Henry de Nonant's brother and heir (Corn. Fine, No. 240, *ibid.*). Reginald de Valletorta died without issue in 1245 (*A.-D. Inq.* 30 Hen. III. No. 11). His brother Ralf succeeded him, but died before 1257 (Bucfast Cart., *Grandisson*, 1592), and was followed by his son Reginald, who died before 1269. The barony then came to the third brother, Roger, the last Reginald's uncle, who, after alienating many of the estates to the earl of Cornwall (Corn. Fine, No. 217) and Alexander de Okeston (Devon Fines, Nos. 682, 723), died insane in 1275.⁵⁷ It was unsuccessfully claimed by Henry de la Pomeroy, grandson of Hawise de Valletort, and by Peter Corbet, who had married Roger de Valletort's sister (*Trans.* xviii. 204). Most of the fees of this Honour were held in 1368 of John de Beauchamp of Somerset (*A.-D. Inq.* 41 Ed. III. No. 5).

27. CORNWORTHY was one of Juhel's lordship manors which when the barony was divided in 1205 went to William Braiose (see above, No. 24). On William Braiose's outlawry in 1208 it was given to Henry, son of earl Reginald (*Testa*, 1373, p. 195a, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 424), but on Henry's rebellion in 1219 it was restored to Reginald, the third and only surviving son of William de Braiose.⁵⁸ On his

⁵⁷ See *Trans.* xxxviii. 344.

⁵⁸ William's eldest son predeceased his father in 1209. His second son, Giles, was bishop of Hereford 1200 to 1215. His third son, Reginald, married

death in 1221 it passed with the Honour of Totton to William, son of Reginald de Braiose,²⁸ and on his death in 1229 to William's heiress, Eva, wife of William de Cantelupe. In 1384 William la Zouche of Haringworth died seised of it (*A.-D. Inq.* 5 Ric. II. No. 62). At some date after 1205 and before 1238 ²⁹ the priory of St. Mary was founded at Cornworthy for seven religious women by some member of the Braiose family and endowed with the manor of Cornworthy (Oliver, *Mon.* 236). Most probably the foundation took place after the death of William de Braiose in 1229, his widow and daughter being the founders. The advowson was held of the King as a member of Totnes barony (*A.-D. Inq.* 1 Ed. I. No. 17). The prioress continued to hold the manor until the dissolution, when it was valued at £25 17s. 11d.

28. Before Cornworthy was given to the priory, TIDWORTHY or Tidford had been granted out by the lord, and was held in 1241 by Henry de Tiddeworth for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Testa*, 901, p. 183b). In 1273 it was held by Durant de Tyde-worth (*A.-D. Inq.* 1 Ed. I. No. 17); in 1346 by William Tidworthy (*Feud. Aids*, 393); and in 1366 it was made over to the prioress and convent of Cornworthy by Robert Heaunton (*A.-D. Inq.* 39 Ed. III. No. 10 bis).

29. ALLALEIGH and TORTYSFENNE had also been granted out before 1230, and were held first by Pomeray and afterwards by Pipard. In 1238 they were acquired by the prioress of Cornworthy (Devon Fine, No. 318 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). In 1303 the tenant was Nicholas Dauney (*Feud. Aids*, 350). The prioress was the holder in 1346 for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*ibid.*, 393), and also in 1428 (*ibid.*, 447), and so continued until the dissolution (Oliver, *Mon.*).

30. CHARLETON does not appear in the fee lists. According to the Inquest of 1276 (4 Ed. I. No. 9), it was given by Reginald de Valletort to Thomas Corbet with Isabel his sister in marriage, and was given by Thomas Corbet with Catharine his daughter to William Pypard. William Pypard died seised of Charleton in 1267 (*A.-D. Inq.*

Graecia, one of the daughters of William Briwere (*Vict. Hist.* 560). *Pipe Rolls*, 11 John (1209): Account of William de Braiose and Reginald his son for $\frac{1}{4}$ year before they were delivered to Henry, son of the earl, 40/- rent from Cornewurde.

²⁸ William married Eva, sister and co-heiress of Walter Marshal, earl of Pembroke (Gibbs' *Complete Peerage*, i. 22).

²⁹ In a fine of 13 July, 1238 (Devon Fine, No. 318, in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.), Hawise, prioress of Cornworthy, calls William Pypard to warranty who had warranted to her 1 ferling of land in Allaleigh.

51 Hen. III. No. 18), and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Pypard, who died seised of it in 1283 (*A.-D. Inq.* 11 Ed. I. No. 26). The tenant in possession at this time was Walter de Bathon, who died in 1276 (*A.-D. Inq.* 4 Ed. I. No. 9). In 1300 William, son of Thomas Pypard, died seised of it (*A.-D. Inq.* 28 Ed. I. No. 37). In 1316 the township of Charleton, to which West Prawle and Good Shelter²² were attached, was held by John Pypard (*Feud. Aids*, 379), who presented to the rectory in 1312 (*Stapeldon*, 200). In 1365 Margery, widow of William Pypard, died seised of it (*A.-D. Inq.* 38 Ed. III. No. 35); in 1376 Margaret, widow of Warin de Lisle (*A.-D. Inq.* 49 Ed. III. No. 67); and in 1383 Warin de Lisle (*A.-D. Inq.* 6 Ric. II. No. 47).

31. In 1241 Robert le Bastard held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, and Durand, son of Richard, held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, in THURISLEIGH of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 195, p. 177a) through a middle lord; whilst John de Regni of Somerset held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in the same place of the Honour of Totton (*Testa*, 905, p. 184a). In 1285 William de Chevereston held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Thuresle, and William Durant held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Thurislegh [Durant] (*Feud. Aids*, 331). In 1303 Nicolas Dauney held both Thurslegh Reigni and Thurslegh Durant (*ibid.*, 350). In 1346 James Daudelegh and John Allemere held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Thorslegh of the Honour of Hurberton in succession to Hugh de Ferers and Agatha, widow of William Thorislegh, whilst Alice, widow of Thomas de Thorislegh, held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Thorislegh Doraunt (*ibid.*, 394) of the same Honour.

32. In 1241 William de la Pomeray held 1 fee in [SOUTH] POLE of the Honour of Totton (*Testa*, 903, p. 184a). In 1285 John de Cyrencestre held the same of the heirs of Thomas Pypard, who held it of the Honour of Totton (*Feud. Aids*, 332); in 1303 Thomas de Cyrencestre (*ibid.*, 349); in 1346 Thomas de Courtenay (*ibid.*, 392, 440), who died 9 June, 1362 and was succeeded by his son Hugh (Torr, *Wreyland Docts.* xii.); and in 1428 the freeholders were William Talbot, John Ekardon, William Grene, Reginald White, and William Malarbe. South Pool and Scoble are in later times found among Totton fees (*Trans.* xvi. 173, 174; xxxvi. 371).

33. SOUTH ALLINGTON in Chivelstone was held in 1241 for 1 fee by Gilbert Crespin (*Testa*, 194, p. 177a), and STANCOMBE CRESPI in Sherford by the same for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee

²² Goodshelter had been given on 5 Oct., 1204, by William de Praule to the prior of Taunton (Devon Fine, No. 51 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.).

(*ibid.*, 193), both of the Honour of Hurberton. In 1285 John de Cyrencestre held $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Stancombe, Allington, and Burge (Burrow, *Feud. Aids*, 331), apparently as tenant under Crespin. In 1303 Stancombe was held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee and South Allington for 1 fee by Gilbert Crespyn (*ibid.*, 350), but before 1333 they had passed to Nicholas Daune[y], who in that year died seised of them (*A.-D. Inq.* 6 Ed. III. No. 79). In 1346 Joan Daune[y] held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Alynton Cryspyn (*Feud. Aids*, 394), and Edward Courtney held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Stancombe Cryspyn in right of his wife (*ibid.*, 393) Emeline, daughter and eventual heiress of Sir John Daune[y] (*A.-D. Inq.* 45 Ed. III. No. 15). In 1428 both Allington and Stancombe, henceforth called Stancombe Dawney, were held in dower by Matilda, widow of Hugh Courtney (*Feud. Aids*, 492, 493). Its later history is given by Mr. W. Davies, of Kingsbridge, in *Devon and Corn. Not. and Qu.* vi. 130.

34. BURROW, written Burgh or Burge, in Chivelstone appears to have been carved out of South Allington on behalf of a younger son, and was held in 1241 by Richard Crespin for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the Honour of Hurberton (*Testa*, 197, p. 177a). In 1285 John de Cyrencestre held it together with South Allington (*Feud. Aids*, 331), but in 1303 it had passed, together with Halse, to William de Sopecumb (*ibid.*, 349).

35. In 1241 Aubrea de Pyn held MALLESTONE for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the Honour of Totton (*Testa*, 904, p. 194a). This was held in 1285 by Robert de Maleston of William de Albarmarlia, who held it of James de Bollay, who held it of the lady of Totton (*Feud. Aids*, 332). Then, in 1303, Hugh de Malleston was tenant (*ibid.*, 349); in 1346 Robert de Malston (*ibid.*, 393). On 1 February, 1370, William Stighullè was in possession, and had license to have divine service in a chapel within his manor of Malston for himself, his wife, and family (*Brantyngham*, 236). In 1413 Walter Reynald had succeeded to possession, to whom bishop Stafford, on 12 January, 1413, granted a license to have divine service celebrated by Stephen Joseph, rector of Stoke Fleming, in the chapel of his manor of Malston within the parish of Charleton (*Stafford*, 279). In 1428 Walter Raynald held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Malston in free socage (*Feud. Aids*, 447).

36. CHIVELSTONE, with which went Ford, was held in 1241 by William de Bykelegh of the Honour of Totton for 1 fee (*Testa*, 902, p. 194a). In 1285 Robert de Scobehull

held 1 fee in Chivelston and Forde (*Feud. Aids*, 349). In 1346 Thomas Skobahill held the same (*ibid.*, 392), and in 1428 the freeholders were John Holbeme and Joan his wife, Nicholas Speccot and Isabella his wife, Thomas Chedder and Isabella his wife, John Trevell and Elisabeth his wife, and Roger Markedon (*ibid.*, 447).

37. FOLLATON was in 1086 the estate of the priory church of St. Mary of Totnes, to which it had been given by Juhel when he refounded that church before the survey. He then endowed it with the tithes, or his interest in the tithes, of all his manors (the foundation deed is in Oliver, *Mon.* 241, and a translation in *Trans.* xxix. 235 n., 17), and with the two estates of Follaton and Greston. In pursuance of this gift the priory possessed the tithes or rectories of Totnes, Brixham, and Broad Clyst (Episc. Reg. *Grandisson*, 764), manors which Juhel had in hand, and in 1334 pensions or rent-charges on the tithes of South Pool 15s., Cornworthy 1 mark, Ashprington $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, Loddswell $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, Harberton 6s., and Brixham 2 marks (Oliver, *Mon.* 239), manors which Juhel or his successors in title had granted out to others. At the dissolution Totnes Priory had besides the manors of Ashprington, Brixham, Follaton, and Greston, also Stert in Stokenham (Oliver, *Mon.* 243).

38. TOTNES at the time of the survey was the estate of Juhel. Before 1123 Henry I. had given the castle and borough of Totnes "to Roger de Nonant (see above, No. 24), and at the division of the barony in 1205 the castle and borough fell to William de Braiose. On his outlawry they were given to Henry, son of earl Reginald (*Testa*, 1373, p. 195a), and on Henry's rebellion in 1219 were restored to Reginald and descended with his daughter to William de Cantilupe. With Milisent, Cantilupe's daughter, they passed to Ivo de la Zusch (see above, No. 25). William la Zusch held them in 1316 (*Feud. Aids*, 378), and they continued in his family till the attainder of lord Zouch in 1486 (*Trans.* xii. 162). The lord of Totnes borough had assize of bread and beer, gallows, pillory, tumbrel, and warren within the borough limits, and wreck of the sea from "Blakeston beyond St. Petrock's" to Totton bridge" (*Hund. Rolls*, 4 Ed. I. p. 83).

⁶³ See E. Windeatt's History in *Trans.* xii. 159, and extracts from the court rolls of the manor and borough (*ibid.*, xvi. 173).

⁶⁴ There is an eastern Black Rock lying east of the entrance to Dartmouth

39. LITTLE TOTNES, as the southern portion of Totnes without the walls is called, was originally the estate of William Pypard, to whom the King gave it with his wife (*Pipe Rolls*, 1 John). In 1199 Robert de Bikeleia accounted for 100 marks for having seisin of Bikeleia, Langedon, Lauerkeberia, and Little Toteneis from William Pypard (*ibid.*). In 1272 (*Trans.* xii. 457) and also in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 350) William de Cyrencestre was lord. A portion of Little Totnes, known as La Wereland, had been before 1251 in the tenure of Andrew le Scot, whose widow in that year conveyed it to Walter le Bon and his heirs (*Trans.* xii. 189, 457). In 1270 "the lord bishop had seisin of the house and garden of Walter le Bon and his wife Agatha and commanded that a chapel should be there erected in the name of the Holy Ghost and the blessed virgin Catharine" (*Trans.* xii. 457). Two years afterwards "William de Cycencestre the lord of Little Totoneys granted to Walter le Bon a road for him and his . . . to make a certain bar on the north side near to the mill of Little Totoneys, such right being to go and return between the said bar and Bourdone" (*ibid.*). A religious house was soon afterwards erected and endowed to serve this chapel (*ibid.*, 458), and on 13 July, 1328, bishop Grandisson received the oath of fidelity and obedience from Adam de la Werlande, keeper of the house of Little Totton (*Episc. Reg. Grandisson*, 358). In 1343 William, son of John Pypard, held Little Totnes and endowed the minister and brethren of Werland House with a ferling of land there and the advowson of North Bovey and with 5 acres in Great Totnes (*A.-D. Inq.* 16 Ed. III. No. 50, second Nos.).

40. The WASHBOURN, held by Goscelm in 1086 (W. 827), was held, like other of Goscelm's estates, of the Honour of Gloucester. Although it is not mentioned in *Testa de Nevil*, Mr. Whale produces authority to show that in 1296 it was held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by Durand, son of Richard, and Guy de Wayssheborn (*Trans.* xxxii. 538) of Richard de Lomine (successor in title to Goscelm) of the Honour of Gloucester. In 1350 Henry de Wylyngton died seised of it (*A.-D. Inq.* 23 Ed. III. No. 74) as superior lord, and in 1420 Fulk, son

harbour. The text, no doubt, refers to another Black Rock on the west side. The port and harbour of Dartmouth were always claimed as appurtenant to Totnes until Nicholas Tewkesbury bought them of lord Zouche about 1300 (*Trans.* xii. 163). See below, No. 44.

of Fulk fitz Warin and Ann his wife (*A.-D. Inq.* 8 Hen. V. No. 106).

41. In the fee lists KENEGDON and RANSCOMBE or Yearnscombe are grouped together as held for 1 fee of the Honour of Berry. As these are the only two estates held by Pomeray in this Hundred, Ranscombe, which adjoins Pool, appears to have originally borne the name of Pool (*Trans.* xxxvi. 371). Before the year 1204 Hugh le Peytevin was the lord. He on 2 November, 1204, made over Ranscombe (Arnecumbe) to William de Praule (Devon Fine, No. 52 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). Kenegdon was acquired by William de Praule from Martin le Peytevin on 12 March, 1219 (Devon Fine, No. 124 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). Roger succeeded William de Praule in both, and in 1241 held 1 fee in Kynedon and Ernecumbe (*Testa*, 777, p. 182*b*). In 1303 this fee was held by the heir of William de Praull (*Feud. Aids*, 350); in 1346 by the heir of William Pralle (*ibid.*, 393); and in 1428 by John Hals (*ibid.*, 492), who was also William Praul's successor at West Prawle (see above, No. 23).

42. The Devonshire estates of Walter de Dowai or Douai, called in the Exeter Book Walscin, or the foreigner, with the exception of East Haggington (W. 702, p. 773; *Vict. Hist.* 486) held of the Honour of Dartington (*Testa*, 340, p. 178*b*), Diptford (W. 705) held of the Honour of Toriton (*Testa*, 126, p. 176*a*), and Hockford (W. 706) held of the Honour of Barnstaple (*Testa*, 84, p. 176*a*), were divided between the two Honours of Bampton in Devon (*Testa*, 823-30, p. 183*a*) and Marshwood in Dorset (*Testa*, 831-40, p. 183*a*). Stoke Fleming and Norton Dawney went to Marshwood (*Testa*, 839, 840). In 1194 the Honour of Marshwood was claimed by Geoffrey de Mandevil (*Trans.* xxxvi. 427) as being the lawful heir of the elder Geoffrey de Mandevil, to whom it had been given by Henry I. (*Devon Not. and Qu.* III. 207; *Testa*, 1356, p. 194*b*; *Trans.* xxxvii. 418). Through Dionisia, a granddaughter of the elder Geoffrey, who married William, son of John de Epetreu or Harptree, it was then in the possession of William's son, Henry de Tilli (*Devon Not. and Qu.* III. 219, 258), and Henry had obtained the King's writ "to have and to hold in peace all his lands in England and Normandy as William son of John his father and Dionisia his mother held them in the time of King Henry the present King's grandfather" (*Cal. Rot. Chart.* p. 75).

Upon Henry de Tilli's death, however, in 1207, Robert de Mandevil, the heir of the claimant in 1194, recovered the barony of Marshwood with all the lands "which Henry de Tilli held and of which he had wrongfully deforced the said Robert's ancestors" (*Trans.* xxxvi. 427). In the year before this recovery Richard, son of Hlud of Flanders (*Black Book*, 84), and Robert de Morceles or Mortellis, were the principal tenants of Henry de Tilli, Richard le Fleming being successor in title to Ludo, and Robert de Mortellis to Ralf of 1086.* Richard had paid 10 marks in 1206 "as fine and scutage" when Henry de Tilli had himself to account for £19 6s. 8d. for his Honour of 14½ fees (*Devon Not. and Qu.* III. 259). On 17 March, 1219, Rosamund, widow of Richard le Flemeng, who had remarried Jordan Oliver, had her dower secured to her in one-third of Stoke Fleming, Ottery Fleming, and Holditch (*Devon Fine*, No. 70 in *Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.*).

In 1241 Reginald de Mohun held 2 fees in Stokes or STOKES FLEMING, besides 3 fees in Ottery and Holditch and 1 fee as overlord in Combe Raleigh (*Feud. Aids*, 319), of Geoffrey de Mandevil of the Honour of Marshwood in Somerset (*Testa*, 839, p. 183b). He appears to have acquired them from William, son of Richard le Flemeng, about 1236, at the same time that he acquired Holditch (*Testa*, 1487, p. 197b, and 1541, p. 198b, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 437, 443), and it is suggested that Stoke Fleming was held of the King by the service of guarding the King's castles of Clifton and Kingswear at the mouth of the Dart, which will explain why these two royal castles were included in the tithe-area of Stoke Fleming. In 1279 John de Mohun died seised of Stoke Fleming (*A.-D. Inq.* 7 Ed. I. No. 13). It appears among William de Mohun's fees in 1282 (*A.-D. Inq.* 10 Ed. I. No. 19); among those of John de Mohun in 1286 (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ed. I. No. 23), John holding it of John de Mandevil (*Feud. Aids*, 331; *A.-D. Inq.* 4 Ed. I. No. 48), and among those of John de Mohun, who died in 1331 (*A.-D. Inq.* 4 Ed. III. No. 35). But before 1303 Stoke Fleming had passed to John de Carreu, who held it for 2 fees (*Feud. Aids*, 349), and in 1312 presented to the rectory there (*Stapeldon*, 262). In 1346 John de Carreu was lord (*Feud. Aids*, 392, 434). In 1363 John Carreu died seised of it (*A.-D. Inq.* 36 Ed. III. No. 38).

* In 1130 Ralf de Mortellis accounted for £4 for his right to the land which he claims to hold of Robert de Bamton (*Great Roll of the Pipe*).

In 1428 Sir Thomas Carrowe was lord (*Feud. Aids*, 492), and Bartholomew Bour, John Andrew, and William Roginald were the freeholders under him (*ibid.*, 447).

The original manor of Stoke Fleming included on the north Norton Dawney in the parish of Townstal, and on the south Little Dartmouth, besides a small strip on the east side of the Dart shooting into Brixham, now known as Kingswear, Clifton, at the mouth of the Dart with St. Petrock's, the King's stronghold, being the residence of its lord. NORTON DAWNEY, previously called Norton fitz-Stephen, had been, however, before 1086 granted to Ralf [de Mortellis], who already held Townstal; and Little Dartmouth had been given to a lady to hold in alms. The successor to Ralf in the thirteenth century was Warin de Mortellis, Morcellis, or Morceaux (*Devon Not. and Qu.* III. 263), who in 1198 sold North Holne to William, son of Martin (Devon Fine, No. 19 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.), and before 1210 sold Norton Dawney and Townstal, within which manor Dartmouth lies, to William, son of Stephen.*

43. In 1228 Richard, son of Stephen, was in possession of DARTMOUTH (Dertemue) (Devon Fine, No. 223 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). In 1241 his son Gilbert, son of Stephen, had succeeded him and held Norton Daunev for 1 fee of Geoffrey de Mandevil through a middle lord (*Testa*, 840, p. 183a), this fee including Tounstal and Dartmouth (Devon Fine, No. 383, 15 May, 1244, *ibid.*). In 1285 Richard, son of Stephen, held the same of Warin de Morcells, who held it of John de Mandevil (*Feud. Aids*, 331). Before 1303 Nicholas de Teukesbury had acquired this fee (*ibid.*, 350), and shortly afterwards granted one-third of it in Tounstal, together with the advowson, to Tor abbey. Tor abbey presented to the vicarage in 1316 (*Stapeldon*, 266), and in 1346 was returned as holding $\frac{1}{3}$ fee in Tounstal (*Feud. Aids*, 393). The remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ fee in Norton were in 1346 held by Hugh de Cortenay (*ibid.*, 393) and descended in his family, and in 1428 were held in dower by Anne, countess of Devon (*ibid.*, 447).

44. The BOROUGH OF DARTMOUTH, as already stated, grew up⁶⁷ within the manor of Townstal⁶⁸ with addi-

⁶⁶ *Pipe Rolls*, 12 John: Sheriff accounts for 27 shillings for Norton and Tunstal from William, son of Stephen, for Michaelmas term. Was William son of Stephen, the son of Ralf son of Stephen the chamberlain (*Pipe Rolls*, 30 Hen. II.), or of Stephen son of Philip (*Pipe Rolls*, 24 Hen. II.)?

⁶⁷ The evidence in *Trans.* xii. 577 shows that there was a free port at the mouth of the Dart. The borough, after its incorporation in 1341, is described as the borough of Clifton Dertemuth Hardenesse. Maxwell Adams, in *Trans.*

tions from the manors of Stoke Fleming and Little Dartmouth. Until the middle of the thirteenth century this fine port on the Dart seems to have attracted little attention. A claim was then made by the lord of Totnes, who was entitled to wreck of the sea as far as Black Rock (see above, No. 38), to port-dues, which was resisted by the inhabitants of Norton and Townstal manors. In 1276 complaint was made that whereas "the port of Dertemuth and the water channel had always been free from all customary dues to those entering and passing through the port until the time of King Henry [III.], William de Cantilowe (Cantilupe) lord of Totton and Eva his wife had since appropriated the said water channel and by reason of the said water channel had levied divers customary dues from the whole port, to wit, from every cask of wine 2 pence, from every sack of wool 4 pence, from 100 quarters of wheat (*bladum*) 8 pence, from 100 quarters of beans 8 pence, from 100 iron stanchions (*sperduces ferri*) 1 penny, from 1000 herrings a halfpenny, from 100 congers 4 pence, from a horseload [240 lbs.] of any kind of fish a halfpenny, from Irish timbers (? *bordi Hiberni*) a penny for every hundred, and dues from other merchandise bought and sold in the market" (*Hund. Rolls*, 4 Ed. I. p. 90). At the time when this complaint was made Richard, son of Stephen, was still lord of Townstall. Before 1303 he was succeeded by Nicholas de Teukesbury (*Feud. Aids*, 350, 379), who in 1306 acquired from William la Zusch the town and port of Dartmouth (*A.-D. Inq.* 34 Ed. I. No. 194), and in 1327 conveyed the same to King Edward III. (*Madox, Firma burgi*, 17). On 14 April, 1341, Edward

xxxii. 503, says that Hardnesse is the name of the northern part of the borough within Townstall manor, now called Sandquay; that south of it, i.e. within Stoke Fleming manor, is Dartmouth, and further south is Clifton. Dartmouth is certainly in Townstal parish (see next note), and Townstal manor passed with Emeline, John Daune's daughter and heiress, to Edward Courtney, before 1372; but in 1391 Geoffrey Bowyer held the manor of Clifton at the mouth of the Dart, and bequeathed the same to his wife and children (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ric. II. No. 95). Is not therefore Clifton at the mouth of the Dart the middle portion taken out of the manor of Stoke Fleming? South-town, in Little Dartmouth, was a later addition.

⁶⁸ *Episc. Reg. Stafford*, 270: License for an oratory to Edmund Arnald and Joan his wife in their mansion at Dertemuth within the parish of Townstal, 26 March, 1412. A similar license had been granted 23 February, 1387, to Thomas Asshenden and Joan his wife, as also to Avice, widow of William Asshenden (*Brantyngham*, 635). On 15 May, 1244, Gilbert, son of Stephen, lord of Townstal, and the men of Dertemue, granted market dues to William de Cantilupe and Eva his wife, in consideration of being allowed to continue to hold their accustomed weekly market on Wednesday (*Devon Fine*, 383 in *Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.*).

III. granted a charter of privileges to the borough of Clifton-Dertemuth-Hardnesse, and 120 years later Edward IV., on 23 June, 1463, confirmed this charter and incorporated therewith the village of Southtown Dertemuth (Oliver, *Mon.* 170). In 1342 an enquiry was held into the value of the lands and tenements held by Joan, wife of John de Carreu, in Dertemuth Clifton Hardnesse (*A.-D. Inq.* 15 Ed. III. No. 13 *bis*).

KINGSWEAR, originally a part of the manor of Stoke Fleming, is first heard of as a separate holding in 1219, when William Briewerre accounted for 40s. for land in Kingswere (*Pipe Rolls*, 3 Hen. III.). In 1244 it was held of the King, together with Axminster, Chesterfield, and Snodinton, by Reginald de Mohun and the coheireses of William Briwere by the service of 3 knights (*Testa*, 1488, p. 197*b*, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 437). In 1271 William de Fysacre and the abbot of Tor were seised of Kingswear (*A.-D. Inq.* 56 Hen. III. No. 49).

45. INGLEBOURN PRIOR I do not find mentioned in the fee lists, but in the list of townships in 1316 it is mentioned as belonging to Slapton (*Feud. Aids*, 379), whereas Engleborne Abbot belonged to the township of Awton Abbot or Blackawton. Goscelm's Washbourn is also not mentioned in the fee lists, but it appears among the estates of Henry de Wylyngton in 1350 (*A.-D. Inq.* 23 Ed. III. No. 74).

46. Goscelm's Buckland, of which Baldwin was the tenant in 1086, had passed to Richard de Lomene, Baldwin's successor in title (*Trans.* xxxv. 285) before the thirteenth century and appears to have been held of him by Sanson de Cari in 1197, who on 24 October in that year conveyed 2 ferlings of land at Buckland to William de Morlegh (Devon Fine, No. 4 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). Before 1238 Lucas de Tuz Seinz had succeeded to it, who on 28 June, 1238, granted 1 ferling of land and a moiety of a mill in Bocland to Philip de Lowe (Devon Fine, No. 299, *ibid.*). In 1242 William de Tuz Seynz held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee at Buckland of the Honour of Gloucester through a middle lord (*Testa*, 300, p. 178*a*). In 1285 John Tutseyne held the same of William Tutseyne, who held it of Richard de Lomene, who held of Richard, earl of Gloucester (*Feud. Aids*, 322). Another Buckland held by Odeman or Woodman of Clavil in 1086, from whom it took the name of Woodmanston or Woodmason, was in 1241 held by Thomas

de Wodemaneston for $\frac{1}{3}$ fee also of the Honour of Gloucester. In 1303 John Touseynz held both Buckland Toutsaints and Woodmason in Buckland (*Feud. Aids*, 350), Woodmason apparently in right of his wife Joan (*ibid.*, 393); for in 1346 John Wodemanyston held Woodmason for $\frac{1}{3}$ fee (*ibid.*, 393). At the same date Thomas Loperugg held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Buckland [Toutsaints] (*ibid.*, 393).

47. NORTH POOL and COLEMORE were held in 1241 by William de Bykelegh for 1 fee of the Honour of Gloucester through a middle lord (*Testa*, 297, p. 178a), Clavil. In 1285 John de Punchardun held the same for $\frac{1}{3}$ fee of John de Clavil, who held it of the Honour of Gloucester (*Feud. Aids*, 332). Punchardon's heir held it in 1303 (*ibid.*, 349). In 1346 Hugh de Cortenay (*ibid.*, 393, 441), and in 1428 Anna, countess of Devon (*ibid.*, 492).

48. The Dodebroca of 1086 included, besides DODBROOK, PORTLEMOUTH and Lamside; but this Lamside in Colridge Hundred must be distinguished from Lamside in Holbeton (*Feud. Aids*, 352), which is in Ermington Hundred. It is suggested that it may represent the place now called EAST PRAWLE in Chivelstone.⁶⁹ In 1241 Ruard or Ruald, son of Alan, held $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ fee in Dodebrok, Porlemue and Lamsede of the Honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 543, p. 180b). Twenty years later, on 2 December, 1262, Martin de Portlemouth and Margaret his wife secured for themselves the manor of Portlemouth for life by purchase from Guy, son of Guy [de Bryan] (Devon Fine, No. 626 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.). In 1276 Alan, son of Rowald, was lord of Dodbrook and had assize of bread and beer and a market at Dodbrook every Wednesday by grant of Henry III. (*Hundred Rolls*, 4 Ed. I.). Sir Alan presented to Portlemouth rectory in 1269 and 1277 (*Bronescombe*, 163). In 1285 Portlemouth and Dodbrook were held for 1 fee by Henry, son of Alan (*Feud. Aids*, 332). Henry also held them in 1303 (*ibid.*, 349), but Gilbert Crespyrn then held Lamside (*ibid.*, 349). Henry was still lord of the township of Dodbrook in 1316 (*ibid.*, 379), but he died in 1319 (*A.-D. Inq.* 12 Ed. II. No. 46). In 1346 Richard Lovel held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Portlemouth and Dodbrook, "within which township is included that $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in the hamlet of Dodbrook, for which John Daitailles (? Davayles) was recently charged for his relief" (*ibid.*, 393, 440). At the

⁶⁹ Mr. Whale suggested Holset in Portlemouth, but Holset seems to have belonged to Goodshelter, which again was part of West Prawle (*Feud. Aids*, 379).

same date John de Faleputte held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Lamside in succession to Robert de Faleputte (*ibid.*, 393). In 1428 Richard Hert had succeeded to Lamside (*ibid.*, 440). On 1 September, 1390, the bishop gave a license to Sir Thomas Swan, rector of the parish church of Dodebroke, to perform divine service in the chapel of the blessed virgin Mary of Langewylle [now called Well], situated within his parish (*Brantyngham*, 706).

49. GRIMSTON was held in 1241 by William de Morlegh⁷¹ for 1 fee of the Honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 715, p. 182a) through a middle lord. In 1285 Robert de Grimston was in possession, holding it of Peter de Fishacre, who held of the countess of Plymton (*Feud. Aids*, 332). In 1303 William de Grimston was lord (*ibid.*, 350); in 1346 Thomas de Grymeston (*ibid.*, 394); and in 1428 John Bosume and Joan his wife (*ibid.*, 493). Leigh Arthur, otherwise GRIMSTONLEIGH, appears in the *A.-D. Inq.* of Hugh Courtenay in 1 Ric. II. No. 12 as held for 1 fee, together with Grymston 1 fee, Morleigh 1 fee, and Battleford 1 fee, all aforetime held of Peter de Fishacre. Peter de Fishacre is thus seen to have been the successor in title to William, Alured's tenant in 1086.

50. Entirely distinct from Stancombe Crespin or Stancombe Dauney, in the parish of Sherford, is the small estate known as STANCOMBE PRIOR in Harberton parish.⁷² Stancombe Crespin was held of the Honour of Hurberton, whereas Stancombe Prior was held of the Honour of Plymton. In 1241 Henry Prior held "the second portion of one [sixth] fee"⁷³ in Stanecumbe of the Honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 716, p. 182a). In 1303 Peter Prior was the holder, and his estate is described as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 350). In 1316 Stancombe Prior was returned in a group with the township of Stoke Fleming (*ibid.*, 379), and in 1346 Peter Prior continued to hold Stauncomb Priors for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the Honour of Plymton (*ibid.*, 394).

The general results may be summed up as follows :—

⁷¹ On 15 July, 1238, William de Morelee purchased the advowson of Morleigh church from Ralf de Albamara for 20 marks (Devon F., 268 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.).

⁷² For the identification of these two manors I am indebted to Mr. William Davies, of Kingsbridge.

⁷³ The *A.-D. Inq.* 1 Ric. II. No. 12, returns Stancombe as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee. Presumably Henry Prior only held a moiety of it. Possibly it went with Chillington, when Stokenham and Chillington were separated from Cadelintona, and so came to be held of the Honour of Plymton. On 5 June, 1244, Henry Prior and his three brothers sold a messuage in Totnes to John Floyt and Sarah his sister (Devon Fine 398, in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.).

Risehol's list of estates contributory to tithes and fifteenths.				Parishes with their acreages in 1878 (⁷⁴ Trans. xxii. 148).		Domesday holdings in these parishes, with their acreages.	
	£	s.	d.		Acre.		Acre.
[128] Stokenham	5	3	4	Stokenham	6011 ⁷⁴	Part of W. 76, 723-5, 1124	3658
[129] Harberton	5	14	1	Harberton	5755	Part of W. 76, 530, 581, 585, 747	2546
[130] Ashprington	1	5	0	Ashprington	2790	W. 103	903
[131] Cornworthy	1	16	0	Cornworthy	2721	W. 579	1240
[132] Ditsham	1	10	0	Ditsham	3438	W. 125	1380
[133] Borough of Totnes	8	7	0	Totnes	1043	W. 589	162
[134] Blackauton	4	0	0	Blackauton	5646	W. 24, 1146	2160
[135] Stocke Flemminge	2	7	0	Stoke Flemming	3332	W. 722	1954
[136] Slapton	2	16	0	Slapton	3430	W. 126	2171
[137] Sherford	1	0	0	Sherford	2326	{ W. 77, 697	810
[138] <i>Malston with Kennedon</i>	0	15	4			{ W. 586	327
[139] South Pool with Chinnerston	2	16	8	South Pool	2143	{ W. 696	270
[140] <i>North Pool</i>	1	18	4	Chivelstone	2806	{ W. 582, 583, 830	835½
[141] Chanheton (Charleton)	3	3	4			{ W. 584, 587, 588	610½
[142] Dodbrooke	1	5	0	Charleton	2779	W. 580	1207
[142] Praulle	1	5	0	Dodbrooke	464 ⁷⁵	Part of W. 1115	364
[144] <i>Borough of Clifton with Dartmouth</i>	11	2	0	Portlemouth	1971	W. 531, part of W. 1115	1288
[145] <i>Woodmanston</i>	0	5	0	Dartmouth	160	Part of W. 722	160
[146] Norton Dawney	0	18	4	Buckland Tout Saints	1000	W. 828, 829	244½
[147] <i>Grimstonleigh</i>	0	8	6	Townstall	1758	W. 722, 726	330
	57	16	5	Part of Morleigh	595 ⁷⁶	W. 1147	250
					50,268		22,870½
				Part of Halwell		W. 827	273
				Part of Buckfastleigh		Part of W. 76	

⁷⁴ The Domesday acreage of Cadelintona is 4502, of which about $\frac{2}{3}$ is in Stokenham and $\frac{1}{3}$ in Harberton. I assume that in 1086 all South Holne was uncultivated.

⁷⁵ The Domesday Dodelbroca includes Portlemouth other than West Prawle. Dodbrook parish is the lordship only. ⁷⁶ The present acreage of Morleigh is 1487, of which Grimstonleigh was about $\frac{2}{3}$ and Morleigh $\frac{1}{3}$ in Domesday. Morleigh itself is in Stanborough Hundred.

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THE CHURCH GOODS COMMISSION IN DEVON (1549-1552).

BY MISS BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

THE final spoliation of our English churches was accomplished during the sixteenth century, between the years 1549 and 1552, when the Government of Edward VI appointed Commissioners for every county, who were to make inventories of all church bells, plate, and vestments, with the result that after leaving the barest necessities for the administration of Divine Service in every church, whatever else was of value, censers, incense boats, crosses, chalices, pyxes, embroidered vestments, and those of cloth of gold and tissue, was removed and disposed of "for the King's Majesty's use."

Unlike most thieves, who conceal as far as possible the details of their plunder, the Church Goods Commissioners have left elaborate records of their proceedings, in the form of interrogatories, inventories, and lists of church goods, which were put into their hands by the Churchwardens of every parish. These papers, most of which remain in the Public Record Office, afford indisputable evidence of the unscrupulous greed of those who called themselves reformers of ecclesiastical abuses, and also prove what an irreparable loss of treasures of artistic and antiquarian interest has been suffered by every ancient church in the kingdom.

The church goods of Devonshire parishes demand our special attention, and in their case it is disappointing to find that the records which have survived are extremely meagre in comparison with those from other counties. It must be understood that of the final inventories two or three copies were made, one being sent to London, the

others remaining with the Churchwardens or the Commissioners. At the Guildhall, Exeter, all the documents belonging to the Exeter churches have been most carefully preserved, but other parishes are less fortunate, and only a small number of their inventories have survived.

None of those which were sent to London now exist, and this brings me to the subject of my paper, which relates to the only MS. concerning the church goods of Devon to be found at the Record Office, a few duplicates of the Exeter inventories excepted.

It consists of a book of forty-six folios (K.R. Church Goods 4), containing summaries of church goods received by Government, with their values. A considerable amount of information of local and historical interest may be found in these apparently monotonous entries, and much light is thrown on the drastic methods of those in power in demanding from every parish the worth in money of such goods as for various reasons were not actually handed over to them.

Folios 2 and 3 relate to church plate sold for local purposes, after the first inventories of 1549 were made, by parishioners who doubtless thought that if their parish valuables, which had been bestowed from time to time by generous donors to the church, were to be sold, the parish might fairly benefit by the transaction. It must have been a considerable shock to find that they were regarded as answerable to the King's Ministers for the money thus acquired, sums that were in many cases large for the period, repayment for which must have come heavily upon parish pockets, especially after the coin had been spent, as it frequently was, in repairs to the church, and for other parochial uses. Altogether thirty-two parishes were called to account for sums of money raised on goods that were actually their own property.

Folios 4, 5 refer to : "The value of certeyn plate and juells lost, and sold by the parishioners as well before the makyn of the last certificate as syns that time, for the which the parishioners have now agreed with the local commissioners for certeyn sums of money as hereafter foloeth."

In some cases the parishioners seem to have justified their expenditure, and to have compounded the debt they were supposed to owe to Government for a part of the sum at which the goods were valued. The Commissioners were

fairly lenient where the money was spent on local improvements, defences, or necessary repairs. But where church plate had been lost or stolen between its transit from the care of the Churchwardens to the Treasury in the Jewel House at Westminster they were inexorable, and no matter how the loss was occasioned the parish had to refund the full value.

Folios 6, 7 give the sums of money received from the various Hundreds of the county for vestments sold to diverse persons, for candlesticks and crosses of latten, and for vestments of cloth of gold and tissue. The last list is interesting as showing which of our parish churches possessed vestments of these, the most valuable of all fabrics. Dartmouth had two suits of vestments and five copes of cloth of tissue, Townstall and Dittisham one suit each and one cope. This list, as relating to goods of especial value, is signed by the four commissioners, Sir Peter Carew and his brother Gawen, Anthony Harvey, formerly steward of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, and his brother Thomas.

Folios 8, 9 contain lists of the numbers of chalices and other pieces of plate received from each Hundred.

In folios 10 to 12 we have accounts from twelve parishes of church goods sold for local purposes, evidently regarded by the Commissioners as justifiable expenditures, which they refer to the King's Majesty's Council. These are the most interesting of all the inventories, full of suggestions of local events, and mentioning the local names so familiar to those who have made any study of Devonshire history. The Prayer Book Rebellion, or "ye comocion tyme," as they called it, was fresh in the minds of all Devonians, and the country was sufficiently unsettled for everyone to wish to be fully prepared in the event of another rebellion. Thus we find that a good deal of parish money was being spent in defences. Torre-mohun had been bestowing money raised on the sale of church plate "for the reparation of Torre bey. . . ." Besides repairing the bulwarks of the shore, pieces of ordnance were purchased by some of the parishes. Kingsbridge bought three, and two hundredweight of gunpowder. At East Budleigh they got "a piece of ordynance called a Sling for the defence of the county"; this archaic-sounding weapon cost twenty pounds and was apparently presented to Exeter, as it is mentioned as being in the custody of the Mayor. Most

of us, when the Prayer Book Rebellion is mentioned, think of the siege of Exeter, but this, though the most important undertaking of the rebels, was the end of their campaign, and in these church goods inventories we get some hints of the earlier details. The parish of Tavistock sold church plate and vestments to pay £13 8s. 7d. for the charge of twenty men to serve the King's Majesty in "ye comocion tyme." In the parish of Modbury Sir Arthur Champernown sold church plate for his necessities in "ye comocion tyme," to serve the King's Majesty. Ashburton raised money by the same means to serve against the rebels for the preservation of the towns of Totnes and Plymouth. As we read these formal accounts, we seem to note the steady march of the strange-tongued men from Cornwall, and town after town hastily collecting men and money for the protection of the county, under the authority of the great landowners of the neighbourhood.

In the inventories of the Exeter church goods, to which I have referred, frequent mention is made of church plate given by some of the parishes to the Mayor and Corporation to defray the expense of making the Exe Canal, or, as they called it, "the haven of Exe." In the MS. we are now considering we find the East Devon parishes contributing in a similar manner towards the making of the Haven of Ottermouth. Sidmouth, East Budleigh, and Otterton, each gave a church bell for this purpose to Mr. Richard Duke. The Otterton bell was bought by Mr. Walter Raleigh, Sir Walter's father, who paid ten pounds for it, which matter was duly referred to the King's Majesty's Council. Mr. Raleigh must have been fond of acquiring church goods at this period, and he got into some difficulties about them. The Exeter inventories for St. Sidwell's Church give us details of a parcel of goods that could not be accounted for, but which were last seen in Mr. Raleigh's hands; and there was one cope which he promised to return if it had not already been cut up into a canopy for a bed.

In our MS. we meet with the name of Bernhard Duvett, who had taken away by force a cross belonging to Heavitree Church. He is, I think, to be identified with a Bernharth Duffield of the Exeter inventories, who got hold of three bells at St. Sidwell's. He was originally steward to Lord Russell, and resided at Bedford House during the siege of Exeter in 1549. But he must have got into difficulties,

for at the date of the MS. we are considering he is mentioned as "nowe remayning in ward in the King's Majesty's Bench for dett."

The last thirty-two folios (14 to 46) conclude the MS. with an inventory of all the parishes of Devon, as included in their Hundreds, with the number of bells and chalices left in each, and the names of those who had the charge of them. Of these mediæval bells, many are still hanging in Devonshire towers, the last surviving relics of all the costly goods that formerly enriched our churches. For, with the exception of a few faded rags, all the vestments have vanished, and of the church plate only two or three pre-Reformation chalices remain in the county.

As the entries regarding the bells are all worded with monotonous repetition, I have not transcribed them fully: a few examples will serve to show the style of them all.

Parochia de Saynt Petrocks de South-towne Dertmouthe	iiij bells in the tower there, and one chalice committed to the custody of John Plimmley, Thomas Page, Andrew Wakeham, Robert Setter, and others of the parishioners by indenture.
Parochia de Townstall	iiij bells in the tower there, and one chalice committed to the custody of Moris Geffray, John Ley, John Rape, John Sele, and others of the parishioners by indenture.
Parochia de St. Saviours de Dertmouth	iiij grete bells and one chalice committed to the custody of Gilbert Rape, Hugh Tanner, Thomas Burney, and others of the parishioners by indenture.

Of the ten bells thus recorded, three still remain at Townstall, noted by Ellacombe in his *Bells of Devonshire* as three most beautiful bells, and the parish is heartily to be congratulated on still possessing them.

After these few notes as introduction, I leave the inventories to speak for themselves.

K.R. Church Goods

‡

7 EDWARD VITH

Devon

The certificate of all juells plate and vestments of all churches and chapels within the said countie.

(Folio 2)

Devon

The certificate of all juells plate and vestments of all churches and chapels within the said countie valued and made by S^r Peter Carew knyght and Gawen Carew knyght, Anthony Harvey Esqr and Thomas Harvey Esqr, by vertue of the kings majesties commission to them dyrected, the iuide day of marche yn the vith yeare of the raigne of or soverayne lorde Edwarde the sixthe by the grace of God of Ygnlonde france and Irelonde kyng defender of the ffaithe and of the church of Ynglonde and Irelonde the supreme hedde.

The value of all such juelles & bells that were taken away and also sold by the parishioners within certyn parishes in the said countie and recorded by the saide commissioners by vertue of the Kynges commission before this tyme to them dyrected and certified in the last certificate as hereafter foloweth.

Hundred de Wonford

Parochia de
Thomas Ap^a
Parochia de
Spreyton

The parishioners ibidem for a bell by them sold for . . . c^s

" 4

Parochia de
Alphyngton
Parochia de
West Ogwell

The parishioners ibidem for certen broken silver omitted out of the last inventory . . . x^s

The parishioners ibidem for certen sensers by them sold . . . xxvj^s viij^d

The parishioners ibidem for certen sensers by them sold . . . xx^s

Hundred de Exmyster

Parochia de
Kenton
Parochia de
Ide

The parishioners ibidem for certen juells by them sold . . . xiiij^l vj^s viij^d

The parishioners ibidem for ij cruetts by them sold . . . xv^s

Hundred de Heytor

Parochia de
Denby¹
Parochia de
Staverton

The parishioners ibidem for one sencer and one chalys by them sold . . . vij^l ix^s viij^d

The parishioners ibidem for the crosse and chalys by them sold . . . xxxiiij^l

¹ Denbury.

Hundred de Colridge

Parochia de S. Salvatoris de Dertmouth The parishioners ibidem for a crosse & sencer & paxe & ij cruetts by them sold . . . xx^{li} x^s x^d

Hundred de Stamborrow

Parochia de Churchstowe The parishioners ibidem for a crosse by them conveyed xv^s

Hundred de Tavistocke

Parochia de Tavystocke The parishioners ibidem for certen plate and vestyments the value of xl^{li} xvij^s whereof they paid for the charge of xx men to serve the kynges matie in the comocion tyme xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d, and they bestowed to the reparacion of a bridge called Dertbridge xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d, & the rest ammounting to . . . xiiij^{li} iij^s ix^d

Hundred de Shebbear

Parochia de Methe The parishioners ibidem for a pixe & one challys by them sold . . . xxxiiij^s iiij^d
Parochia de Were Gyfforde The parishioners ibidem for one challice by them sold . . . xxxvij^s iiij^d

Hundred de ffremyngton

Parochia de magna Toryton The parishioners ibidem for iij copes of blew velvett and a sencer by them sold valued att xx^{li}

Hundred de South Molton

Parochia de Dowland The parishioners ibidem for one challice by them sold . . . lx^s
Parochia de Dowlton The parishioners ibidem for one challice by them sold . . . xxx^s

Hundred de Crediton

Parochia de Morchard Ep^s The parishioners ibidem for a pyx xx^s and a little crosse iiij^{li} sold by the said parishioners . . . c^s

Hundred de West Budley

Parochia de Stockleigh The parishioners ibidem for one pyx of Pomey¹ silver & holy watter bockett & ij candle-stycks of lattyn by them sold xl^s viij^d

Hundred de Braunton

Parochia de ffillegh The parishioners ibidem for one challice by them sold . . . xxiiij^s iiij^d

Stockleigh Pomeroy.

Hundred de Heyridge

Parochia de Thorneton ¹	The parishioners ibidem for certain jewels sold by them to John Etheridge lx ^s . The parishioners ibidem for one sute of vestments sold to John Etheridge for lxxj ^s viij ^d
Parochia de Sylverton	The parishioners ibidem for one little bell by them sold . . . c ^s
Parochia de Brothembury ²	The parishioners ibidem for xvij unces of sylver by them sold . . . c ^s
Parochia de Talatton	The parishioners ibidem for one little crosse & dyvers small censers by them sold . . . vij ^l
Parochia de Peyhembury	The parishioners ibidem for a sencer & a shyppe sold by them to John Ethridge for iij ^l

Hundred of Axminster

Parochia de Comralegh	The parishioners ibidem for one little sencer of silver 1 shyppe of sylver, 1 pax of sylver, 1 chalice of sylver all which parcels were sold by the said parishioners before the making of the first inventory, and all was bestowed upon there necessary charges and except c ^s placed nowe to the use of the kynges ma ^{tie}
Parochia de Honyton	The parishioners ibidem for certain jewels & plate by them sold xx ^l
Parochia de Axmyster	The parishioners ibidem for one crosse by them sold for . . . xvij ^l

Hundred de Clifton

Parochia de Whymple	The parishioners ibidem for certain censers by them sold . . . liij ^s iiij ^d
------------------------	--

Hundred de Estbudleghe

Parochia de Rockbeare	The parishioners ibidem for 1 pyx and one paxe by them sold . . . xxvj ^s viij ^d
Parochia de Clist St George	The parishioners ibidem for one crosse of silver by them sold . . . xiiij ^l
Parochia de Sidmouth	The parishioners ibidem for one pax and one crosse sold by them x ^l

Hundred de Blacktorton

Parochia de Tetcote	The parishioners ibidem for one chalice sold to . . . liij ^s iiij ^d
	Sum total cxxxiiij ^l xvij ^s ij ^d

¹ Thorverton.² Broadhembury.

(Folio 4) The value of certen plate and juells lost and sold by the parishioners as well before the makynge of the last certificate as synce that tyme for the which the parishioners have nowe agreed with the lord commissioners for certayn sums of money as hereafter foloweth

Hundred of Est budleigh

Parochia de
Clyst St George one pyx of silver was stolen syns the last inventory was made, and the parishioners have paid for the same to the kynges Ma^{ties} use . . . ij^s vi^d

Hundred of Braunton

Barnstaple One chalice, iiij pattens of chalices, one paxe of sylver specified in the last certificate be lost and conveyed by the parishioners syns the last certificate, and they have paid for the same to the kynges ma^{ties} use lxx^s

Parochia de
ffremyngton one crosse of sylver specified in the last certificate was sold by one Aleij Serple one of the said parishioners the value of vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d which money is nowe paid to the said commissioners to the kyngs use

Hundred de Heyridge

Parochia de
Bradnyrch one senser of sylver specified in the last Inventory which was stolen by one buckland from the possession of one . . . for the which by the ordynance of the said commissioners they paid to the kynges ma^{ties} use . . . liij^s iij^d

Hundred de Axmynster

Parochia de
Up Lyme One pyx of sylver & gold sold by the parishioners & for the same is paid to the kynges ma^{ties} use xxxv^s

Hundred de Heytor¹

Parochia de
Kingsbridge One pyx of silver xxiiij unces, one shipp of silver vij unces, ij cruetts of silver v unces, one crosse of silver lxxvj unces, the value of xxv^{li} x^s was sold before the makynge of the first inventory by the said parishioners, and

¹ Hundred de Heytor in MS. Kingsbridge is, however, included in the Hundred of Stanborough, for which there are further entries among these payments.

the said money bestowed by the said parishioners before the makynge of the last certificate as hereafter foloweth. ffirst for mendyng of ij bells liij^s iiij^d, and for makynge of newe bells to convey news to the towne, and for iij peces of ordynance to serve for there bulwarks leying to the see xij^l, and for ij^c of gunpowder cx^s, and to tell of their being yn prison in ffraunce iiij^l xs, which amounteth to the said summe of xxv^l. And to t'intent the said parishioners may not hereafter be allowed to make reparacion for the same they do offer to the kynges mat^{tes} use x^l more, paid to the lord commissioners, and so the said parishioners for that will hereafter be discharged by the said commissioners

Parochia de
Bolburgh ¹

One chalice specified in the last certificatt is stolen by men unknowen and the parishioners have paid for the same to the Kyngs commissioners ij^l

Hundred de Hemyocke

Parochia de
Culmstocke

One pyx of sylver lost by the parishioners and for the same they have paid to the kynges mat^{tes} use v^s

(Folio 5)

Hundred de Colridge

Parochia de
Aysshpryngton

one pyx of sylver the value of v^s lost by the parishioners syns the last certificate, for the which is paid to the kynges mat^{tes} use v^s

Parochia de
Portelmouth

one crosse of sylver & ij cruets of sylver specified in the last boke of certificatts, which crosse was delyvered . . . by the said parishioners for the summe of xv^s to be paid to one Bry . . . for ix years past, which xv^s was bestowed and paid at that tyme by the said parishioners for the ffurnyshyng of a certen Bulwarke at Portlemouth & Salcombe for the defence of the country there by the commandment of th'erle of Bedford then being lieutenant to the kyng's ma^{tie} in the west parte, & for as much as it is certified that the crosse was worth xxi^l it is ordered

¹ Bolburgh [*sic*]. I cannot find the equivalent of this in the Hundred of Heytor. Perhaps Wolborough, or Malborough, written Molborowe by Risdon, may be intended.

by the commissioners that the saide . . . shall pay for the saide crosse and besides the said xv^s to the use of the Kynges ma^{tie}

Hundred de Stanborough

Parochia de
Diptford

one pyx of silver the value of xx^s is lost by the parishioners syns the last certificate for the which is paid to the kynges ma^{ties} use xx^s one crosse & one pyx specified in the last certificate and lying in the custody of Philip Courteney gent was sold by the said Philip Courteney before the last certificate for viij^{li} which viij^{li} the said Philip hath nowe paid to the lord commssioners

Parochia de
West Alynton

Hundred of Shebear

Parochia de
Parkham

One chalice specified in the last certificate is lost, stolen by men unknowen, and the parishioners have paid the sum to the kynges commissioners . . . xiijs iiijd

Hundred de Tiverton

Parochia de
Tiverton

one litle pyx specified in the last certificate is lost by the parishioners and they have paid for the same to the kynges commissioners x^s

Hundred de Heyridge

Parochia de
Colompton

There was one sute of vestments of crymsin velvett, one sute of blew velvett, and one sute of green branched damaske specified in the last certificate to be in the custody of Sir John More knight one of the said parishioners, which vestments be nowe sold to the said parishioners for xlvjs viij^d, one pike lost by the parishioners the value paid to Thomas Harvey esqr v^s

Sum. xlvij^{li} xix^s ij^d

(Folio 6)

Received for the vestyments of all the whole churches sold to diverse persons over & besides the vestyments of cloth of gold and tyssue as hereafter in every Hundred apereth the value of the same . . . vide-licet . . .

The sum of money paid from each Hundred follows; then the amount received for "candlesticks and crosses of latten," then "vestyments of cloth of gold and tyssue." As space is circumscribed these sums, not being of particular interest, are omitted: the list of vestments is as follows:—

(Folio 7) *Vestments of cloth of gold & tyssue*

Parochia de Tawton	Received one sute of vestyments of cloth of tyssue w ^t out cope.
Parochia de Kyngsbridge	Received one sute of vestyments of cloth of tyssue w ^t a cope of the same.
Herberton	one sute of vestyments of cloth of tyssue w ^t a cope of the same.
Dittysham	One sute of cloth of tyssue w ^t cope of the same.
Parochia de Kennton	one sute of vestyments w ^t a cope of cloth of tyssue, one sute of white sylver all tynsell, one pair of vestyments of the same.
Parochia de Barnstaple	one sute of vestyments w ^t ij copes of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Townstall	One sute of vestyments w ^t a cope of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Salcomb	one cope of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Ide	one cope of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de 'try St Mary ¹	one cope of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Crediton	one cope of cloth of tyssue, one payr of vestyments of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Paynton	one cope of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Mounkeley ²	one cope of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Lyfton	one cope of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Ken	one payr of vestyments of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de Coliton	one payr of vestyments of cloth of tyssue.
Parochia de South boklonde ³	one cope of cloth of gold.
Parochia de Stafton ⁴	one cope of cloth of gold.

¹ Ottery St. Mary.

² Buckland Monachorum.

³ Probably Monkleigh, near Bideford.

⁴ Staverton.

Parochia de one cope of cloth of gold.

South Molton

Parochia de one cope of cloth of gold.

Tottenes

s^m 56 parcels.

(signed) P. Carew
Ga Carew
Anthony Harvey
Thomas Harvey.

(Folio 8) The juels and plate of divers churches and chapels within the said countie specified in the last certificate hereafter particularized appereth in every Hundred of the saide countie now received by the said commissioners.

Hundred de Wonforde

xx chalices iij crosses x pixes iij sencers iij paxis ij shippes iiij cruetts, also the lockynge part of one crosse of silver yn the parish of Christow cont^t xxix unces, and the higher part of the same crosse beyng yn the tow^r of the same parish safely to be kept was stolen away of late by men unknowen as yet and the parishioners that hadd the keypyng of the same crosse be very poor men.

Hundred de Exminster

ix chalices ix pixis vj paxis one sencer ij cruetts of sylver.

Hundred de Teignbridge

xvj chalices iij sencers vj pixis iiij cruetts one little bell iij paxis ij crosses ij candlesticks of silver.

Hundred de Heytor

xix chalices viij crosses ix paxis xiiij sencers, vj shippes x pixis iij cruetts i litel bell iiij candlesticks iij boxis.

Hundred de Colyridge

xxiiij chalices vj candlesticks vij shippis x sencers xj pixis ix paxis x cruetts vij crosses ij boxis, a lokeside (?) for a paxe, ij litel spones all of sylver for the shippes.

Hundred de Stanburgg

xxx chalices xij sencers iij pixis iiij candelsticks one shippe 1 spone 1 paxe ij cruetts 1 boxe 1 litel crosse of sylver.

Hundred de Plymton

x chalices iiij sencers iiij shippes
ij pixis ij paxis ij cruetts ij crosses
and one crosse of the parush of
plympton broken with certen plate
putt in a bagge which ammounteth
to the summe of cxlvij unces &
one litel crosse.

*Hundred de Roborough**Hundred de Tavystoke*

xj chalices l pyx.

ij chalices l pixe ij cruetts l sencer
l shippe one crosse one litel cruci-
fixe of sylver.

Hundred de lyfton

vij chalices v pixis l paxe ij
cruetts of sylver.

Hundred de Hertlonde

vj chalices l crosse iiij paxis
l sencer l boxe l shippe of sylver.

Hundred de Blaktoryton

vj chalices v pixis of sylver.

Hundred de Shebbear

xiiij chalices ij cruetts ij paxis
l sencer iiij pixis l boxe of sylver.

Hundred de fremyngton

vj chalices iiij pixis l candlestick
l paxe of sylver.

Hundred de Braunton

xiiij chalices iiij pixis ij paxis l
crosse of sylver.

Hundred de Sherwill

vj chalices viij pixis of sylver.

Hundred de South Molton

xj chalices l crosse ij paxis ij
sencers l shippe viij pixis ij crueets
ij bands of two masers of sylver.¹

Hundred de Witheridge

vj chalices viij pixis of sylver.

Hundred de Wynkeleghe

nichill (*nihil*).

Hundred de South Tawton

xij chalices vij pixis iiij cruetts
l paxe.

Hundred de Crediton

nichill.

Hundred de West budleigh

ij chalices iiij paxis iiij pixis of
sylver.

Hundred de Heyridge

ix chalices iiij pixis iiij paxes ij
crosses l candlestick l shippe
l sencer of sylver.

Hundred de Tynton²

iiij chalices l crosse ij candlesticks
ij sencers l shipp iiij pixis ij paxis
l boxe ij cruetts vj sponys of
sylver.

Hundred de Bamton

iiij chalices iiij paxis ij sencers
ij pixis l crosse ij candlesticks ij
cruetts of sylver.

Hundred de Hemyocke

ij cruetts i paxe iiij pixis of sylver.

¹ i.e. mazers, wooden bowls with silver rims.

² Tiverton.

<i>Hundred de Halberton</i>	iiij chalices ij crosses 1 candlestick ij paxis ij sencers i paxe of sylver.
<i>Hundred de Axmyster</i>	vj chalices iiij pixis iiij paxis 1 boxe of sylver.
<i>Hundred de Coliton</i>	viiij chalices, iiiij pixis ij paxis 1 shippe ij cruetts 1 oyle boxe 1 crosse 1 sencer half unce of sylver ryng.
<i>Hundred de 'try St Mary</i>	one chalice.
<i>Hundred de Est budleigh</i>	xj chalices iiij cruetts ij sencers ij paxis 1 shippe 1 paxe of sylver.
<i>Hundred de Clistow</i>	1 chalice ij pixis of sylver.

(Folio 10) Hereafter foloweth the plate juells and vestments and the names of the persons who have taken away the same and have nott agreed with the said commissiioners for the same, but order thereof is received by the kings ma^{ties} counsell.

Hundred de Heytor

Parochia de Torre Mohun
one sencer of sylver one shippe of sylver one oyle box of sylver too chalices of sylver specified in the last inventory and before the certificate of the same were sold by the parishioners there for the sum of xl marks, which money is bestowed by the parishioners of and for the reparacion of Torre bey which bey is a sure and good suretie for all shippes and bottes yn tyme of stormys as well for the inhabitants of the said parish as for all shipmasters and also for all shippes of merchandize and ffyschermen that sondray tymes repayr to the same bey, which makes the said commissioneers refer to the kings ma^{ties} counsell.

Hundred de Exminster

Parochia de Dowlysshe¹
one crosse of sylver, one sencer of sylver one shippe of sylver ij cruetts of sylver, one cope of grene velvet specified in the last certificate was taken away from the said parishioners in the comocion tyme by one John Stowell of Exeter now deceased, his wife a very poore woman which mater is also refered to the kings ma^{ties} counsell.

¹ Dawlish.

Parochia de
Exmynster

one crosse of sylver w^t ccxx unces, one pall of purple velvett sertified in the last inventory was taken away from the custody of the parishioners there by one Richard Pomey (? *Pomeroy*) esquire being one of the saide parish & for the recovery of the same the kynges commissioners have sondray tymes directed there people to hym to appere before them at Exeter, to make answer of & for the premises. Which thus to do he hath and nott only refuse but absents himself that he cannot be taken by his body. Wherefore the matter is referred to the kyngs ma^{ties} counsell.

Hundred de Braunton

Parochia de
Braunton

one crosse of sylver, one chalice of sylver, one sencer of sylver one paxe of sylver which was bestowed by the parishioners there before the makyng of the first certificate as hereafter foloweth. First for the recovery of the said juells which were stolen xx^{li} and the said parishioners delyvered and payd to philippe chichester and Thomas Bery for the reparacyon of the church vz to paye certen workmen which had bargained with the said parishioners for the reparacyon of viij (payr of coples ?) yn the north part of the said church which matter is also referred to the kinges ma^{ties} counsell.

Hundred de Est budleigh

Parochia de
Sydmouth

one challis the value of lijs iiij^d was taken away by one Symon white of Kings Lyme in the countie of Dorset agenst whom the commissioners did make no charge beyng out of their countie, which matter is also referred to the kinges ma^{ties} counsell. Also one bell the value of x^{li} omytted out of the last inventory and nowe presented by the parishioners there which bell was given by the parishioners to Mr Rychard Duke towards the makyng of Ottermouth haven and the same bell was bought of hym by Mr Raleigh for x^{li} which matter is also referred to the kinges ma^{ties} counsell.

Parochia de
Otterton

one bell the value of (*sum omitted*) which the parishioners there gave to Mr. Duke before the last certificate made, towards the making of the haven of Ottermouth which matter is also referred to the kings mat^{tes} counsell.

Parochia de
Est Budleigh

One bell there sertified in the last certificate was given to Mr Duke by the said parishioners towards the making of Ottermouth haven. Also one crosse of sylver was sold by the said parishioners before the making of the last certificate. Also one crosse of sylver was sold by the said parishioners before the making of the last certificate for xlv^{ll} whereof they gave to Mr Duke xx^{ll} towards the making of the said haven of Ottermouth, and with the rest they bought a pece of ordynance called a Slyng for the defence of the country the which cost xx^{ll} and the same pece of ordynance is nowe in the custody of the mayr of Exeter which matter is also referred to the kings mat^{tes} counsell.

Hundred de Ermyngton

Parochia de
Modbury

iiij chalices of sylver, one sencer of sylver one spone of sylver too candelstycks of sylver which juells were sold by Sr Arthur Champernowne knyght for his necessitie in the comocion tyme to serve the kings mat^{te} which matter is also referred to the kings mat^{tes} counsell.

Hundred de Wonford

Parochia de
Heveytree

one cross of sylver, the value of xvij^{ll} which crosse was delyvered to one John Toker of Exeter safely to be kept to the use of the said parishioners & one Bernhard Duvett yn the comocion tyme toke by force the said crosse from the said John Toker and doth reteyn the same & the saide Dovett nowe remayneth in ward yn the kings mat^{tes} bench for dett.

Hundred de Teynbridge

Parochia de
Ayshburton

Too chalices one paxe of sylver omitted in the last certificate was sold by the parishioners att the comocion tyme for x^{ll} with the which money they served the kings mat^{te}

against rebells for the preservation of the towns of Tottenes and Plymmouth by the commandment of the lorde of Bedforde which matter is also referred to the kyngs mat^{tes} counsell.

Hundred de ffremyngton

Parochia de
Toriton

There is specified in the last certificate & nowe the same mentioned before in this certificate that there was certen juells and vestments sold by the parishioners of Toryton to Sir John Seyntledger knyght for xx^{li} which money was paid before the makyng of the last certificate to Thomas Harvey Esqr one of the said comissioners to the kings mat^{tes} use and att that tyme considered by the said parishioners to be of no more value. And syns that tyme it hath been greatly bruited by dyverse persons that the said juells and vestments equelle of a more greater value, besyde which briute to have the true knowledge we dyrected 3 papers to iiij of the onest men of the saide parishe that is to wit Richard Davy, Richard Stokes, John Andrew and Richard . . . which persons doo confesse before us that the seyde Sir John Seynt ledger receved of the saide persons a crosse w^t lxix unces, a paxe w^t viij unces, ij censers w^t xlvij unces & iq^{rt}, and j shippe w^t x unces which in all amounteth to j^c xxxv unces and one quarter, and further they confesse that the seyde S^r John Seyntledger hedde 1 sute of vestments of cloth of tissue, w^t ij copes and that they were very old and of small value & to summe of their knowledge they have hadd the same things above lx yers. And also he hadd one sute of vestments of blew velvett w^t iiij copes which be also old and much worne, and also one sute of black velvett w^t iiij copes and further they say that the said Sir John Seynr ledger hadd no more juells nor vestments which the said parish in consideration that Sir John Seynt ledger is yn London it is referred to the kings most honourable counsell.

Hundred de Colridge

Parochia de
Townstall

There is a pece of cloth of arras wrouthe with sylke & gold the value of one hundred marks taken from the parishioners by one nicholas Adams beyng of late of the saide parishe and now abidyng in the Temple being one of the same howse which matter is referred to the kings ma^{ties} counsell.

(End of folio 12)

(Folios 14 to 46) Hereafter foloweth the numbers of bells & chalices that remayned in the custody of the parishioners of any paryshe in the said countie and the names of them that have the custodie of the said bells & chalices by indent according to the kings ma^{ties} commission.

[These inventories are omitted in the transcription.]

CONCERNING FLIES IN DEVONSHIRE.

BY MISS MARY F. C. BRIDSON.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

THE Diptera have been defined as "insects with a sucking mouth, and with only two wings, which are membranous, while the hind wings are represented only by a pair of small knotted organs, called halteres." Their metamorphoses are complete, but I have only studied them from nature in the perfect form, not possessing a microscope. There are at least 3000 species of Diptera in the British Isles, and of these Devonshire probably has a large share, owing to the luxuriance of her vegetation, their food generally consisting of decayed animal and vegetable matter.

Certain Diptera, also four-winged flies such as the Ichneumons (*Ichneumonidæ*), seem to appear regularly in certain months of the spring and summer, but cold or wet weather may delay their appearance considerably, and in some cases prevent it altogether. The summer of 1910, being unusually cold and wet, was remarkable for the small variety of Diptera, up to late in September, when the short and sudden burst of hot weather brought them out. Those Diptera known as Drone Flies (*Eristalis tenax*) seem to be much more sensitive to cold than many butterflies. I have noticed that these flies will at once dart off, if, when resting on a leaf in the sunshine, one's shadow touches them, however gently they may be approached. In fact, when in search of them along a hedge it is necessary to skirt it in such a way that the pursuer's shadow does not herald his appearance.

If a dozen, say, of the Drone Flies are caught, put under a tumbler, and left in a room without a light, any one entering quickly at night with a candle will see a curious

sight. Huddled together as if they were trying to keep warm, all the Drone Flies will be seen to be fast asleep on the sheet of paper put under the tumbler, looking very like waifs and strays on a doorstep. If the candle is held near the tumbler they will at once awake and proceed to make their toilet. This is done by cleaning their heads, wings and bodies with their legs, and is most interesting to watch, especially when they move their heads from side to side, and turn them round in almost a complete circle, rivalling the owl in that respect. It has been said that Diptera and other flies are not so beautiful as butterflies or moths, and that they are far more perishable. The first statement is, of course, a matter of opinion—though no one can deny that in many cases they are far more graceful—but the second I beg to contradict. Flies have none of that delicate bloom which imperceptibly gets rubbed off butterflies or moths, and, with a few exceptions, their colours keep remarkably well. This is noticeably shown in the Ruby-Tailed Flies (*Chrysididæ*) which belong to the Hymenoptera, an order that includes ants, bees, wasps, ichneumon flies, and a few others. The Ruby-Tailed Flies are the most tropical-looking of all British flies, most of the species being of an intense blue, green or fiery red. They are lovely insects, and when flying about flowers or walls in the full heat of the sun, as they are very fond of doing, look like floating emeralds and rubies. I have three specimens in my own collection, caught at least 12 years ago, and their colours are still comparatively bright and vivid. They do not seem to be very common in Devonshire, as I have only seen two of them in the last five years, but that may be owing to the cold, wet summers we have had ever since that of 1906, as they only appear when the weather is very warm and dry. These flies are all parasitic upon other insects, principally the larvæ or grubs of solitary bees and wasps. The Rev. J. G. Wood, in his delightful book *Insects at Home*, gives a most interesting account of the way in which the female Ruby-Tailed Fly enters such nests to deposit her eggs, which hatch into grubs that live on the young larvæ already inhabiting these nests. To show the wonderful perseverance shown by the invader, Mr. Wood relates the following incident observed by a French naturalist, which I cannot do better than give in his own words. He “saw a Ruby-Tailed Fly enter the nest of a solitary bee which

builds in the holes of walls, while the bee was absent in search of pollen, on which the young larvæ were to feed. She happened to return while the Ruby-Tail was still in the nest, and at once attacked the intruder, who endeavoured to avoid her jaws by rolling herself into a ball, after the fashion of her kind. The bee, however, persevered in her attacks, bit off all the enemy's wings, dragged her out of the nest, threw her to the ground, and proceeded to deposit her load of pollen in the cell. She then flew off in search of a further supply, when the Ruby-Tail, all mangled as she was, crawled up the wall, re-entered the nest, and succeeded in depositing her egg, which she pushed carefully between the pollen and the wall of the cell, so that the bee should not see it on her return."

Most of the flies belonging to the Hymenoptera are parasitic upon other insects, and another interesting family are the Ichneumons (*Ichneumonidæ*), so called because they enact the same part towards various insects that the ichneumon was said to act towards the crocodile. They are parasites, and for the most part spend their larval existence within the body of their victim. One of the larger kinds (*Trogus atropos*) preys upon the caterpillar of the Death's Head Moth, and most entomologists are but too well acquainted with it, as after carefully rearing the caterpillar till it is full-fed, and ready to turn into a chrysalis, it dies, and out of its body comes a fine black-and-yellow Ichneumon Fly. Nearly all the Ichneumons are very difficult insects to catch, as they seldom appear in an open space (hovering over a flower, or reposing on a leaf, conveniently ready for the net), but, instead of that, flit about inside a hedge, and if disturbed, crawl behind leaves and up twigs with extraordinary rapidity. Even when caught, if there is the smallest hole in the net they will find it out directly, and wriggle through it, thereby escaping. They are most courageous insects, besides being as slippery as the proverbial eel. When catching flies I usually remove them from the net with my fingers, preparatory to placing them in a ventilated zinc tin, which forms their temporary prison, and I know few insects more difficult to hold without injury. They bend their bodies backwards and forwards, move their tails up and down like angry cats, wave their long antennæ in the air, and open and shut their jaws, trying in vain to

bite. Quite small Ichneumon Flies will do this when held forcibly, which is somewhat amusing, as even the larger kinds with their more powerful jaws cannot break the skin. Returning to the Diptera, an insect which is said to be quite common in Devonshire is the Great Hornet Fly (*Asilus crabroniformis*). This handsome fly, which certainly looks very like a hornet, is the strongest, and almost the largest, of all the British Diptera. It feeds entirely on other insects, and even on bees. Being very courageous as well as powerful, it has been known to also attack Dragon Flies. This insect appears about the middle of August, if the weather is very hot and dry, as, like the Drone Flies, it loves sunshine and warmth, and certainly seems to be somewhat scarce in Devonshire during a cold, wet summer. In 1906, which was remarkably hot, I remember seeing as many as eight of these flies in one field, during the space of about two hours; last year I only saw three, which did not make their appearance till late in September, when it was warm and dry.

Catching the Great Hornet Fly is very like deer-stalking, and often has the same result, the escape of the quarry when it is just within the hunter's reach. Speaking from experience, there are few things more trying to the temper of an entomologist than to pursue a lively specimen when the temperature is over 80° in the shade, especially when the chase happens to take place up and down a steep field, which is so dry that it is as slippery as glass. They are very fond of settling on the ground, which makes it difficult to see them when the grass has been burnt up by great heat, as it harmonizes exactly with their brownish yellow wings. When disturbed, they will sometimes fly a considerable distance, as straight as a bee and almost as swiftly as a bird. I have myself seen them fly over a hedge quite 20 feet high. When engaged in devouring another insect it is sometimes possible to approach them close enough to observe the operation. I once saw a Great Hornet Fly settled on the grass, leisurely eating a large bumble bee, which it was holding firmly with its two front legs, and its beak plunged into the body of its victim. If one of these flies is held forcibly in the fingers for more than a few seconds, it will endeavour to release itself by pricking its captor with its beak, which is very painful, and may cause the finger to swell. So strong are they, that, apart from this annoyance, it is a matter of some difficulty to hold a

large specimen at all. When at rest they fold their wings completely over their body, thus hiding the black-and-yellow markings which otherwise would make it very conspicuous. They are amongst the largest of the Diptera, and I have a specimen in my collection $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. They seem to be very quarrelsome, for if two of them are put under the same tumbler they will fight vigorously until separated, but without doing each other any apparent injury beyond tearing the tips of their wings. When in captivity this fly has a curious habit of raising one of its two front legs in the air, and keeping it in that position for hours, sometimes with one wing partly opened. This is a trait which I have never observed in any other fly.

My collection of flies consists of about 270 specimens, including over 80 species, all of which I have caught at Dartmouth, in four fields and two gardens, so I think it may be admitted that *that* is a very fair number of varieties to be found in a limited area, and shows that Devonshire is rich in insects as well as in flowers. An entomologist's paradise is the picturesque little village of Lustleigh, on the outskirts of Dartmoor. It is just 14 years since I was there in a very warm May, but I shall never forget the beauty of the scene in a large wood near the village. At the bottom of this wood ran a moorland stream, with a pretty waterfall and a little stone bridge. Innumerable caterpillars hung from the branches of the trees; shining beetles crawled over the soft moss which carpeted the path by the stream; white, brown, yellow, and blue butterflies flitted over the gaily coloured flowers; while lovely Dragon Flies were darting about in the sunshine in almost tropical profusion. It was principally the extraordinary number of Dragon Flies which made the scene a memorable one, as, though they are usually to be found near a stream in warm weather, it is not often that they are seen in such abundance. Even now I well remember three of the species—the very large black-and-yellow Dragon Fly (*Cordulegaster annulatus*), the handsome powder-blue species (*Libellula depressa*), and myriads of the slender, delicate little blue (*Calopteryx virgo*, male), and also the green ones (*Calopteryx virgo*, female), these two insects bearing the pretty name of “Demoiselle.” The fairy-like Demoiselles had apparently so gorged themselves with insects that they actually could be picked up in the fingers from the flowers where they were resting. Added to all

this were the turquoise-blue sky, the lovely trees in their fresh green, the rich red soil of the fields, and the sparkling silver sand on the banks of the rushing stream. Could such a profusion of natural beauty in every form be found anywhere but in Devonshire ?

AN ANCIENT BRITISH TRACKWAY.

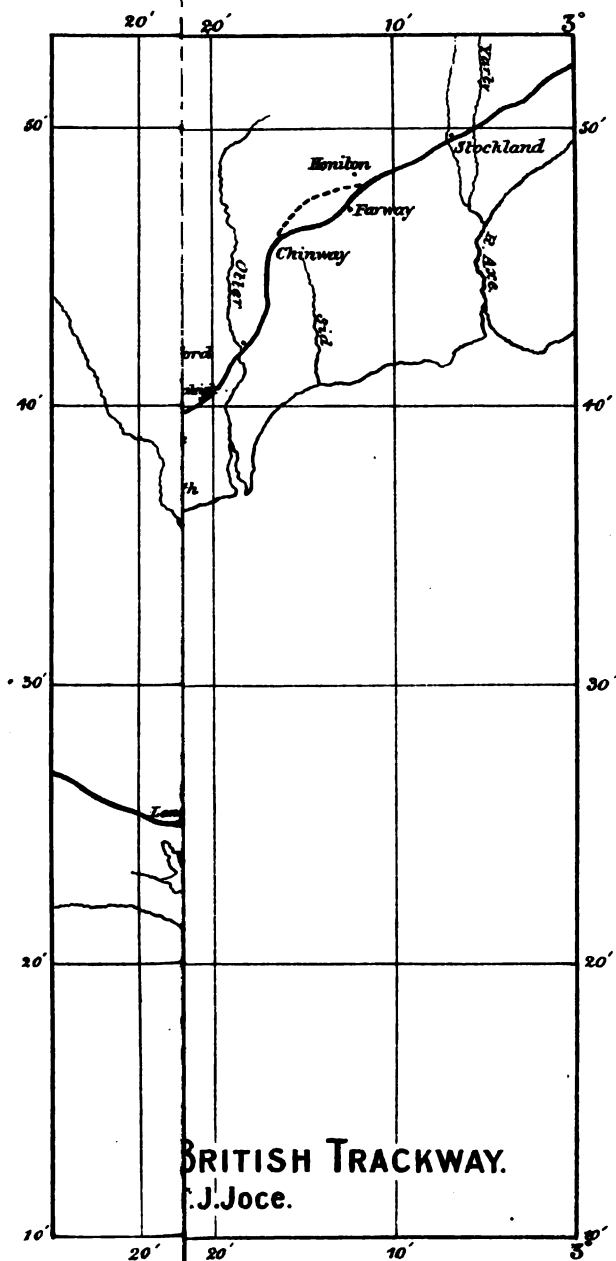
BY T. J. JOCE.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

AN action at law, some years ago, in which the Newton Rural District Authority was engaged, resulted, after a protracted trial and great expense, in the decision that a certain old track, now known locally as the Right-of-Way, about a mile and a quarter in length, was an ancient road to which the public had full right of access. This road, marked in the Ordnance Survey, 'Supposed British Road,' leads to a ford at the head of the Teign estuary which it has not been possible to use since the formation of the deep-water channel. The road from Penninn is open as far as Buckland Barton, but from the Barton to the river it is still closed to the public.

It will, perhaps, be of interest to trace the road in each direction and to see that it is not only as old as the Roman invasion, but is probably an ancient thoroughfare, dating from before the dawn of history in the island. We shall find it in all conditions, from a state of complete alienation to private purposes to the full traffic of a principal highway.

From the Teign ford, proceeding south-west through Buckland Barton, we reach Penninn. The marshy lands of the Aller stream, in earlier days more extensive than now, have to be passed at a convenient spot, and we cross the modern Torquay road just where an important estate boundary lies along the lower side of Penninn Nursery. From the gravel bank we cross to one side of the little Deerpark Hill. The construction of the Great Western Railway has made the exact spot uncertain. Nearly in front of us, across the old Kingskerswell road, we face the end of an old lane along the side of Blackball Planta-



tion. There is also within the plantation evidence of an old track roughly parallel. We are led up the rise of Abbotskerswell Hill. Through gates in line we proceed from Stan Parks toward the village, having a deep pack-horse track at the left of the made road. There is a steep descent with remains of cottages and narrow strips of garden once squatted on the wayside. The road into the valley is deep—many feet below the footpath. Crossing the small stream by the turning to the church we have a patch of wet meadow between us and the foot of Slade Lane. The village street (and bridge) causes a short detour.

The rocky ascent of Slade Lane is the old way out of the valley on this west side. At the top there is a slight curve due to modern changes, but we follow directly on across the Denbury-Kingskerswell road at Gulland (or Gullan's) Cross. Here we have evidence of age, for though the Denbury and Kingskerswell road is an old one, yet it makes a sudden turn to run for some yards along the ancient track we are following before resuming its original direction. The lane leads through a gate on to the open top of Gotemhill, the hedge on our left being continued right into the field. It is clearly seen that the hedge-wall at the gate closing the way is modern work. Directly across the hill we leave by a gate and are in a defined lane crossing others in a curiously oblique manner, and at 'Causeway' running into the course of the modern Totnes road, constructed under the Totnes Turnpike Act. The hedge at Causeway is seen to be precisely in line with the old track at Conniford Lane, south-west of Ipplepen, and the name itself points to a marked road of ancient origin. A deeply-worn track is by the side of the metalled road, and there are also several squatted cottages and strips of tilled land by the side.

With scarcely a curve in the way, we are led to New-house Barton, where the road is stopped suddenly by a gate. But the track is not lost, for it leads clearly through three gates in line by the farm-house, and in the grass of the little field by the Am brook the hollow can be easily discerned which leads us to the fording-place. Having passed this, a fragment of hedge bars the way, but there is a wide opening in it exactly in line, and we are led out through another gate without change of direction in the old road for Staverton ford.

At the point where the road crosses the little River Hems (or Hemps) is the boundary of three parishes—Staverton, Broadhempston, and Littlehempston—and the marking of a definite place on the road thus is interesting evidence of antiquity. At Staverton village is a slight turn, having its origin probably in a steep pitch of rock. Again, keeping direction, we are led towards the ancient bridge, but at Goulds the track passed through the orchard gate immediately before us, along what is now the field-road behind the house, and is just sufficiently raised on a natural bank above the marshland of the river. It was a matter of interest to find that observation on the spot was confirmed by study of the oldest maps. The road over the bridge and up to Huxham's Cross above Dartington belongs, of course, to the bridge period. It is evident that an important through-traffic way passed here, since we find that this magnificent relic of mediæval building, now five hundred years old, is but the successor of a bridge which had itself become ruinous by the lapse of years.

The way, then, behind Goulds leads us to the ford—still accessible—a solid rocky bed giving a safe crossing of the swift Dart, save at such times as the river is in flood. The ford brings us over into a field still retaining the name of Rattery Old Lane, a striking instance of the permanence of name, as we may be sure that, the bridge having existed for many centuries, the fording-way has passed out of use. Directly up from the ford a gate leads us into Rattery Old Road, a grand specimen of an ancient way, boldly pressing up the long ridge past Rattery. The track is unbroken till the small stream Harbourne is crossed at Marley. Owing to the formation of the modern Exeter-Plymouth coach road we miss it for two hundred yards. It lies through the fields of Marley Farm and is again available as a little-used lane leading on to South Brent.

Here, on the Brent Moor, it crosses the Avon and the Glaze brook (or Glas brook), passing the grounds of Glazebrook House to the hamlet of Wrangaton, keeping high on the foothills of the moor, in as purposeful a line as possible. It brings us to join the course of the present Plymouth road at Bittaford, and we have the line of old and new in one to Ivybridge, where we cross the Erme. At Torhill House the way is a parish boundary for a short distance. We pass Woodland and Cadeleigh to Lee Mill,

where we cross the Yealm. The part from Avon to Yealm is prominently shown on the map of the Dartmoor Perambulation at Exeter. It passes to the north of the present main road till Smithaleigh is reached, and soon after has the old Saxon name of Ridgeway. This, and the fact of its being taken as a parish boundary, show its antiquity.

Immediately after crossing the Plym at Longbridge, leaving the main road, which bears away to the left, we have an old lane immediately in front, passing up from the river marsh into Egg Buckland parish, and of it no less an authority than the late Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S., says it is one of the finest instances of an ancient, deeply channelled Devonshire lane. Its name—'Saltash Lane'—is sufficient evidence of its purpose. We follow it to the north of Widey, across the Plymouth-Tavistock road at Knackersknowle (Crownhill) to St. Budeaux, where it is again a parish boundary which we follow right down the hill towards the Saltash Ferry. It is lost in the fields in the very sight of that broad water of the West which bears the Celtic name—Ham Ouse.

Thus reaching the western limit of the county we leave the old track to go on its line from the ferrying strand north of the railway bridge at Saltash, through Landrake to the mineral lands north of Liskeard and others also to the far west of the Cornish peninsula.

Returning to the ford across the Teign, we may remark that the very extensive marshland for miles up the river would make this ford a most important one. On the northern shore of the estuary the Ordnance Survey marks a lane leading to the water—'Supposed British Road,' as on the south side. This passes through Ware Farm, and by looking over the wall from the Teignmouth road a well-marked fragment of road is seen with hedge on either side. Exactly across the road the 'British' way leads up the slopes of Little Haldon. Soon it is a well-defined country lane, past the gate of Wood and by Ashwell Cross directing us over the heath at the summit table-land, and here its character—a rough flint track over the open—being perhaps its unchanged condition from the earliest days. For a very long distance it is the boundary of Dawlish parish. After a long, straight descent to Dawlish Water it reaches Gulliford, where an

old road leads away at a marked angle to the settlement by the Exe we know as Exeter. This road is of great interest as well as being an ancient road almost out of use, yet it is a more recent way than the one we are following which leads to the ford of the Exe estuary.

Through the lapse of ages and the enclosure of land the line is not so certain, but the gates through which we pass lead to an ancient boundary stone near Middle Duckaller Plantation and on to Cofford Mill, whence a long line of hedge brings us directly to the end of an old, deep lane of very marked character along the side of Easter Hill, above the extensive Cockwood Marsh. Following this past Staplake we curve eastward in half a mile to the strand of the Exe, precisely at the ferrying-place we know as Starcross. It must be remembered that the river has changed its course between its banks perhaps several times in the lapse of ages, also that the mouth of the river was by Langstone Point. The strand at Starcross suits neither Lymptone nor Exmouth, the reason being that it was the fording-place of a track which lay between those two places.

Having reached the eastern bank we travel in a direct line along the boundary by Courtlands, along Summer Lane, past Point-in-View, having Backenhayes on left, where the hedge is a parish boundary, straight through Marley Woods, out on to Lymptone Common, where at the guide-post the track is again a boundary. There is an old track also by the side of the present road on Lymptone and Bicton Commons. We follow the road to Yettington—a boundary all the way—Hayes Barton being a short distance to right. At Yettington the road wanders slightly to Colaton Raleigh, where we are led into a road making for the ford of the Otter at Harpford.

Now the great natural rampart which extends from the Blackdowns to the sea-coast at Sidmouth is to be faced. The way leads us up the winding track, Knapp's Lane, which is, at the top, a boundary going along the east side of Fire Beacon Plantation, in direction north by east, to Hollow Head Cross. Several tracks converge into the old way at White Cross. So on to East Hill, with road and boundary by White Cross Plantation to Westgate Hill, where three parishes meet on the track. This great ridge is kept to in order to avoid the incredibly difficult country of the tributaries of the Axe and the Dorset

country. The way appears to lead now into Combe Park, Road Wood Copse, and Beech Walk and past Combe Farm.

It will be noticed that the line of mathematically straight Roman road leads from Honiton towards Exeter, and also that the Roman Fosse from Bath is a like accurately constructed road to the point where it runs obliquely into the road on the great ridge of Windwhistle, between Crewkerne and Chard. Now we have the undoubted fact that the Roman conquerors made use of a way, for about seventeen miles, not of their own construction, but having the small, occasional curves of a non-military road, moderately direct on the whole, but formed by use and custom. This is the direct way through Stockland and we may be certain it is pre-Roman. Owing to many road alterations near Honiton there is some difficulty in marking its precise point of connection with the track we have followed so far. There is also strong evidence that an old track passed from Chinway Head, along Farway Hill and so into the present main road, near Cleverhayes Lane towards Stockland.¹

Brought thus to the Devon county boundary it remains but to remark that the old track appears to be in great part the London road, but not passing through Yeovil, and by one side of Sherborne, through Milborne Port, by one side of Shaftesbury, and up on the high chalk downs to where were formed the vast earthworks of Old Sarum. This line had to be taken to avoid the dense primæval forest of Selwood, an almost impenetrable barrier, and of which Cranborne Chase is the southern remaining fragment.

There are other ancient ways on the Wiltshire Downs, one of the most important passing Stonehenge, in a region full of Celtic or of even earlier remains. Ours, like it, led to Farnham by the fragment of old way, west of that town, still known as the Harrow (hoary, old) Road. Eastward from this point it is well known, and of late years has been accurately traced, being designated, since mediæval times, The Pilgrims' Way. Its course is along the southern slopes of the North Downs, keeping clear of the great forest the Andredsweald, near Guildford, Shere, Dorking, Reigate, Merstham, to Canterbury and the Straits of Dover. Antiquaries of the first rank acknowledge this to be a track dating from

¹ Boundaries on track total about nineteen miles.

British times and even earlier. Recent discoveries have shown that there was, many centuries before the Christian era, a close connection between this island and the lands of the Ægean Sea, and it may well be that the bronze weapons and armour of many a classic combat were forged from the precious ores brought by long trains of pack-horses from the distant western mines over the hills and dales of our own Fair Devon.

“THE LORD DYNHAM’S LANDS.”

BY R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

IN a paper read before this Association in 1902¹ a brief description was given of a general survey of “the lord Dynham’s lands,” taken in 1566 for Henry Compton, esq., afterwards Lord Compton, and an analysis was made of the part relating to the manor of Hartland.

As this survey contains other matters of interest, both topographical and economic, it is now proposed to give a general summary of the whole, without making any attempt to deal with the other manors in detail, or to trace their history step by step, as was done in the case of Hartland. With this object in view, I shall first enumerate the different sections of the survey, with identifications and notes of features which seem to be of special interest or importance, and I shall conclude with an analysis of the “Customs and Remembrances” of the various manors. Such historical references as may appear to be necessary will be relegated to footnotes.

PART I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

1.—The manor of HYDON² (*Clayhidon*) belonged equally to John Arundell of Landherne, esq., Henry Compton, esq., George Fourde, esq., and George Stovord, gent. Being in the honour of Okehampton, the sum of 4s. 4d. was paid annually to the bailiff of that honour “for a fee by which the tenants may be free in all markets, fairs,

¹ “The Early History of the Manor of Hartland,” *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xxxiv, 418–454.

² The manors of Clayhidon and Hemyock came to the Dynhams by the marriage of Margaret, da. and h. of Richard de Hidon, to Jocce de Dynham, who d. 1301. In 1303 Margeria de Dyneham held in Hydon $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feudal Aids*, i. 367).

etc." A yearly rent of 4s. was also paid "to the Chapel of Columbridge (Culmbridge), formerly a chantry, out of the land and tenement called Brymley," and apparently a further sum of 4s. to the Queen out of the same tenement. Among the free tenants were John Wadham, esq., who held for one knight's fee the manor of Newcoote (Newcott and Hole), with common suit of court every three weeks, and paid yearly 6d. and 12d. for suit of court service; and the heirs of Peter Cortnay, knt., who held by military service the manor of Colum Pyne (Culm Pyne), late Larders, and paid yearly 2s. Two smaller holdings were held by military service, with two suits of court—one by the heir of Whitt (now Edmund Whyte), and the other by Edward Syddenham of Dulverton, esq. (now Thomas Sele and John Sowthill). The customary holdings included Hesill (Heazle), Greatediche, Garlandeshayes, Hodgesplace, Woodyate (Woodgate), Lyllecombe, Aplyns-hayes, Twynehayes, Bremleigh, Toowood, cottages called Estoote, Thornecoote, Maggitscoote, and Gollakecoote, and barton land called Bynley. One of the three conventional tenants had a holding called Greys, but the other two merely held closes of barton land. The clay-pits from which the manor gets its distinguishing prefix are referred to as follows:—

"Thomas Acourt holds *lez Cleypittes*, taken yearly within the manor, and formerly used to pay 3l. 13s. 4d., and now pays instead 1l." There were apparently disused pits in some of the customary holdings, one of which was planted with "appul-trees." A corn mill, "with the water course driving the same," is mentioned; but this does not appear to have been the lords' custom mill. Roger Collesworthie held "one cottage newly built upon a certain parcel of vacant land, wherein, lying in the southern part, is one house called *lez Churche-house*."

The following woods are enumerated: Ridgewood (35a.), Huydewood (20a.), Hygher Parke (35a.), Lower Parke (25a.), and "a wood and common called the Cleves" (20a.). The commons and wastes were Northye Downe (60a.), "bounded from Marell Furches to a Borowe beyounde Jennynge Corner adjoynenge to Hemyoke Commen, called Symondesborough Corner"; Heselmore (16a.), "adjoynenge to Hydon"; Hydon Downe (70a.), "lienge between the hedgh of the tenautes of Hydon and Hemyok"; Marell Moore (40a.), "lienge adjoynenge to the

Commens of Church Stawnton" (in Somerset); and the Close (40a.) which "lieth in the myddes of the lordes Tenementes."

2.—The manor of HEMIOK¹ (*Hemyock*) belonged equally to the Lord Zowche, John Arundell, esq., Henry Compton, esq., and George Fourd, esq. As in the previous manor, there was an annual payment of 4s. 4d.² to the bailiff of the honour of Okehampton "for release of the lords' suit in the same, with 3d. for entry." There were two free tenants, viz. Edmund Whitt, who held by military service one tenement and one ferlingate of land, with two suits of court, and paid yearly 1s., and John St. Cleere, who held two ferlingates of land in Jackhey and Aishecombe (Ashculm), with two suits of court, and paid yearly one pair of gloves or one penny. The customary and conventional holdings included Sheteldowne (Shuttleton), Bubhayne, Symonsborough (Simons Burrow), Skerletteshayes, Tedborough, Weston (Westown), Aishecombe (Ashculm), Newton, Allerhayne, Netherplace, Mounsheyas, Okerford, Myllehayes, and Cockhayes.

This manor was the head of the hundred of Hemyock, and we find from the following interesting entry that the hundred court was held in the open air in accordance with the ancient custom of folk-moots:—

Item, there [*belongeth to this manor*]³ is a court commonly called the Hundereth Courte of Hemiock, which is kept every monyth at a hill thear, called the Hundryth Courte, nye Thomas Rogers' tenement, and may be farmed for xxs. at the leaste to all the Lordes.

There had been a castle, but this was already a thing of the past, for "James Harwarde holds all the castle of Hemyoke aforesaid, with all the apple garden within the same castle, and pays yearly 4s.", and "Thomas Reynell holds by copy one cottage next the Pounde, and one garden and orchard called the Corte Garden, with the castle ditch called the Castell Mote, containing 1 acre, and two closes of land lying together called the Poole gardyns, containing 3 acres, and pays yearly 2s. 4d."⁴

¹ In 1303 Margaria de Dyneham held Hemyok "reddendo quando scutagium currit ob. ga." (*Feudal Aids*, i. 366).

² 3s. 3d. cancelled.

³ Cancelled.

⁴ In 1322 there were still considerable remains. "The east entrance has a pointed doorway, and there are remains of five of the towers, some of them covered with ivy; one of them is about 20 feet in height" (Lysons, *Devon*, ccclvi).

There is mention of a corn mill and a fulling mill, and in one case a "bakehouse," though this may possibly be intended for "backhouse," as in other holdings. One of the tenants holding in Symonesborough had "reasonable houseboote, hayeboote, fyerboote, and foldeboote in the wood of Rigewood."

The woods enumerated were: Holcombe Wood (16a.), Horseparke (35a.), Oxenparke Wood (27a.), "whereof a greate parte is clean ground," Strowde Wood (12a.), "wherein is no tymber," and Homewood (20a.); they were all let to tenants. There were two commons, the boundaries of which are given in detail (the first in Latin): (1) "There is in the same one common which is bounded as follows, viz. a *Sulke burrough* going up southward as far as the road called Prustespath, and so by that same road as far as a certain place called Longe Crosse, and thence as far as Rateserthe, between which divisions the lord of Uffecullom (Uffculme) and his tenants shall have their common. And the lord of Hemyok and his tenants shall have their common as follows: common of pasture for their animals of all kinds upon Hackpendowne, which extends to the divisions aforesaid southward from the western side of the road called Prustespath to Longe Crosse in the manor of Uffecollom aforesaid, from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel to the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, corn excepted." (2) "Item, there is one other comen belonging to the said manor, lienge in the northe parte of the said manor upon the Black Downe from Jennynge Corner betwene the Brodeway, and so alonge by the said way northe-west. But howe farre the Tenauntes know not. But all the Commens betwene the said wey and the severall landes of the said manor of Hemyok, and as farre as the said severall londes do lye, belonge onely to this manor."

3.—The manor of WHITEHETHFELDE¹ (*Whiteheathfield*, near Bradninch) belonged equally to Mr. Arundell of Landherne, esq., Mr. Compton, esq., and "the younge Northeleigh, within age." A chief rent of 4*d.* was paid to the heir of Roger Blewett, knt., lord of the manor of Holcombe Rogus, and a certain rent of 1*d.*, as in former years, to the lord of Longeaker. There were no free tenants, but there were customary holdings at Potteshayes, Owle-

¹ This was held in socage for one pound of cumin per annum (*Inq. p.m.*, 7 Hen. VI, No. 56; 36 Hen. VI, No. 39).

combe, and Whittdowne (White Down), and one conventional holding, including a cottage called Grimdich. The last-mentioned was granted by indenture dated under the seals of Elizabeth Lady Fitzwarren, John Arundell, knt., John Zowche, knt., and Edmund Carewe, knt., the 28th day of November in the 3rd year of King Henry VIII, to Thomas Eveleigh for the term of his life, and, on his death, his *two* best animals in the name of a heriott, doing suit of court in the same manner as the other tenants, on reasonable summons; and the charges of repairs of the premises were borne by the said farmer by agreement, on account of which he had in the same hayboote, fireboote, foldeboote, and ploughboote, without barking or waste, and houseboote for the repairing and rebuilding the houses as often as might be needed in the opinion of the officials, etc. There was one small wood called Heydownewood (7a.), the herbage of which was in the tenure of the said Thomas Eveleigh for the term of his life.

4.—The manor of SOWTHEBROWKE¹ (*Southbrook*, in Broad Clyst) belonged equally to the Earl of Bathe, Mr. John Arundell of Landherne, Mr. Henry Compton, esq., and "the younge Predyaux, within age and the Queenes ward." An annual payment of 1s. 3d. was made to the lord of Brodeclyst "for a certain yearly rent and suit." There were two free holdings, one of 60a. at Churchill, held by Richard Fenne and William Fursdon, and the other of 18a., called Smalaker and Bromeparke, held by John Wadham of Catherston, Dorset, esq. The only customary holding was at Sowton, and the capital mesuage was held by John Faringdon, gent., as a conventional tenant.

5.—The manor of OFFEWILL² (*Offwell*). The moiety of this belonged to Humfray Gilbert, esq., the third part to George Fourd, and the fourth part to Mr. Arundell and

¹ In 1284-6 John Dinham held this for $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee of Oliver de Dinham, of Warin de Morcell, of Will. de Serveton, of Will. Crispin de Wolleston, of Richard de Bello Monte, of the heirs of Roger de Valle Torta, of the King in chief. All the tenants held by the same service and the manor belonged to the barony of Hurberton (*Feudal Aids*, i. 332). This agrees with most of the subsequent Inquisitions, but in 1301 the jurors returned that Joce de Dynham held of Eliz. Daune and the coheirs of the inheritance of Rufus de Morcell by the service of one rose payable at the Feast of St. John Baptist (*Inq. p.m.*, 29 Edw. I, No. 56). In 1303 Margareta Dyneham held in Southbrok $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feudal Aids*, i. 367).

² In 1284-6 the heirs of Robert de Hoppewell (*rectius* Offewell) held 1 knight's fee in Offewell of Oliver de Dinham and Isabella his wife, who held in dower of Hugh de Curtenaye, and the same Hugh of the King in chief by barony (*Feudal Aids*, i. 330).

Mr. Compton. There was a yearly payment of 1s. 1½*d.* to the bailiff of the fee of Okehampton for a fine of suit of court, and two other payments as follows :—

Paid in to the Hundred of Colliton for a fine of suit of court	2s. 3 <i>d.</i>
Paid in to the lord of the manor of Wyde- worthy for one pound of wax	8 <i>d.</i>

The former payment may have been in respect of two acres of meadow lying apart within the parish of Colyton, called Wareham. The only free holding was a tenement in Wilmington, which was held by the heir of Baron, and paid 6*d.* yearly, with suit of court. There were also customary holdings at Wilmeton (Wilmington), and several of the customary tenants are said to have had parcels of meadow "lying in the common meadow." Among the "Customs" it is recorded that "ther is made sumtyme lyme within this manor, and ther is paid to the lordes for every pytt that is made upon the lordes landes, xij*d.*" There was "one wood of shere wood called *the ragge*, containing by estimation 3 akers of 12 yeres growth," and "one other wood of tymber trees, containing by estimation 3 akers, whereof the tenauntes have tymber delivered by the Reve for their reparations."

6.—The manor of HERPFORD¹ (*Harpford*) belonged equally to the Earl of Bathe, Mr. Arundell, Mr. Compton, and "the younge Mr. Predyaux, within age and the Quene's ward," except certain lands in Bowood (Bowd), "whereof the said Predyaux hath ij partes and Mr. Arundell & Mr. Compton the other ij partes." There were two free tenants, viz. the heir of John Algood (now William Lentall), who held for 6*s.* one ferling of land, containing by estimation 16 acres, lying in Stovord (Stowford), in the occupation of William Cooke, and served at court, but by what service is not known; and Thomas Haydon, esq., who held "the moiety of the farm of Bowood," and rendered yearly nothing but suit of court. There were also customary holdings at Stovord and Bowood, and

¹ In 1284-6 Oliver de Dyneham held this manor with Notewell (Nutwell) for ½ knight's fee of the King in chief (*Feudal Aids*, i. 325), or, according to the Inquisition of 1299, for ¾ knight's fee (*Inq. p.m.*, 27 Edw. I, No. 42). In 1301 Joce de Dynham held the manor of Hertlande (Hartland), with the manors of Nottewyll and Herpeford in Devon and Boelande in Somerset, in chief for 1 knight's fee (*Inq. p.m.*, 29 Edw. I, No. 56), and in 1332 John de Dynham held the manor of Harpeford in chief for ½ knight's fee (*Inq. p.m.*, 6 Edw. III, No. 59). Nutwell and Harpford had been purchased by Oliver from the monks of Dinan in 1273 (*De la Motte Rouge, Les Dinan*, 175).

others at Burgh (Burrow) and Sowth Fenottery. These holdings included barton lands called Yolland, Marelles, Gryndelknappe, Sowthetowne, Waterleetes, Conygars, Blakemoores landes, and Wolcombe. One of the customary tenants, John Fulbrooke, held by copy a parcel of the capital messuage of the lords, called *ye Hall House*, with a garden at the back of the same, with *le Beare*, containing in all 2 acres, and a stable and *le Yatehouse*, and paid yearly 8s. 4d. Benedict Hillinge, one of the customary tenants, held "the Warren of Herpford, lately *lez Cunyger*," for a yearly rent of 3s. 4d. One of the holdings included a fulling mill, and, as at Offwell, some of the customary tenants held parcels of meadow lying in the common meadow. There was one conventional tenant, who held "the fourth part of all that tenement or farm called Bowood."

There was a wood of underwood (130a.) "sett with short and small ookes of thage of xxj yeres, and is worthe every aker to be sold xiijs. iiijd.", and another wood (5a.) "with meane tymber ookes within the ferme of Bowood." An unusual payment of 6s. 8d. was made yearly, "in allowance made to the bailiff and woodward for the safe keeping and oversight of the lords' woods within the manor, as of old time," and a memorandum states "that the tenauntes demande ijs. iiijd. per annum towards the amending and repaying of the Lordes' were."

7.—The manor of FENNE OTTERIE (*Venn Ottery*) belonged two parts to Mr. Arundell and Mr. Compton, and the other two parts to George Fourde, esq. A sum of 4l. 4s. 9d. was "paid to our Lady the Queen yearly for the fee farm of the manor, as has been accustomed to be paid." ¹ A certain number of the free tenants held in socage, and did common suit, paying rent at the four terms of the year, but others held according to the customs of the manor, doing common suit, rendering relief and heriot after death or surrender, and paying a yearly rent. One of these holdings was in Colydon. The capital messuage was held by Benedict Hillinge as a conventional tenant under an indenture, which was not shown by him, "because it was carried away in the time of the late rebellion in Devon" (in 1549). His holding included "one close called *the Lynche*, containing 18 acres, whereof the rector

¹ This manor was ancient demesne, held in chief by sergeantry (*Feudal Aids*, i. 325).

of the church of Fenne-otterie hath 2 acres in the same." To the mansion house belonged common of pasture for 300 sheep "upon the Downe at the Westhill from the toppe of the West Hill downward unto Hawker landway," but none of the free or customary tenants had any common there within the same limits. There were no woods, and the lords were not patrons of the benefice.

8.—Lands in NEWTON POPLEFORD¹ (*Newton Popleford*). The ownership of these is not stated, and there are no "Customs and Remembrances." There were only three customary tenants, who held by copy and paid an annual rent in addition to a chief rent (*capitalis redditus*). One holding included "three parcels of land lying by the bounds called Landcores," with land of other persons, containing 2½ acres."

9.—The manor of NUTWELL³ (in Woodbury) belonged the fourth part to Mr. Compton, and the other three parts to "younge Mr. Predeaux, the Quenes Maiesties ward." A rent of 1s. was paid to the lord of Lympton "for divers tenants of the lords adjoining Lympton." There were two free tenants, viz. Thomas Haydon, holding certain lands and tenement in Combe for 7s., and doing suit of court; and the heir of Trevilian, holding certain lands and tenement in Aford in the parish of Wythecombe Raleigh for 16s., without suit of court. Some of the customary holdings were at Hill Exton and Sowdon, but in one case at the former, where the lands were held without copy, it is noted that "where they be situate, no man truly knows, but meanwhile they are put here confusedly" (*confusim*). Two of the holdings in this manor included a malt-house, another included "hempland," and there were six fish-houses called *Sellers* or *Cellers*,⁴ lying next the sea-shore, of which the dimensions are given in five cases, viz. 18' × 12', 20' × 16', 25' × 16', 18' × 14', and 18' × 16'; in each

¹ In 1284-6 this was held by Hugh de Curtenay of the King in chief (*Feudal Aids*, i. 324).

² See R. N. Worth, *Hist. of Devon*, 10, 204, and Canon Brownlow, "Land and Labour in St. Marychurch in Saxon times" (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xviii. 434). There were also "landcores" at Ilslington and Woodhuish, and it is possible that the names of two manors in Domesday Book, *Landeshers* and *Lanchers*, indicate a similar tenure.

³ In 1167-8 the sheriff of Devon rendered account of 14s. from Notewella, the land of Rolland de Dinan, and the men of Nutewella of Oliver de Dinan rendered account of 2 marks, viz. Harding de Cumbe 1 mark, and Derwin with the community (or commoners) 1 mark (*Pipe Roll*, 14 Hen. II).

⁴ These were sheds for salting, keeping, and storing fish. See *New English Dict.* "Combe Cellars" on the Teign were probably for the same purpose.

case the rent was 4*d*. The demesne lands included a holding called Bassehayes, which was held without writing, at will, and the capital messuage or mansion walled around with a stone wall and in part newly constructed by John Predyaux, esq., deceased, in which house Lord Dynham and afterwards Lord Zouche dwelt. The grounds included "one parcel of land, called Ponde-gardens, in which are five pondes replete with carpes and tenches, containing 2 acres, one separate wood in which grow great oaks, ashes, and elms, and there is good pasture as well among the trees as beyond, and it contains by estimation 10 acres, now divided into three parts, and one marsh in which is situated one wood planted with timber trees containing 1 acre, and so the marsh in all contains 2 acres." There was also barton land in Combe.

10.—The manor of HERTLAND (*Hartland*). See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xxxiv. 418–54.

11.—The manor of DONECKNEY (in Lanivory, Cornwall).

12.—The manor of CARDINHAM (Cornwall).

14.—CARBURGUS (? *Carburrow* in Warleggon, Cornwall).

14.—CARDINHAM FEE, i.e. the honour or barony of Cardinham. This section includes the following entries relating to Devon :—

John Prouce of Chagford, and the heirs of Bere in Huntsham, and Thomas Hext in right of his wife, hold by military service in Ansty Crewes¹ (East Anstey), and do suit (at Grededich), and render for a fine of suit

12*d*.

Robert Yeo holds by military service in Cotleigh¹ next Honyton in Devon, and does suit as above, and renders for a fine of suit

12*d*.

[Entered in margin : "St. Mary Church Northallington¹ now John Coffyn."]

[Added in another hand : "The heirs of hold in Littell Modburie¹ in Devon (1 knight's fee)²

12*d*."]

¹ In 1301 Thomas de Cyrocestre held of Joce de Dynham in Wodehywysche and Seyntemariechurche 1½ knight's fees, the heirs of Walter de Treuerbyn in Modbyri and Alyngton 2½ fees, John de Cruwes in Ansteye Cruwes ½ fee, Roger le Gyw in Cotteleghe ½ fee (*Inq. p.m.*, 29 Edw. I, No. 56), and in 1332 the heirs of William Martin held of John de Dynham in Seyntemariechyrche 1 fee, Richard de Chambernoun in Motbury 1 fee, Roger Prideaus in Alyngton ½ fee, and Robert de Cruwes in Anstye ½ fee (*Inq. p.m.*, 6 Edw. III, No. 59).

² Added in another hand.

15.—The manor of BODERDELL (*Botardel*, in Treneglos, Cornwall).

16.—The manor of DONTERTON¹ (*Dunterton*) belonged to the Earl of Bath, John Arundell, esq., Henry Compton, esq., and George Fourd, esq. A yearly payment of 5s. 6d. was made to the honour of Okehampton in respect of homage, etc., as appeared by the testimony of the tenants. The free tenants held by military service with two suits of court and, in most cases, relief of a specified amount. In two cases the rent was only $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in two others 3d., in one of which one pound of wax could be paid as an alternative. These holdings were at Wrikkeshill (Wrixhill), Escott or Estoote (Eastacott), Harestone (Hardstone), and Sherewyll (Sherrill). There were also customary holdings at the same places, and demesne lands at Escott, besides a dovecot and lands at Dunterton itself. This manor had the right of free fishing in the Tamar. The woods were as follows: Donterhowe (Dunterue) (75a.), "planted with high oaks and birches of great height, of the age of 70 years"; Palmers Cliff (15a.), similarly planted 40 years; Lowsye Cliff (6a.), ditto; Carthamartha (4a.), ditto; and Horston Wood (8a.), 50 years.

17.—The manor of ILSTINGTON² (*Ilstington*) belonged one half to Mr. Arundell and Mr. Compton, and the other half to Mr. George Fourd. A yearly payment of 4s. was made to Mr. Fourd "for the lands late Reynoldes for a certain free rent due beyond this manor," 6s. 8d. to the bailiff of Plympton "for a free rent bought out of this manor, with 2d. for entry," and 3d. similarly to Hugh Pomeray "for one pound of wax owing to him beyond this manor." Some light is thrown on two of these items by the following entries among the customary holdings:—

William Prowse holds without copy one holding with a garden and one ferling of land, containing by estimation 30 acres, but he does not know where they are, because they lie among the lands of the

¹ In 1428 John Denham held $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee in Dounterton, which Thomas de Courtenaye formerly held there (*Feudal Aids*, i. 493).

² In 1284-6 Oliver Dynham held Ylstyngton and Aynokesdon (Ingdon) for 1 knight's fee of Richard de Bello Monte, of Isabella Countess of Devon, of the King in chief (*Feudal Aids*, i. 339). In 1332 John de Dynham held the manor of Ilstington of Hugh de Courtenay for $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee, and Hugh held of the King by the same service (*Inq. p.m.*, 6 Edw. III, No. 59).

lords and of George Fourde, esq. [they are therefore placed here confusedly; and renders]¹ 18s. 2d.

Note that for this the heirs of Reynolds will pay 4s.

Henry Pomeray, gent., holds to him and his heirs common for his tenants in the lords' waste called Hethfeld, and renders yearly two days harvest service for eight men; they get for the same a drinking once in the day; or in money he is arrented in 2s. 8d.

Several of the free holdings were held by George Fourd, esq., some by military service, with common suit every three weeks, or two suits of court yearly, and some in socage with two suits. In one case the rent was one pair of white spurs price 12d., or 12d. in money. These holdings were situated at Ilstynghon, Gaverick, Lownston, Pyncheford, Coleswey, Smalacombe, and Crastland. A parcel of land called Bridgeland was held by military service, with two suits, for one penny.

The customary holdings included Honywell, Stabeldon, Lownston, Sowth-Longston, Est-Langston, Lende (Lenda), Woodhouse, North Comb, and Oldatowne. The demesne and barton lands were mainly at *lez Rore* (Rora), but George Fourd, esq., himself held the capital mansion or house called *ye Manor Place of Ilstynghon*, with all houses, buildings, gardens, and orchards belonging to the same, for a rent of 2s. 8d. He held also "one mill called a *knok-kinge myll* (i.e. a fulling mill) in Levaton (Liverton), late in the tenure of Peter Woodleigh, formerly under the rent of 10s." One of the customary holdings included a corn mill, and another a bakery (*pistorium*), and one of the demesne and barton holdings also included a "bakehouse."

The Churchwardens hold one house called a *Churche-house*, containing in length 100 feet and in breadth 24 feet, and pay yearly to the lords of the manor aforesaid 1s. 4d.

This was "granted to the parish by indenture for the term of 99 years for a fine of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

The customary holding of Agnes Orchard included

¹ Added in another hand.

"divers parcels of land called *lez Shotes*, lying in the common about the bounds called *lez londscores* with the lands of William Dyggen, customary tenant of this manor, containing in all 30 acres of land in the common of Idetordowne" (Haytor Down); and Hugh Dyggen also held "divers parcels of land lying together about the Londscore next Idetordowne, containing in all 60 acres."

The boundaries of this waste were as follows: "From Prowce's mede ende goinge Sowthward by a wale or an olde dyche towards Crondell unto the landes of George Fourde, esquier, called Croftlondes, and from thence by the wale by the Sowth syde of Bynchen ball, turnynge over in the myddes of Smalamore into the west towards Lether torre almost, and from thence turnenge North goinge to a Rever beinge a bonde betweene the manor of Ilstington and Omsworthye (? Hemsworthye), and from thence Northwardes to a Stone lyenge in Colmore, and thence going North to a Browke called Halwyll browke, and so downewardes by the seid Browke beneth Grettor Bridge unto a great stone standing in the seid water called the Horse-showe, beinge a bond betwene the Manor of Ilstington and the Manor of Manaton, and from thence Estwardes towards the syde of Greate Torre (Grea Tor) unto a stone called the Horse-showe, and from thence Estwardes to a wale beinge a bond betwene the Manor of Ilstington and the Manor of Bovy Tracy, and so from thence Estwardes by the north syde of Blackaball, and from thence Estwardes to Owlacomb Borowe, and from thence Estwardes to a lane ende ledinge up from a tenement of the lordes of this manor called Myddell Cott."

18.—The manor of NOTTISWORTHY¹ (*Natsworthy*, in *Widdecombe-in-the-Moor*) belonged one half to Mr. Arundell and Mr. Compton, and one half to Mr. George Ford. All the tenants, except one customary tenant, were freeholders, but their tenure was peculiar, as is shown by the following entry:—

"Richard Clanaborough holds one tenure containing one ferling of land in Treley, by military service, with common of pasture for all his cattle about the whole demesne of Nottisworthy, and does common suit every three weeks,

¹ In 1303 the heir of Oliver Denant held in Notteworth $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortain fee of the honour of Cardinan (*Feudal Aids*, i. 348, 392). For an explanation of "Mortain fee" see *Victoria County History of Devon*, i. 570.

and (renders) relief, in which case he pays twofold, such is the custom as appears by the old court rolls, with suit at the lords' mill; and pays yearly 4s. [and two geese, or 6d.]"¹

Each tenant except one, who only paid one penny for rent, had to contribute two geese [*four* in one case], or 6d., in addition to his rent. Other holdings were at Pyttinge, Atteston, Hyngeston, Pettelond, Esaforde, and Broketon. The customary tenant, Peter Langworthy, held at will. The common of pasture was on a great waste called Hameldon, and the position of the customary tenant's lands is defined as follows: "Memorandum the foresaid landes in the occupacon or tenure of Peter Langworthy lyeth in the north parte of the Churchway that lyeth between Blakadon vyllage and th' enheritaunce land of the said Peter in the Sowth-est parte, and ye Commens of Blakadon lyeth in the North-est parte, and a medowe in the tenure of John Mordon lyeth in the west parte, the walles of an old house sumtyme a Blowynge house (for tin) lyenge without the hedgh of the said ground." According to another note, "ther be Mynes of Tynne within this manor, but the lordes have no Toll thereof, because ye customes of Stannery of Devon is to the contrary."²

The boundaries of the waste were as follows: "From Hugston leadinge alonge by a certen rewe (hedge-row) of the North parte unto Smalescomb, and from thence alonge by the water of Smalescomb unto Smalescomb-hedde. And so from thence unto Hollake necke of the North parte, and from thence unto the Thre Borowghes, and from thence unto Fyerbicken of the West parte, and from thence towarde the East alonge by Greyston to Colemoorehedde, and from thence to Vome Borowgh, and from thence unto a dyche in the North parte of Bagge parke of the Sowth parte, and from thence alonge by the arable landes of the Tenementes there of the East parte, towarde the Northe."

19.—The manor of WOODHUYS³ (*Woodhuish*, in Brixham) belonged one half to Mr. Arundell and Mr. Compton,

¹ Added in another hand.

² In the Cornish manor of Botardel the tenants "do present that there belongeth to this manor Toll Tynne in Redmore, hallegrasse, saddellbacke, and Tregaron Moore, and the seyde Toll is made at the xvijth dysse, and for the levyenge and gatheringe of the same the Tenauntes do use yerely amongst theymselfes to chuse one to gather upp the said Toll, and is called the Toller, And the same Toller hath yerely allowed for doinge of the said office iiij^s viij^d for Sackes."

³ In 1284-6 Johanna de Cirencestre held Wodehywis for $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee of Saint Mary Chirch of the fee of William de Cirencestre, who held both for

esqs., and the other half to George Ford, esq. There were two free tenants holding by military service and suit of court, viz. John Gilbert, esq., at Rester Combes,¹ and Humphrey Walrond of Brodefeld, esq., at Bowey (Boohay). The customary holdings were mainly at Woodhuish itself, but "the landes of this manor for the most parte lyeth by londes score in twoe commen felde." The average allotment for each ferling holding of "arable land lying at large in the fields and *lez Breches*" was 27 acres, the total amount enumerated being 652 acres. The tenants presented that the lordes "ought to have wracke by the See against the landes of this manor, as farre as any wracke maye happ' or come by water towards the Soyle of this manor." William Harris, John Badge, Robert Williams, and Isabel Hengeston held the common oven called *ye Comen oven* in Woodhuys, and each paid 4½d. William Pays held one quarriage of stone, "wherever he can find the stoness called Shingill-stooness; he was formerly wont to pay 10s. 4d., and he now pays 5s." There was one wood (10a.) "of Sherewood, of Ookes of 20 yeres growthe or there aboutes," the grazing of which was let for 2s.

20.—The manor of KINGESCARSWELL² (*Kingskerswell*) belonged to the Earl of Bathe, Sir John Arundell, Sir John Zouch, and Mr. Compton, esq. Humphrey Specott and John Holbeame, esqs., held freely in Aller by military service, viz. one knight's fee, and suit of court here every three weeks, and they gave of relief when the occasion arose 5l., paying therefor yearly 1½d. And they held one "myllwere" in the same, paying yearly at Michaelmas 6d. John Quarme, lord of Woodhouse next Kingsbridge, paid to the lord of the manor aforesaid a certain yearly rent bought out of the same manor of Woodhouse, at Michael-

1 knight's fee of Oliver de Dinaunt, who held of the Earl of Cornwall by the same service, and the Earl of the King in chief (*Feudal Aids*, i. 316). In 1301 Thomas de Cyrecestre held of Joce de Dynham in Wodehywyssh and Seynt-marychurch 1½ knight's fees (*Inq. p.m.*, 29 Edw. I, No. 56), and in 1346 Thomas de Cortenay held 1 fee in Wodehywyssh of the honour of Cardinan, which Thomas de Cyrecestre formerly held (*Feudal Aids*, i. 391). In 1428 this had been divided into two parts, one of which was held by John Denham for ½ Mortain fee (*Feudal Aids*, i. 491).

¹ In 1303 Gwydo de Restercomb, and in 1346 Nicholas Restercomb, held in Restercomb ½ Mortain fee of the honour of Cardinan (*Feudal Aids*, i. 348, 391).

² In 1428 John Denham held ½ fee in Carsewill Regis, which Margaret Mules formerly held (*Feudal Aids*, i. 492). In 1284-6 Roger de Mules held the manor for ½ fee with the hundred of Haythor of the King in chief by the service of one pair of gilded spurs, price 6d. (*Feudal Aids*, i. 318).

mas, 1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*¹ Most of the customary holdings were at Kingskerswell itself and at Barton, for "all the Barton lande of this manor is holden by Copy, and hath ben so holden tyme out of mynde, and for that landes there is no heriott nor farleff paied." One of the customary tenants paid "one cock," in addition to his rent in money, 1*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

"The said lordes hath a hundreth called the Hundred of Haytor, within which be diverse Tythingses and villages, and do owe sute hundred, and payeth certen money et cetera."

William Bennett held without copy one corn mill with appurtenances in Kingescarsewell itself, and Philip Steare, gent., held at will one corn mill called Dypford-myll, lying at Dypford.² As at Ilsington, the churchwardens held "the ecclesiastical house called the *Churchehouse*, containing in length 60 feet and in breadth 18 feet, containing 8 couples, and one small close called the Parish-garden, containing by estimation 1 acre," and rendered yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*; but, instead of being granted to the parish, it was granted to Nicholas, son of John Codnor, for a fine of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the reversion was granted to Richard, son of John Ball, for a like fine. Most of the customary tenants held a few acres of land on Milberdon, which was apparently unenclosed, though there is no indication of its being a common, except in connexion with the capital messuage, which was let to two customary tenants, "with common upon Milberdon, and all repairs at the charge of the said farmers." The buildings in connexion with this included a "Powndehouse" for making cider, the only mention of such a building, and another of the customary holdings contains the only mention of a "shepeyne" or cow-shed. One holding had one acre of "brome," another "a splott of land called a Hemplond, containing half a rood of land," and a third a herbary.

21.—Lands in LANGEFORD LESTER³ (*Langford*, in Ug-

¹ In 1428 John Dynham held an annual rent of 9*l.* of the King in chief by socage, proceeding from various lands in Wodehous (*Inq. p.m.*, 7 Hen. VI, No. 56), and in 1457-8 John Dynham held an annual rent of 36*s.* from lands and tenements in Wodehus, but the jurors said this was not held of the King, though of whom it was held they did not know (*Inq. p.m.*, 36 Hen. VI, No. 39).

² In 1428 a mill in Dupeford was held of the King in chief by socage (*Inq. p.m.*, 7 Hen. VI, No. 56).

³ In 1429 John Dynham, knt., received rents for Wrey, Langford and Wodehouse (*Inq. p.m.*, 7 Hen. VI, No. 56), and in 1465 Philippa Broughton, wife of John Dynham, rent of Langford Lester manor (*Inq. p.m.*, 5 Edw. IV, No. 18).

borough). This entry was inserted in a later hand, and contains only the following: "Memorandum, that the lord of the manor aforesaid renders for a certain yearly rent of the heirs of Lord Dynham for the lands aforesaid, as of old time he was wont to pay, 5*l*."

22.—The manor of WREYLAND¹ (*Wrayland*, in Bovey Tracey, adjoining Lustleigh). Here there were only customary holdings, those specially named being at Middell Yeo, Kelleigh (Kelly), and Wrey. There is no indication of ownership, but the "Customs" record that the lords had free fishing in the river (the Bovey).

23.—The manor of MADFORD DYNHAM² (*Matford*, in Alphington). In this case there is no indication of ownership, but there were five free holdings, in respect of the first of which there is the following curious entry: "The heirs of John Bodleigh, gent., hold freely in the same certain land and tenement, formerly Humphrey Moore's, by what service they hardly know, but they render yearly 17*s*." The others apparently held by military service and common suit of court. The capital messuage, the dwelling-house of which was newly constructed, was held by George Norleigh, gent., and there were two other customary holdings, including a water corn mill.

24.—The manor of CORSTON DYNHAM (*Corton Denham*, in Somerset).

25.—Lands in BUDLEIGH. These were three holdings only, one of which only paid 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly to Robert Denys, knt., so it is difficult to see why it was included in this survey.

26.—FINES OF LANDS. This section is a summary of all the fines made in the lands, possessions, and hereditaments of Henry Compton, esq., by the three commissioners, overseers, and stewards by virtue of the commission under which the survey was made.

¹ This first appears in connexion with the Dynhams in 1429 (*Inq. p.m.*, 7 Hen. VI, No. 56), and it also occurs in 1457–8 (*Inq. p.m.*, 36 Hen. VI, No. 39). It was held of the King in chief by socage.

² In 1303 this was held by the heir of Oliver Deneham for $\frac{1}{3}$ fee, and in 1346 by John Dynham of the honour of Okehampton, which Margaret de Dynham formerly held (*Feudal Aids*, i. 345, 385). This manor must not be confused with Matford in Exminster, which was also held by the Dynhams (*Feudal Aids*, i. 346, 389, 482), but is not included in the Elizabethan survey.

PART II.—CUSTOMS AND REMEMBRANCES.

Perhaps the most interesting, and the most valuable, feature of the survey is the “Customs and Remembrances” which are given in connexion with nearly every manor. To avoid repetition, it is proposed to take the typical manor of Clayhidon, and deal with this feature clause by clause, comparing them with the corresponding clauses in the other manors. In each case a short title has been prefixed to indicate the nature of the subject-matter, but the clause itself is quoted verbatim.

1.—*Ownership.* “*Memorand*” That the same Manor of Hydon belongeth to fower lordes, viz. John Arundell of Landherne esquier, Henry Compton esquier, George Fourde esquier & George Stovord gent., and the rents and perquisites of courtes and all casualties belonging to the same Manor shalbe equally devided emongest the seid fower lordes.”

The question of ownership has already been fully dealt with in the previous part of this paper.

2.—*Manorial Courts.* “*It*m the Tenauntes do present that the seid iiij^r lordes maye choyse a Steward, and maye kepe fower Courtes every yere, viz. ij leete Courtes and ij Courtes of the Manor.”

The courts were the same in number at Hemyock, Harpford, Nutwell, Hartland, Ilsington, and Kingskerswell, but at Nutwell and Hartland the leet courts are called “lawe dayes,” at Kingskerswell there are stated to be “twoo lawe Courtes and two other Courtes,” and at Ilsington the courts of the manor are called “Court Barons.” At Whiteheathfield, Southbrook, and Offwell the lords might keep two courts every year, and at Dunterton and Woodhuish they might keep a court baron every three weeks. In several manors no mention is made of the steward, but presumably such an official was always chosen by the lords to preside at the courts. Venn Ottery had special privileges, being held directly from the Queen by ancient demesne, for not only might the lords keep courts there every three weeks, but also these courts had apparently extraordinary powers, for it is recorded that—

“this Manor of Fenneottery is Auncient demesne, and in the Courte of this Manor are tried & cōs, as well reall as

personall, and in the seid Courte are tried the title of all landes holden of this Manor upon writes of right as at the comen lawe."

3.—*Franchises and Perquisites of the Court.* "Also the seid Lordes doo prescribe to have all wayfes, Strayes, felons' gooddes, and all other proffettes and Rialties belonging to the seid leetes & lawdayes."

The perquisites were practically the same at Hemyock, Harpford, Nutwell, and Hartland, but only waifs and strays are specified at Venn Ottery and Natsworthy. At Dunterton the entry is in Latin, which is very unusual in these "Customs":—

"There belongeth to the said manor view of frankpledge, estrays, assize of bread and beer, correction for bloodshed (*emendatio sanguinis*), gallows, court baron every three weeks, and free fishing in Tamar water."

The view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale are also specified at Ilington, and the former at Kingskerswell. At Wrayland there is the following entry:—

"*Memorand'*, that the lordes of this Manor hath a lete, felons' gooddes, wayves, strayes, fre fysshing in the Ryver (Bovey), assize of bredd and Ale, and all thinges belonging to a free lybertye, and this tethinge lyeth within the hundred of Haytor."

At Woodhuish the lords had the right of wreck of the sea.¹

4.—*Advowson.* "*It'm* the Benefice & parsonage of Hydon is of the Patronage and gifte of the seid iiiij^r lordes (*alterius vicibus*) and oon John Swayne² is the Incumbent, and is of lx yeres, and yerely valewe of the seid benefice is xxxij*l.* and upwardes."

John Swayne was also incumbent of Hemyock, "and the seid parsonage is of the clere yerely valewe of xxxij*l.* iiij*s.* [& is worth per an' l *li.*]"³ At Offwell "the lords of this manor are Patrons of the Churche of Offewill, and may geve the benefice, and oon Richard Gill, clerk, of the age of lx yeres, is Incumbent, and the sayd parsonage is of the yerely valewe of xx *li.*" A marginal note in Latin states: "As appears in the old book, the aforesaid advowson is in the property of the heirs of Dynham, Cheynye, and Norburye." At Harpford "the parsonage is impropriatt to Mr. Richard Duke, esquier, as in tymes past belonging to the house of Syon." At Dunterton "Advowson of church worth per an' 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and John Anderdon,

¹ See p. 282.

² "Mawtrevers" cancelled.

³ Apparently added later.

aged 50, is the incumbent [and 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as enumerated in the Queen's books]."¹

5.—*Heriots*. "It'm every Tenaunt that shall dye seased of any land after the custome of the Manor, shall paye for every tenement a heriott, viz. the best beast (*optimum animalium*), and so likewise shall every wydowe after her death, & after forfaiture by mariage, and every tenaunt after Alienacon or surrender shall paye heriott, as he shall upon death [And upon every cotagier shall be yelde a heriott apon hys said death]."²

This clause was practically the same at Hemyock, Whiteheathfield, Southbrook, Offwell, Harpford, Hartland, Ilsington, Kingskerswell, and Wrayland, but at Kingskerswell "all the Barton lande is holden by Copy and hath ben so holden tyme out of mynde, and for that landes there is not heriott nor farleff paid." At Nutwell payment is to be made "for every Tenement & half Tenement," but no mention is made of the widow; and at Woodhuish payment is required "for every farthinge & half farthinge of landes." At Venn Ottery

"none of the Free tenauntes can make any Alienacon of their landes, or of any parte thereof holden of this Manor, but in the Courte, and paye upon every Alienacon according (to) the tenure of the seid landes [some ther best beast, some otherwyse in money]."³

At Dunterton it is recorded in Latin that "every tenant upon death or surrender giveth for every holding one heriott or farlieve," etc.

6.—*Surveys and Fines*. "It'm every of the seid fouer lordes maye kepe a Courte of Survey at his Pleashur, and may lett the his owne iiijth parte or propertie of every of the seid landes and Tenements for suche fyne or fynes as the takers and they can agre upon."

The same at Hemyock, Whiteheathfield, Southbrook, Offwell, Harpford, Nutwell, Hartland, Ilsington, and Kingskerswell.

7.—*Widow's Estate*. "It'm every wydowe whose husband dyeth seased in any customary landes, she shall have the same after the custome of the manor as longe as she

¹ Added in Latin.

² Added later.

³ Added.

shall leve Soole & chast in wydohood, and shall paye heriet as is afore mencioned."

This custom of "free-bench" obtained also at Hemyock, Whiteheathfield, Harpford, Nutwell, and Dunterton. At Hemyock the following clause was added later: "& at mariage of a wedoo heriett is payde lykewyse," and at Harpford "but one that taketh in revercon & comyth to the tenement, his wyfe shall not have wedoo's state, except he surrender, & so become tenaunt directly in possession." At Ilsington and Woodhuish it is merely stated that "the wife of every Customarye Tenaunt dyeing seased of Customary land of this Manor hath her wydowe's estate," and at Kingskerswell "wief to have her wydowe's estate." At Hartland "no widowe after the death of her husband shall within this manor clayme widowe's estate in any landes or tenementes in which her husband shall dye seased, but yf she be named upon the cotype, then to hold hit duringe her lyef, and may marry without licence, and most paye heriett at her death, as other tenauntes doo."

8.—*Customary Tenures.* "It'm they present that the custome of the same Manor is, & tyme out of mynd hath ben, that the lordes make grauntes by cotype after custome of the Manor of any of the custome landes, for terme of twoo lyves, as well to twoo in possession as to twoo in reversion."

At Hemyock the lords could grant "for terme of twoe lyves, or one in possession and so likewise in revercon [one or two and not above, and a wedoo standeth for one in possession during her estate]." ¹ At Nutwell "the state to be at most but for thre lyves, eyther in possession or in revercon," and at Dunterton "all customary lands and those lands which were before let by copy for a term of 1 life, 2 or 3 lives." Three lives was the term at Offwell, Harpford, and Hartland, two at Whiteheathfield and Southbrook, one only at Ilsington, and at Woodhuish and Wrayland "one lyfe only in possession and one in revercon." At Kingskerswell a change of custom is indicated:—

"hit appereth by olde auncient Copies that the Custome of this Manor was to take the Customary & Barton landes for terme of twoe lyves, but nowe the Tenauntes do affirme that the custome is to take but for terme of oon life only."

¹ Added later.

9.—*Service at Courts.* "It'm the Tenauntes are bound to Sewe to the lordes Courtes and lawdayes upon reasonable Sommons or warnenge."

This was compulsory also at Hemyock, Whiteheathfield, Southbrook, Offwell, and Harpford. At Kingskerswell there is the following entry :—

"Item, by the custome of this Manor one Customary Tenaunt cannot sewe another out of the Courte of this Manor, neyther any resyauncer (? resident) canne sewe another, neyther any Tenaunt can sewe a resiauncer, neyther resiauncer can sewe a tenant out of this manor, for any matter determinable in this Courte."

10.—*Service at the Lords' Mill.* "It'm the seid Tenauntes are bound by custome to grinde their grystes, as well of grayne as malte, at the lordes' custome Myll."

Although compulsory grinding at the lords' mill was a prominent feature in manorial economy, this is only set out in the "Customs and Remembrances" at Clayhidon, Hemyock, and Harpford. In the last-mentioned manor the mill was sublet to one of the tenants, and this seems to have been the case at Woodhuish and elsewhere. The following entry relates to Harpford mill :—

William Oliver holds one wheat mill called
Harpford Myll with all suits and grists,
and the water courses of the said manor
appertaining to or belonging to the same
mill, and one rood of land called Mylhill ;
and pays yearly 2l.

Another curious entry relates to the maintenance of the water courses of this mill : "The same Thomas (Drake) holds one meadow called Sprinxham (parcel of barton land), containing 2 acres, and one moor called Harpford Moore, containing 16 acres, with the reservation of trees called allers by the water banks in the same, and in the moist and watery ground, and not in the arable ; they grow always for the maintenance of the wear or stream of the lords' mill," etc. At Woodhuish "Peter Luyshcombe holds without copy one grain mill called Woodhuys Myll, with the right of grinding for the tenants in the same, and the water course ; and there belongs to the same mill 1 acre of land ; and pays 13s. 4d." At Natsworthy, strange to say, the *free* tenants owed suit at the lords' mill, but the single customary tenant was apparently exempt.

11.—*Cultivation of Waste.* "It'm the Tenautes may breake upp or eare any parte of the lordes' waste to sowe any grayne in, payenge for every acre iiij*d.* as longe as they shall sowe hit."

This custom was held also at Hemyock, but is not specified for any other manor.

12.—*Right of Commons.* "It'm every tenaunt may kepe for every whole Tenement in the commens & wastes lx shepe, & as many beastes as they kepe upon their Tenementes, and also they maye kepe their Swyne in the woodes, as well in mast tyme as other tymes, payenge for mastinge accordinge to ye custome."

A similar right probably existed in nearly every manor in the survey, but it is not always specified in the "Customs." There were commons, for example, at Hemyock, but no statement appears as to the rights of the tenants, and there was a common meadow at Offwell and at Harpford. At Venn Ottery, strange to say, the right of common was attached to the manor-house, as is indicated in the following entry:—

"Ther is belonginge to the mancon house of this Manor a severall comen of pasture for iij^c shepe upon the downe at the west hill downward unto Hawker land way, and none of the Free or Customary Tenautes of the Manor of Fenne-ottery to have any Comen there within the same limittes."

At Ilsington five only of the customary tenants and one free tenant had the right of common:—

"There belongeth to this Manor the wast called Idetor downe (Haytor Down), whereupon certen Tenautes Customary of this Manor have Comen of pasture, that is to wete, Hugh Dyggen, William Prouce, Anstyce Wyger, Isabell Brewsey, & Agnes Orchard, as belonginge to their Customary Tenementes.

It'm William Dyggen, a free tenaunt of this Manor, hath a comen of pasture upon the seid wast, & so hath no more of the Free Tenautes of this Manor."

At Natsworthy, too, the free tenants had the right of common, as indicated in the following entries:—

"There belongeth to the Free tenautes of this Manor Comen of pasture upon the wast called Hameldon.

It'm there hath ben paid for ye seid comen sumtyme v*s.* and sumtyme more or lesse. And there is paid for the same [left blank]."

At Kingskerswell Thomasine Bickford, widow, John Allward, and William Boly held the common of Mylkesdon, Watcombe-cleves, and elsewhere, at a rent of 8s. 6d. The boundaries of the various commons have been given in the earlier portion of this paper.

13.—*The Reeve.* "It'm the tenauntes yerelye do chuse emongest theimselves a Reve which shall collecte and gather all the rentes, issues, and proffittes of the seid Manor, and make payment every quarter of the yere of the same at Exetor at iij quarter sessions, and at th' end of the yere at Exetor aforeseid, there to beginne yerely in the feast of the eleven thousand virgins,¹ and shalbe yerelye allowed upon th' accompt of parte of his rent, vjs."

The reeve was similarly elected at Hemyock, Whiteheathfield, Offwell, and Harpford. At Woodhuish "every tenaunte must do the office of the Reve and Tythingman for every farthinge land customary that he holdeth"; at Dunterton (in Latin) "some one of the tenants shall be reeve and tithingman, as of old time hath been customary"; and at Wrayland "every Tenaunte must be Reve and Tythingman as his turne cometh, and they must paye the rentes iij tymes in the yere, and must paye the same to the Reve of Kynges Carsewell, and at the Auditt they must accompte for all Casualtyes." The rents of Natsworthy were collected by the reeve of Ilsington, and charged yearly upon his account. At Nutwell a fee of 13s. 4d. yearly was paid to the *bailiff* for collecting the rents and other casualties, and for expenses of coming to the audit, etc. At Venn Ottery the bailiff was paid 6s. 8d.

14.—*Stray animals.* "It'm the tenauntes clayme by custome to have the straye shepe after they be yered, viz. a wedder for viijd. and a ewe for vjd. to all the Lordes, but the grett beastes are to be (ap)prayed at the pounde, reosalable as they be worth for the Lordes profit."

This clause was added after the others, and only occurs at Clayhidon.

15.—*Compulsory Residence.* "It'm the custome is that every tenaunt shall dwell upon their tenementes, and those that be awaye to have a daye assigned to dwell thearupon upon a payne (fine) in money, and at the seconde warning

¹ October 21.

to be a forfayture so that they remayne away a full yere & 1 daye."

This clause was also added after the others at Clayhidon, as was a similar clause at Whiteheathfield: "By custome it is that no tenaunt shall dwell of from hys tenement without speciall lycence of the lorde or his officers apon forfayture of hys copyholde."

MODERN SCIENCE AND MARINE WAVE-ACTION.

BY ARTHUR R. HUNT.

(Read at Dartmouth, 26th July, 1911.)

In a paper read at Plympton in 1887, after lamenting the indifference of geologists to wave-action in general, and to the rounding of sand-grains by waves in particular, I suggested that "perhaps in the course of the next decade some geologist of eminence may be induced to take up a subject, without a right knowledge of which nothing can safely be premised as to those fundamentals of geologic science, marine denudation and deposition; nothing understood of the formation of ancient raised beaches, and the mode of accumulation of their contained fauna; and nothing accurately known of such a mere detail as I have endeavoured to discuss in the foregoing pages; viz., the wearing of sand-grains by the sea."

There was no response in the next eight years, and in 1895 I appended to my paper on "Professorial and Amateur Research in South Devon," an account of how my paper on "The rounding of sand-grains by waves" had failed to commend itself to the geological authorities at Burlington House in 1887.

I had collected a considerable number of samples of sands and was keen to make the subject a special study, but in the then attitude of geologists to the research the time would have been thrown away in any such investigation, as it would have been practically impossible to obtain the recognition and co-operation essential to success. In fact, as will be seen, my Devonshire Association paper in 1887 has been practically ignored, that is to say, by geologists; for with engineers the thereto appended letter of the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes, F.R.S., on submarine wave-action, has become almost a classic.

My suggested decade passed without result, and indeed

nothing very particular occurred for twenty-three years; viz., until January of this present year, when, on the 5th of that month, the *Abstract of the Proceedings of the Geological Society of London* contained the following remarks by Professor Sollas, F.R.S., commenting on a paper by Mr. T. O. Bosworth, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., on "The Keuper Marls around Charnwood Forest"; a paper which contains many interesting observations on the rippling of sands, and the wearing of grains of various minerals, some quite hard. Speaking, in the discussion, of aerial and subaqueous deposits, Professor Sollas remarked that "Ripple-marks were equally well-developed in each kind of deposit. The rounding of sand-grains was a subject that still required investigation: such rounding was far from universal in sandy deserts" (*Proc. Geol. Soc.*, No. 900, p. 25).

In the course of the same discussion Professor Boyd Dawkins said that "In all his experience he had found it difficult to get any microscopic slide of sandstone which did not contain rounded grains" (p. 24).

The resultant of these two remarks is the important recognition of the fact that desert sands contain non-rounded grains; and that practically all sandstones contain rounded grains. But the most important fact of all is that Professor Sollas has publicly admitted that in the year 1911 the subject of the rounding of sand-grains still requires investigation.

That Professor Sollas' assertion admits of no denial I quite agree, but my contention is that the investigation should have been made and the subject exhausted more than twenty years ago.

I think that under the circumstances the best procedure will be to start again afresh, and submit to this Association the paper that was considered unsuited to the Geological Society in 1887.

"THE WEARING OF SANDS BY WAVES.

"Since of late years the microscope has become a valuable auxiliary to the geologist in determining the origin of rocks by the investigation of their minute structure, the comparatively trivial question of the wearing of sand-grains and the causes thereof has become a matter of some importance.

The three agents to which the rounding of sand-grains has been commonly attributed, are, wind, waves, and running water. At the present time the greatest importance is attached to the first-named.

Within the last few years it has been shown by the late Mr. J. A. Phillips that in the case of granite sand carried down by the St. Austell river to Pentewan, in Cornwall, and exposed to the action of waves for many years, 'quartz having a diameter between $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch is usually angular, although some of the larger pieces are distinctly but not considerably rounded . . .' whilst, 'below $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter the angularity of the fragments of quartz and schorl is perfect, with the exception of occasional "corroded" grains.'

With respect to abrasion by running water, Mr. Phillips concluded from Professor Daubrée's experiments 'that a grain of quartz $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter requires before being completely rounded, and assuming the form of a miniature pebble, an amount of abrasion equal to that which would result from having travelled a distance of three thousand miles.'

More recently, Prof. Bonney, in his address to the Geological Section of the British Association at Birmingham (1886), observed as follows :—

'I will merely remind you that small angular fragments of quartz are so slowly rounded, when transported by running water, that if well-rounded grains appear in large numbers in a sandstone, it seems reasonable to suppose that these are, in the main, wind-drifted materials' (Reprint of Address, p. 3).

It is obvious that should there be any other sand-wearing agent that has hitherto been overlooked, microscopists may arrive at very wrong conclusions in their investigations as to the origin of sandstones, and as to the physical conditions under which they were formed.

In the present paper I shall endeavour to show that besides the action of wind, waves [i.e. shore waves], and running water, as those agents are commonly understood, there is another agent to be taken into account, which under favourable conditions is capable of rounding quartz-sand. I refer to the alternate currents set up on the sea-bottom by waves running in shallow water, that is to say, water shallow in proportion to the length of the waves.

These currents, though different from the currents set

up by breakers on the shore, and from the steady stream of a river, partake of the character of both.

At certain exposed points of the coast we find shoals collected, and maintained in place by tidal currents, notwithstanding the severe assaults of the waves.

We have such a shoal at either extremity of the Great West Bay; viz., the Shambles Shoal off Portland with a minimum depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; and the Skerries off the Start with a minimum depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. According to Mr. Deane the Shambles consists, at least in part, of light comminuted shells,¹ and, later on, I shall have occasion to show that the same description applies to the Skerries, with the addition of very fine sand.

As the waves and currents fail to disperse these collections of light material, it is evident that they conspire to collect and pound the sands and shells, which go to form the shoals, much as in a chocolate mill we see the paste again and again brought under the action of the rollers.

In the case of such shoals the conditions are quite different from those obtaining on an ordinary beach, and especially in two important particulars.

On the beach there is commonly a constant change of material as the debris of the coast is torn down, ground up, and passed away seawards.

On the shoal the material is not passed on, but again and again swept together, to be pounded or rolled by the waves.

Again, on the beach the material is commonly diverse; sand and shingle being often commingled, the result being that the sand is exposed to being crushed by the heavier stones. On the shoal the heavier shingle is necessarily either absent or kept separate, and the finer sands are only exposed to friction among themselves. Thus, while the beach-conditions are favourable to the crushing of the finer sands, the shoal-conditions are favourable to the rounding of sands.

It thus becomes worth inquiring whether, in the exceptional case of shoals, or sandbanks, comparatively fine grains of quartz may not be rolled by marine action alone.

The particular case to which I shall draw attention is that of the Skerries Shoal in Start Bay, already referred to.

Many years ago Mr. C. L. Pannel, formerly a Fellow

¹ See Rendel on "Alluvial Formations," etc., *Proc. Inst. C.E.*, Vol. XI.

of this Society [the Geological], made an expedition to the Skerries in his yacht, for the purpose of ascertaining the composition of the bank.

A small portion of the material obtained he gave to me, but this remained unexamined until the question of the rolling of sand-grains was recently brought to my notice. It has therefore the advantage of being an unselected sample, having been collected with no reference to the question under discussion.

As the amount of rounding of any sample of sand must be more or less a matter of opinion, I have not attempted to decide the proportion which the rounded grains bear to those not rounded.

Instead of this I submit to the Society a photograph (enlarged to 20 diameters) of a fair sample of the Skerries sand, after treatment with hydrochloric acid ; and leave the decision to those who may be interested.

If it be admitted that the majority of the quartz grains are rounded, it remains to be ascertained whether they have been rounded by the action of the waves, and are not mere *remanié* sands derived from some æolian sandstone.

It is not sufficient to say that no such æolian sandstone has been recognized in the triassic coast-line of South Devon, as it is open to an objector to maintain that such a formation may exist beneath the waters of the Channel.

If it be maintained that the Skerries sands show a great variety of quartzes or other rocks, and that rounded grains of the crystalline schists of the neighbourhood occur among them, it might still be replied that the assumed æolian sandstone was of equally varied origin, and itself of later age than the crystalline schists of the present coast-line.

The strongest evidence in favour of the recent rounding of much of the sand lies perhaps in the fact that many of the grains consist of pure white quartz rounded and polished, and showing no sign of either corrosion or of encrustation with secondary quartz, or of staining by oxide of iron ; all of which features are common in the case of *remanié* quartz derived from sandstone rocks.

On the other hand, when in our marine sands grains occasionally exhibit signs of encrustation with secondary quartz, the secondary quartz never (in my experience) occurs as well-defined crystals, but is always more or less worn down.

In addition to this, as it can be shown that in the shoals and beaches of Start Bay, *remanié* sands and shingle, composed of milky vein quartz, can be traced in a fairly uniform gradation of size, from the grain of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, through coarse sand and small shingle to the quartz-veins in the Devonian slates of the coast-line, the fair inference seems to be that some at least of the fine rounded quartz-sand of the shoals is derived through the beaches from the quartz-veins of the present coast-line. If this be admitted, my point is proved.

By the courtesy of the Committee of the Torquay Natural History Society I have been enabled to examine a sample of sand trawled in a large jar in 1880, at a depth of about 36 fathoms in the English Channel. The jar and its contents have been thus described by Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S. :—

‘There was found in the jar, most of it adhering to the bottom, fully half a pint of sand and gravel, consisting of organic exuviae, with subangular and rounded stones, the largest of which scarcely exceeded a hazel nut in size’ (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, Vol. XII, p. 76).

Subsequently I ascertained that the jar when trawled was nearly full of gravel, and I pointed out that this fact was sufficient to prove the existence of considerable motion of either gravel or jar on the bottom (*Proc. R.S.*, No. 220, 1882).

The existence of motion on the Channel bottom having been thus indicated by independent evidence, I was desirous of ascertaining whether the finer sands of the sample showed signs of rolling and rounding as did the larger stones. On examination it proved that the finer sands of the jar, though perhaps not exhibiting on the whole quite such a generally rounded aspect as does the Skerries specimen, are nevertheless much rounded, and moreover contain individual grains worn and polished in the highest degree.

One grain $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter approaches the form of a sphere of crystalline quartz, perfectly smoothed and polished.

Assuming that these rounded grains from the Channel floor are not *remanié* æolian sands, it is an open question whether they are worn down on the shoals and sandbanks and then distributed in deeper water, or whether they are worn at the depths of thirty to forty fathoms where

they occur. As I have said, there is abundant evidence of motion at such depths, and evidence of a very satisfactory character. We find the small gravel swept into a thirteen-gallon jar through a neck less than two inches in diameter.

We also know that such a movement of fine gravel at the depth referred to is theoretically possible, as Professor Stokes, PRES. R.S., has shown that ocean waves may set up currents at a depth of forty fathoms, exceeding a speed of one mile per hour [over the bottom], and such a current according to Minard is more than sufficient to sweep along fine gravel.

There can be no doubt that so much motion at forty fathoms must be a rare event, but on the other hand a very low swell would suffice to disturb such banks as the Shambles and Skerries, where the water is under two fathoms. So frequent, indeed, must be the disturbance there, that were the sands found sharp and unrounded it would be difficult to account for the same. As it is, the rounded sands actually found on the Skerries harmonize so well with the conditions known to exist there, both from observation and the theory of waves, that it seems almost needless to meet any *remanié* objections half-way."

It is very far from my intention to discuss the abstract of Mr. Bosworth's interesting paper; though I may mention one point. The author, referring to certain ripplemarks, states that "The ripples indicate prevalent south-westerly winds." I would just mention that wave-formed ripplemark is so symmetrical that it would be impossible to distinguish the results of a south-westerly swell on the bottom, from a north-easterly swell; but, as on traversing shallow water, the waves are usually swung round towards the shore, the usual trend of ripplemark is in the direction of the shore, and the sand ripples parallel with it. The direction of the wind is of less importance than the direction of the wave.

In the discussion, Mr. Bernard Smith suggested that certain detritus was swept along, and "deposited as ripple-marked and current bedded sandstone, similarly to the sandstones described by Sorby" (p. 23). Now Dr. Sorby's current ripplemarks are of so exceptional a character that they have of late years been positively rejected, under the auspices of the Royal Society, which

Society has endorsed Mrs. Ayrton's theories of ripple-mark. I have shown that Sorby's current-rippledrift does occur in streams, but a longitudinal vertical section, of a sandstone so formed, would differ *in toto* from a section of the ordinary submarine wave-formed ripple-mark.

Referring to subaqueous and subaerial deposits, Professor Sollas stated that, "Ripplemarks were equally developed in each kind of deposit" (p. 25).

This, of course, is the fact; but it still remains to be shown how wind-formed ripples could be preserved and converted unobliterated into sandstone rock.

In the case of wave-formed sand-ripples, a sea bottom, rippled by sufficiently long swells, would remain absolutely untouched by lighter swells, and the ripples themselves would then be often covered in the course of ordinary sedimentation or by the drift of fine material. They would thus be preserved absolutely intact. In the case of wind-formed æolian ripples, the ripples would only remain intact so long as there was no wind to disturb them. The first wind would start them moving again, and during intermediate calms there would have been no protective sedimentation to preserve their forms from subsequent deformation.

In March of the present year Mr. Arthur Wade, B.Sc., read a paper to the Geological Society entitled, "Some observations on the Eastern Desert of Egypt; with considerations bearing upon the origin of the British Trias."

It is quite a joy to realize that the Geological Society does not now deem such physical researches unsuited to the Society.

In the discussion on that paper, Dr. J. W. Evans stated that "he believed that many of the so-called plains of marine-denudation would prove to be the result of wind-erosion, and instanced that on which the Cambrian of the north-west of Scotland was deposited, as also the planed-down surface of the Palæozoic Strata in South Wales, and elsewhere, which was believed to date from the Triassic Period."

The various origins of terrestrial flats should surely by this time have been investigated, beyond the initial stage of belief. We see around us, diverse agents at work, levelling inequalities in the earth's surface, both sub-

marine and terrestrial. Frost and rain, waves and currents, sun and wind, and rock-boring organisms in abundance. But surely these very diverse agents cannot produce absolutely identical and indistinguishable results. Had not the lapse of years proved the contrary, I should have taken it for granted that geologists would have taken delight in investigating the little distinctions, and differences, which characterize the work performed by these interesting and ever-active forces of Nature; operating some here and some there, but all, we may be sure, attesting their own works, by their own hands and seals, if we could only train our eyes to discern them.

It has been my privilege to know most of the geologists who have taken a keen interest in the (to them) attractive subject of what may be termed the physics of sand in Nature. Only a few weeks ago I had the pleasure of a talk with Mr. Carus-Wilson, resulting in the receipt from him of a little packet of sand rounded to an almost inconceivable perfection. Then there is Dr. Vaughan-Cornish, who has done so much in recording the actual dimensions of waves, and in the investigation of ripple-mark. Then, of course, the modern father of geological sedimentary physics was Dr. Sorby. However, during the past thirty years (it was not so before) all investigations of the character followed by these earnest students of Nature have been more or less "side-tracked," as unacceptable to authority. Take, for instance, my own humble efforts to bring the grist of facts to the general mill.

In 1886, I had been studying the subject of sands and waves for fifteen years. Yet at Birmingham, in that year, my paper on "Denudation and Deposition," etc., was with difficulty even placed on the list for reading. In 1887 the paper I have now submitted to this Association was deemed unsuited even for reading to the Geological Society, of which Society I had then been a Fellow for seventeen years.

I trust that some day, though it cannot now be in my day, research-papers, grappling with "Origins," will yet prove acceptable to Burlington House; or if that be too much to expect, that the leaders of science, both of the British Association and of other learned societies, will endeavour, at any rate, to refrain from quenching with all the cold water in their mains the scientific eagerness

represented by the barely smoking flax of provincial workers.

The amusing result of my first sixteen years' work was as follows, and in the following order : In 1883 a paper was taken as read by the Engineers at Southport ; another was got with difficulty on to the list for reading to the Geological Section in 1886 ; and the one now submitted was shouldered out of the Geological Society in 1887.

However, the Engineers made noble amends by subsequently adding me to their Research Committee on Waves and Currents in Estuaries ; after which research most of the workers thought the subject pretty well disposed of. Not so, however ; for, as I have before mentioned, the British Association and the Royal Society subsequently adopted Mrs. Hertha Ayrton's theory of ripplemark as being due to stationary waves at sea ; waves which are practically non-existent there.

An afternoon was devoted in 1904, at Cambridge, to lecturing to the astonished Engineers assembled in Section G, with no reference whatever to their own important and costly investigations on waves and currents,

I have been at an entire loss to account for my own experiences, but suggest the following as some explanation :—

Professionalism is the same all the world over ; and for many excellent reasons it usually involves a monopoly both of work and of responsibility. A professional man will not treat an amateur on an equal footing, and it is impossible that he should do so. In most cases the professionals are so protected by impassable barriers that they can afford to leave all outsiders severely alone ; though we may occasionally witness medical men, for instance, waging war on too successful bone-setters or gymnasts, or upon the assistants of these unauthorized practitioners. The punitive procedure in such cases is, more often than not, that of internal discipline rather than of outside interference. I, for one, being much interested in Municipal Government, should have liked to offer a paper on that subject to this Association. Unfortunately, from a professional point of view, that is a most technical subject, and therefore one to be avoided. I should also like to discuss sea defence-works ; but there, again, the professional engineers would be bound to keep

silence, and for similar reasons. They could not discuss with an amateur in public.

Formerly the field of science was open to all, now it is as closely hedged in by professional barriers as law, medicine, engineering, or any other professional work. The amateur may think or say what he pleases. He will not be attended to. He will literally be passed by unnoticed.

But, unfortunately, the amateur is very often indispensable, as he, and he alone, may be in possession of important knowledge, without perhaps being even conscious of the fact. In my own little inquiries the most important facts have come to hand from men who have had no idea of their interest.

The soda-water bottle half-filled with mud, sent me unsolicited by the skipper of a trawler, if only half-full of mud was quite full of scientific problems, and is now a celebrated bottle with engineers; besides having been the subject of an interesting calculation by the late Sir G. G. Stokes, F.R.S. The most notable specimen in my collection of the Devon schists was given me by a geologist, the late Mr. Somervail, who was no microscopist, and who never noticed, or could have noticed, its importance.

The question has often presented itself to my mind, by what means, or procedure, I could have induced either the Geological Society or the British Association to take interest in marine wave-action from a geological standpoint. As an amateur, I was in the best position to an amateur attainable; because, not only had I been elected to the General Committee of the British Association in 1879 as having advanced science by papers on this particular question, but all the then experts were quite in sympathy with the work in hand. But supposing the attempt had to be begun all over again now, what would be the best thing to do?

I believe that for one thing it would be absolutely necessary *now* to go through some professional training, at some school of science, whether university or otherwise, so as to obtain the patronage of some professor, as his pupil.

The Fellowship of a Society, or membership of a university, as such, counts for absolutely nothing. As I have already indicated, no one could have had more distinguished patronage than myself, but it was all

amateur ; and the reign of the great amateurs in science such as Darwin, Sorby, Pengelly, Godwin Austen, Lyell, and others like them, was then rapidly giving place to the professional contempt of so-called amateur work. To myself the attitude of the professional school was absolutely inexplicable, until the publication of Professor Huxley's *Life and Letters* ; so that my paper on "Professional and Amateur Research" (in 1895) was written entirely in the dark as to the deliberateness of the attack made by the professionals on the amateurs.

Since the greater part of the above was written, I have received the 1911 reprint of the Charter and Bye-laws of the Geological Society, and I note that the following obligation has now to be subscribed by Fellows on their admission. The obligation is as follows :—

"I, the undersigned, do hereby engage that I will endeavour to promote the interest and welfare of the Geological Society of London, and observe its orders and Bye-laws so long as I shall continue a Fellow thereof."

From a somewhat varied experience of the work of Societies and Associations, scientific, photographic, athletic and charitable, I am convinced that the one *sine qua non* of social prosperity is fellowship and co-operation ; and that one of the chief dangers incurred by British science at the present time is the contempt of scientists for the people, and, indeed, often for each other. You never, or rarely, see the modern scientist help a lame dog of another pack over a stile ; far more likely is he to taunt the dog for his lameness. Indeed had it not been for the kindness of the Editor of the *Geological Magazine*, and of the Council of the Devonshire Association, my special geological work would have been entirely crushed out, and that by men who had never given the subject a serious thought or a year's work.

At the present time it may be difficult to appreciate the extent of the revolution that has taken place in scientific circles. When I first began to hear much of geology, in 1854, I believe that there was not a professionally trained professor of geology in existence. The professors, such as Sedgwick and Buckland, though professors of geology, were in the first place clergymen, and professors of theology, if not actually Doctors of Divinity.

My first introduction to the new professorial attitude was as follows :—

In 1880 I read the first of my series of papers on the Submarine Geology of the English Channel to the Devonshire Association, and I read an epitome of the same paper to the British Association at Swansea in the same year. The subject was novel, and I had then an absolute monopoly of the facts. One incidental fact was that there was a bed of large unrolled flints in the Channel, exactly as though dissolved out of the chalk in situ. I contended that the state of the flints precluded the possibility of travel. In the course of the discussion my friend Mr. Whitaker, F.R.S., pointed out that my argument was not conclusive, because he had found unrolled flints on the London clay several miles from any chalk rock. In my reply I failed to appreciate this very elementary text-book point in stratigraphical geology.

When I returned to my seat after the discussion, the late Rev. G. F. Whidborne, F.G.S., sitting next me, observed that a mutual friend, a professor, had remarked to him anent my ignorance as to the London clay and flints, "If he does not know that, he does not know much!" That is the true professorial text-book attitude, and it is the very antithesis of amateur tactics in research, and of the principle of attacking the weakest link in a chain and for the moment ignoring all the rest.

I may explain that the point I missed for the moment was this. The London clay is newer than the chalk with flints. So if any portion of the chalk with flints be found resting on the London clay it must have travelled some distance to get there; e.g. if we were to find a stone from the foundations of a house on the top of the roof, we should see at once (or ought to do so) that someone or something had conveyed it there since the house was built. However, it is a far cry from the subject of the London clay to the submarine gravels of the English Channel, and for a moment my mind was a blank on the connection between them.

Precisely a similar professorial remark was made at Leeds, only this time not by friend to friend, but by the President of Section C from the chair.

I had a very disheartening subject on hand, viz. the intimate microscopic structure, under high powers, of the Dartmoor granite. Disheartening, because unacceptable

to the Section. The President introduced me by stating that he knew nothing about the subject himself! The discussion took the form of a speech, by a specialist in vulcanology, a subject which had about as much to do with the intimate structure of granite rocks as a watch-spring has with a super-Dreadnought. You can trace both these instruments to crude iron ore. Now if I were to read to this Association a paper on ironclads, and a member insisted on my being prepared to discuss watch-springs, as illustrative of ironclads, I simply could not do it; owing to sluggishness of mind. A similar fate befell me over the volcanoes, and so the then Oxford Professor of Geology, in the chair, remarked aloud, on calling on the next paper reader, "*He will be able to defend his position!*" Let me say at once that it was not Professor Prestwich, to whom I have been indebted for innumerable little turns of kindness in my marine work—but he, kind man, was a retired wine merchant. Professor Prestwich, like Professor Sir G. G. Stokes, took infinite trouble to put me on the track of information I was in search of.

In conclusion I will ask, "What is the result at the present moment of the antipathy exhibited both by the Geological Society and by Section C to the investigation of the action of waves on sands, and its ancillary problems?" The Geological Society, instead of focussing the evidence and mothering the subject in general, has acted like a hawk, in scattering both the hens and their chickens; and at the present moment you will find, or more likely fail to find, the scattered offspring of the investigators of sand-phenomena hidden in every out-of-the-way scientific corner conceivable, in the publications of the Devonshire and Cornish Societies, in those of the Plymouth Zoological Station, I believe in the official publications of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, in the reports of the Royal Geographical Society, in Scotch Societies, etc. The opposition has been determined, and, alas, it has been only too successful. The whole work has yet to be done, and at present there seems no chance whatever of its being done.

One thing I should like to suggest to any future worker. Sands cannot be examined, as such, under sufficiently high powers. I would suggest the making up of an artificial rock from samples of sands, and of examining these in thin sections petrologically. This would, however, involve

much trouble and considerable expense, and at the present moment there would be no market for the products. When, however, the demand comes there will be no failing in the supply.

I append a list of thirty-five papers, abstracts, articles, and letters, bearing on the subject of submarine geology and physics, contributed to various reports, transactions, journals, magazines, and newspapers (reprints) since the year 1877, averaging just one a year.

1. "On some Large *Aplysiæ* taken in Torbay in 1875." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1877.
2. "On the Growth of *Aplysiæ* in Torbay." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1878.
3. "Notes on Torbay." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1878.
4. "On a Block of Granite from the Salcombe Fishery Grounds." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1879.
5. "On Exposures of the Submerged Forest Clays at Paignton and Blackpool Beaches in April, 1881." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1881.
6. *Report*, Brit. Assoc., Swansea. 1880.
7. " " " York. 1881.
8. " " " Southampton. 1882.
9. " " " Southport. 1883. Sec. D.
10. " " " Southport. 1883. Sec. G.
11. " " " Birmingham. 1886.
12. "On the Formation of Ripplemark." *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1882.
13. "The Action of Waves on Sea Beaches and Sea Bottoms." Lecture to Torquay Nat. Hist. Soc. 1883. Printed, *Torquay Directory*, 1887.
14. "On the Action of Waves on Sea Beaches and Sea Bottoms." *Scient. Proc. Royal Dublin Society.* 1884.
15. "Influence of Wave-Currents on Shallow-Sea Faunas." *Journal Linnean Society.* 1884.
16. "The Evidence of the Skerries Shoal on the Wearing of fine Sands by Waves." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1887.
17. "The Raised Beach on the Thatcher Rock, its Shells and their Teaching." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1888.
18. "Denudation and Deposition by the Agency of Sea Waves." *Brit. Assoc.* 1886. Printed, 1889.

19. "Notes on the Submarine Geology of the Channel." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1880, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1889.
24. "Professorial and Amateur Research in South Devon." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1895.
25. "Start Point to Petitor and the Drifting of Shingle." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1902.
26. "Notes and Comments on the Raised Beaches of Torbay and Sharkham Point." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1903.
27. "Thirty-Five Years' Natural History Notes." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1904.
28. "The New Question of Ripplemark." *Geol. Mag.* 1904.
29. "The Descriptive Nomenclature of Ripplemark." *Geol. Mag.* 1904.
30. "Geological Physics of the Shallow Seas." *Geol. Mag.* 1905.
31. "Coast Erosion in Torbay." 1906. Privately printed for the Coast Erosion Inquiry.
32. "Mrs. Ayrton's Theory of Ripplemark." *Geol. Mag.* 1907.
33. "The Ripplemark Controversy." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1907.
34. "A Note on Granite and a Note on Ripplemark." *Geol. Mag.* 1907.
35. "Facts observed by Lieut. Damant, R.N., on the Sea Bottom." *Geol. Mag.* 1908.

POSTSCRIPT.—On reading over the proofs of the above paper I see that it will be misunderstood. Its value, if any, lies in the fact that it is the offspring of fifty-seven years of active interest in Geology, from pre-Darwinian days to the present time, a period that has witnessed many revolutions in science, and in scientific thought and practice.

21st September, 1911.

AN INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH GOODS OF SAINT KIERAN'S CHURCH, EXETER, A.D. 1417.

BY H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

(Read at Dartmouth, 27th July, 1911.)

THIS inventory, dating as it does from the early part of the fifteenth century, is extremely valuable, as it is a full one and gives a concise account of the fittings of a mediæval Devonshire church at this period.

Saint Kieran's Church was a small one, and the parish not particularly wealthy, situated in the British or north-east portion of the city, with some other churches with Celtic dedications adjoining it. The church, which was pulled down in 1843 in order to widen the street, stood on the north side of North Street, just beyond Waterbeer Street, going from High Street. Jenkins, in his *History of Exeter*, 1806, describes it as being "dark and gloomy, and from its not being used for divine service little attention is paid to its interior part; the tower, which is over the entrance, is low and contains one bell and a clock with a dial fronting the street."

The most prominent feature in the church was the high altar, or "great altar," as it is often called in early visitations and inventories, which stood on a raised platform at the east end of the chancel, generally removed a slight distance from the wall. On either side were riddels, or curtains, suspended on iron rods, whilst similar hangings were placed at the back, and sometimes a sculptured table of alabaster. On the high altar itself were set two candlesticks only, and on each side altar one—in accordance with the traditional custom of the English Church—and also in late mediæval times a cross or crucifix; there was also generally a book-rest or lectern. Over the high altar,

under a canopy, hung the silver or ivory pyx containing the reserved sacrament.

At Saint Kieran's Church the high altar was furnished as follows :—

The curtains for the side and back were : Two of green striped silk to enclose the sides of the high altar at great festivals.¹ Two of black silk with stars of gold, and one curtain to hang behind the altar with a crucifix of black worsted fringed with silk ; these black hangings being for use at requiem masses.

The parishioners possessed eighteen altar cloths for use at the altars, of which no church, however small, had less than three, the two minor ones standing at the east ends or sides of the aisles or transepts where their piscinas may often be seen. Churches without aisles or transepts had their altars placed against the rood screens, one on each side of the chancel door. There were probably three altars at Saint Kieran's Church ; there was one altar cloth of Paris checker for the " Lord's board " at Easter ; one green striped silk frontal for double festivals ;¹ two striped silk coverings, one green and the other red, for altar cloths for the high altar at double festivals ; another green striped frontal ;¹ and an altar cloth with " Jesus " embroidered on it. There were also, in addition, nine more ; these were probably of linen, for the three altars, three being the usual number for each ; and three linen frontals powdered with lambs with John the Baptist in the centre.

The mode of covering the altar in mediæval times differed from that in general use at present, and the names used did not correspond at the respective periods. The cloth of more or less richness which hung behind and above the altar was called the upper frontal ; the cloth in front of the altar was known as the nether or lower frontal ; whilst the frontlet was a strip of stuff fringed on the lower edge, and sewn as a parure on to the front edge of one of the white linen altar cloths, from which it hung so as to conceal the suspension of the lower frontal.

The modern super-frontals in very many cases cover the tops of the altars and hang over in front ; this is contrary to the old English custom, which allowed nothing but white linen on the top of the altar at the time of celebration.

Behind and above an altar was very often placed a

¹ These curtains, frontals, and coverings are probably those given to the church by the will of William Trott, canon of Exeter, its rector, in 1399.

table of alabaster forming a reredos, and considerable fragments of a very good example were discovered walled up in a recess at Mabe Church, Cornwall, during the restoration some years ago. Saint Kieran's possessed one such for use at the high altar, painted with the resurrection of our Lord.

The two candlesticks which stood on the altar were of latén, as also was the cross ; but in the greater and richer churches of the diocese both were of silver, and splendid examples of the silversmith's art.

In the Cathedral in 1506 there were four magnificent crosses ; one was of silver wholly gilt and enamelled, standing on a large foot also enamelled, supported by two angels holding the cross with four evangelists with a birell (crystal) to enclose the body of the Lord, to be borne in procession on Easter Day. A second cross was of silver gilt standing on four lions, with a large enamelled foot supported by two angels on both sides, with a crucifix and the Blessed Mary and John at the top, with a glass in the centre for the body of the Lord to be shut up therein, to be borne in processions ; the gift of John de Grandisson. A third high cross was of silver gilt, with a great foot with four leopards with enamelled roses and twenty-two margarites, supported by four doves, with a crucifix, and Mary and John, of the gift of Edmund Stafford. The fourth was of silver wholly gilt, standing on a great foot, with the four Evangelists, and four coats of arms of John de Grandisson, and a crucifix with Mary and John ; and the images of the Virgin, and Peter and Paul, with seventy-eight precious stones, and nine margarites, having enclosed a part of the cross to lay in the sepulchre.¹ At Holy Cross, Crediton, the altar cross was of silver gilt enamelled with oak leaves, and furnished with a silver foot with images of six angels.

The pyx which hung over the high altar was of silver, with a silver lock, in accordance with the statutes of the Synod of 1287 ; the latter, however, has had a pen put through it. There were two canopies under which the pyx hung, one of blue silk and another colour, the word for which is now illegible ; the second for feast days of blue, mixed with crocus colour (yellow) and white.

To lay before the high altar at great festivals there were

¹ The crucifix to lay in the Easter sepulchre on Good Friday.

two carpets, one of mixed white and blue with animals, the other of blue, yellow, and white.

For use in the service of the mass there was only one chalice and paten of silver wholly gilt ; there were four corporals with burses ; and another about which a doubt existed whether it had been blessed.

The cruets (for wine and water), holy-water pot, and thurible, were of latén, whilst there were four paxes for the kiss of peace : two covered with glass, one of latén, one of wood (for use in Lent), and another into the composition of which plaster of Paris entered.

The church had two super-altars ; when an altar had not been dedicated a small, thin stone, set in a wooden frame, was consecrated and used on it ; of those at Saint Kieran's, one was cased in wood, and the other was of marble, but without a frame. It was the custom of the Bishops to consecrate a number of these stones at the same time, so as to be ready to distribute them throughout the diocese where needed. Sometimes a super-altar consisted of the most costly marble, and its frame of wood was plated with gold and silver, and set on four feet ; it was usual to place one such on the high altar of a great church.

Before the high altar, as was usual, stood two great candlesticks of latén, one on each side.

The church possessed a chest "for the sepulchre of the Lord." This was the little box in which the pyx with the sacrament and the crucifix were shut up, and placed in the Easter sepulchre on Good Friday, to remain there until Easter Day.

The church was well furnished with vestments ; amongst these were a set of red vestments inwrought with buds of gold, with orphreys of green velvet ; another of green with orphreys of red striped silk powdered with white roses ; a green set, whose red silk orphreys were adorned with white lilies ; a red set inwrought with the Sacred Lamb and St. John the Baptist ; another, white, powdered with angels ; whilst the new cope of blue bawdekyn was embroidered with red and white flowers. These vestments were, no doubt, beautiful examples of the splendid needlework of the period.

The "opus Angelicum," or English needlework, was of world-wide fame, and was at its best in the beginning of the fourteenth century ; its distinguishing characteristic is the fineness of the work compared with that of later

centuries, and the cheeks of the figures and other portions of similar form being worked in circles, the centre being depressed by a hot iron which formed a small pit. Men, as well as women, wrought at this work, and some abbeys, such as St. Alban's, were renowned for their skill and ingenuity in the creation of superb ecclesiastical vestments.

Exeter Cathedral had a gorgeous stock of eucharistic and processional vestments, as shown in the inventory of 1506. Amongst the copes was one of blue satin powdered with stars of gold, with the image of our Saviour enthroned in glory showing His wounds, the Holy Ghost worked in pearls descending on the apostles, and the ascension of our Lord ; all the images adorned with pearls. Another, commonly called St. Peter's cope, was worked wholly in true needlework with the passion of our Lord, and divers other passions of the Saints, with pearls, the gift of Bishop John de Grandisson ; whilst another, given by the Countess of Devon, was adorned with the *Agnus Dei* and leopards' heads, wrought in pearls with three kings crowned ; the salutation of the Blessed Mary and her coronation, all ornamented with pearls.

The vestments at Saint Kieran's were of the following colours : Blue, three ; white, three ; red, two ; green, two ; black, one ; checker, one ; white and blue, one. The blue vestments were for use during Advent and Lent ; although white or undyed vestments are said to have been the universal English use during Lent, this was clearly not so in the Exeter Diocese.

At Launceston, in 1467, the Lent cloth was of blue bockeram.

In the Cathedral, in 1506, blue cloths for the high altar were provided for Lent and Advent ; and at Morebath, in 1548, the Lent vestments were of blue.

The white vestments were for use at Christmas and Easter. The red on Good Friday and Passiontide and on the Feasts of Apostles, Martyrs, and Evangelists ; the green from Epiphany to Septuagesima and Trinity to Advent ; the black for requiem masses ; and the checker and striped vestments would stand for either colour.

All these colours would not, however, be found in the poorer churches, as the rule as to liturgical colours was not so strict as at present ; the Synod of Bishop Quivil, 1287, laying down that there should be in every church at least two sets of vestments : one for festivals, the other for

ordinary days. Whilst a rich church would be well provided, and therefore able to follow the Cathedral use, a poor church with a scanty number would use the richer vestments for festivals and the older and simpler ones on ordinary days, without taking colour into account.

The inventory enumerates several images of alabaster which stood on brackets, and in some cases were placed on a side altar, instead of a cross, and numerous other necessities; these were :—

A little image of the Trinity (struck out).

A little image of our Lady of Pity.

And images of Saint Christopher, Marie of the Assumption, Saint John the Baptist, and Saint Ann, with tabernacles.

To light the chancel there were four large candlesticks of iron, whilst three more stood in the nave.

There were also for use in processions a banner of the patron saint with white roses, and another with red silk with bars of gold, with staves for the same.

Further mention is made of two Lenten veils to hang before the altar at Quadragesima; and numerous other necessities requisite for the services of the church.

The indenture states that the custodians of the church (the wardens) received into their care all the ornaments and jewels enumerated belonging to the parishioners.

It was their church, and all that was in it belonged to them, and they felt a personal interest in everything within it. To it they bequeathed legacies to beautify and adorn it; the churches were the centre of parochial life, and the wholesale confiscation of their wealth during King Edward VI's reign was not for any religious motives, but as the Act of the Privy Council states, "forasmuche as the Kinges Majestie had need presently of a masse of mooney."¹

¹ *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, edited by J. R. Dasent, N.S. iii (1550-1552).

TRANSLATION.

This indenture made A.D. 1417 between the parishioners of the parish of Saint Kyrany of the Citie of Exeter of the one part and the custodians of the church of the other part Witnesses that the said custodians received into their custody all the ornaments and jewels written in this indenture and belonging to the aforesaid parishioners from the feast of All Saints to the same feast next following.

Firstly the said wardens received

One chalice of silver with a paten gilt within and without weighing $11\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Item one pix of silver for the Eucharist weighing 10 oz.

- „ one silver lock for the same pix.
- „ four corporals with four burses.¹
- „ one new missal which begins in the second folio *in te confido*.
- „ another old missal which begins in the second folio *santo superveniet*.
- „ one new gradual which begins in the second folio *vias Tuas*.
- „ an old gradual which begins in the second folio *Thare qui fuit Nachor*.
- „ one antiphonar which begins in the second folio *Quatinus eorum precibus*.
- „ another antiphonar which begins in the second folio *Patri et filio*.
- „ a third old antiphonar which begins in the second folio *premia largiatur*.
- „ a legenda of the saints which begins in the second folio *fices non potuerunt*.
- „ another legenda for the seasons which begins in the second folio *postquam autem*.
- „ one new manual which begins in the second folio *vis glorie Tue*.
- „ one old manual which begins in the second folio *Celi enarrant*.
- „ a copy of the statutes of the Synod which begins in the second folio *offerebantur*.
- „ one pair of red vestments inwrought with buds of gold with orphreys of green velvet.
- „ one pair of white vestments shot with purple colour.
- „ one pair of green striped silk vestments with orphreys of red silk inwrought with white roses.

¹ This item has been struck out.

- Item another green striped silk pair of vestments with orphreys of red silk inwrought with lilies.
- „ a pair of blue vestments with orphreys of red velvet.
 - „ a pair of red vestments inwrought with the Sacred Lamb and Saint John the Baptist.
 - „ one white striped silk chasuble of “Bord Helisander”¹ with white linen parmes powdered with blue poppies.
 - „ a pair of vestments of checkered linen.
 - „ one old pair of vestments of white linen powdered with angels.
 - „ one new cope of blue bawdekyn inwrought with red and white flowers.
 - „ another old cope of “bord helysaunder.”
 - „ one new surplice.
 - „ another old torn surplice.
 - „ a surplice for the clerk.
 - „ one altar cloth of Paris checker for the “Lords board” at Easter.
 - „ three linen frontals powdered with lambs, with John the Baptist in the centre and three coverings with three canvas altar cloths of the aforesaid and the before written frontals for each altar.
 - „ one green frontal of striped silk for the use of the high altar on double festivals.
 - „ two striped silk coverings, namely one green and the other red, for altar cloths for the high altar on double festivals.
 - „ one striped silk green frontal which is appointed for the high altar with rings.
 - „ two green striped silk ridells [curtains] appointed for the sides of the high altar for great festivals.
 - „ nine altar cloths for altars.
 - „ two amices with parures and one without.
 - „ one piece of silk, namely four feet.
 - „ three feet of silk of lesere.
 - „ one corporal with a burse, it is doubtful if it is blessed.
 - „ one tunicle of blue silk.
 - „ one black veil painted with keys.
 - „ one curtain of and blue silk hanging over the altar.
 - „ one carpet of mixed white and blue with animals to lay before the high altar on festal days.
 - „ one canopy of blue mixed with crocus colour and white for the high altar on feast days.
 - „ two curtains of silk and two of Borde helisaunder.
 - „ five pewter phials.
 - „ one pewter pot for holy water.

¹ A silken web of different coloured stripes.

- Item one lantern [to bear in front of the sacrament].¹
- „ two paxbords covered with glass, one of pewter and one of wood and one of plaster of Paris.
 - „ two iron candlesticks for processions.
 - „ one lectern for the Evangelists and another for the high altar.
 - „ a latyn thurible.
 - „ one herse for the tenebræ and the paschal candlestick.
 - „ one cross of latyn and another of copper.
 - „ one great chest for the ornaments of the church, and two burses with relics.
 - „ two towels for washing the priest's hands.
 - „ one [pall] for the bodies of the dead.
 - „ two bells for the elevation of the body of the Lord.
 - „ a new bier for the dead.²
 - „ one chrismatory with a lock.
 - „ one super-altar cased in wood, and another of marble without a wooden frame.
 - „ one lenten veil for the high altar at Quadragesima.
 - „ a chest for the sepulchre of the Lord.
 - „ one table painted with the resurrection of the Lord.
 - „ one Lenten veil with "fune."
 - „ a little image of the Trinity of alabaster.³
 - „ a little image of the blessed Mary in alabaster called pyty.
 - „ one charger with the head of John the Baptist.
 - „ three . . . weights of lead on the altar to fix the altar cloths.
 - „ one ladder in length nineteen steps.
 - „ one new missal beginning in the second folio *tunc vero fiat* with clasps of silver gilt.
 - „ one breviary beginning in the second folio *concedo nos* with one chain of iron and a silver lock.²
 - „ an old surplice.
 - „ one pair of vestments of black with orphreys of black with a crucifix.
 - „ one great pair of candlesticks of latyn.
 - „ one small pair of candlesticks of latyn.
 - „ one pall of green with red flowers, lined with blue carde.³
 - „ one canopy.
 - „ one curtain of black for the high altar with one crucifix of black worsted fringed with silk.
 - „ one altar cloth complete inwrought with "Jesus."
 - „ two ridells of black silk for the high altar with stars of gold.
 - „ three candlesticks of latyn.
 - „ [Illegible].

¹ This item is struck out.

² This item has been struck out.

³ A silken stuff made of the outside of the cocoon, and therefore of inferior quality.

318 CHURCH GOODS OF ST. KIERAN'S CHURCH, EXETER.

Item one pewter stand for the paschal candle.

- „ one image of Saint Christopher of alabaster.
- „ an image of Marie of the Assumption of alabaster.
- „ one veil painted with the image of Saint Michael.
- „ three shafts for banners.
- „ one banner of red silk with bars of gold.
- „ one banner with the image of Saint Kierani with white roses.
- „ one small chest in the chancel near the altar.
- „ two wooden forms in the nave of the church.
- „ one image of Saint John the Baptist with a tabernacle.
- „ one image of Saint Ann with a tabernacle.
- „ one picture with the image of Saint Erasmus [*sic*].
- „ one picture with the image of Saint Christopher.
- „ four candlesticks of iron in the chancel.
- „ three candlesticks of iron in the nave of the church.
- „ one pair of trestells with a table of obits for the year.
- „ one case for the chalice of white ivory.
- „ one pair of vestments of white and blue silk with orphreys of gold.
- „ a new surplice.
- „ one red veil with the image of Saint Kierani.
- „ one chest with the monuments of the church.
- „ three towels of diaper work.

RUBUS IN DEVON: SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRIBUTION.

BY W. P. HIERN, M.A., F.R.S.

(Read at Dartmouth, 27th July, 1911.)

IN nearly all cases the determination of the species and varieties has been made or approved by the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, F.L.S., who, with his customary kindness and generosity, has rendered to me ample assistance. Without his aid it would have been quite impossible for me to prepare this account. His published records also have been used, especially his paper in the *Journal of Botany* for December, 1910, on "Dartmoor Border *Rubi*." Numerous specimens collected by me in the county he has determined in accordance with his views; as also did some years ago the Rev. E. F. Linton, to whom my acknowledgments are also due. Mr. G. B. Savery, who is fully acquainted with the local flora about Silvertown, in the Exeter botanical district, has favoured me with a list of the brambles belonging to that neighbourhood. T. R. Archer Briggs's *Flora of Plymouth*, published in 1880, is still, with some discrimination, available for the *Rubi* of parts of the Plymouth and Tavistock botanical districts.

My acquaintance with the brambles of the Honiton botanical district is, unfortunately, very scanty.

For the classification of the species, other than fossils, I have mainly followed the leading German authority, Dr. Wilhelm Olberg Focke, who has in course of publication or preparation his *Species Ruborum*; the first part of this monograph appeared in 1910.

The local distribution is here set out, usually, when practicable, according to the civil parishes, and arranged under the eight botanical districts of the county.

Rubus, Cæsar, B.G. 2, 17, 4; Virgil, *Eclog.* 3, 89; *Plin.*, 16, 37, 71; *Tournef. Inst.* p. 614, t. 385 (1700); *L. Syst. Nat.*, ed. i. (1735); *Gen. Pl.*, ed. i. p. 146, n. 413 (1737); *Sp. Pl.*, ed. i. p. 492 (1753); W. O. Focke, *Species Ruborum*, pars 1. p. 11 (1910).

Sub-gen. 1. **CYLACTIS** (Rafin.) Focke *Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen*, iv. pp. 142, 146 (1874).

1. **R. SAXATILIS** L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. i. p. 494 (1753); Focke, *Sp. Rub.* i. p. 27, n. 19 (1910).

1. (Barnstaple botanical district.) Countisbury, Brendon.

8. (Tavistock botanical district.) Egg Buckland, Whitchurch.

Sub-gen. 2. **IDÆOBATUS** Focke in Aschers & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 444 (1902).

2. **R. IDÆUS** L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. i. p. 492 (1753).

1. (Barnstaple botanical district.) Lynton, Countisbury, Brendon, Challacombe, High Bray, Bratton Fleming, Arlington, Parracombe, Martinhoe, East Down, Bittadon, Marwood, Goodleigh, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge, Landkey, Sherwill, Pilton, Barnstaple, Fremington.

2. (Torrington botanical district.) Bradworthy, Sutcombe, Thornbury, Beaworthy, Holsworthy, Bridgerule, Sampford Courtenay, Okehampton.

3. (South Molton botanical district.) Charles, East Buckland, North Molton, South Molton, Rose Ash, Twitchen, Molland, West Anstey, East Anstey, Bishops Nympton, Kings Nympton, George Nympton, Burrington, Chawleigh.

4. (Exeter botanical district.) Kenn, Silverton.

5. (Honiton botanical district.) Ottery St. Mary.

6. (Torquay botanical district.) Trusham, Moreton Hampstead, Manaton, North Bovey, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Chagford, Gidleigh, Ashburton.

7. (Plymouth botanical district.) Berry Pomeroy, Cornwood, South Brent, Ermington, Brixton, Newton Ferrers, Plympton St. Mary.

8. (Tavistock botanical district.) Lydford, Peter Tavy, Bristow, Lifton, Mary Tavy, Tavistock Hamlets, Shaugh Prior, Bickleigh, Meavy, St. Budeaux, Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum.

var. *anomalus* Arrhen. *Rub. Suec.* p. 14 (1839);
R. obtusifolius Willd. (1811).

1. Brendon.

var. *inermis* Pryor, *Flora of Hertfordshire*, p. 128 (1887).

1. Combmartin; apparently this variety.

Sub-gen. 3. *EUBATUS* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn.

Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. vi. p. 448 (1902).

(Series *Moriferi* Focke, l.c.)

Group 1. *Suberecti* P. J. Müller in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii.
 p. 74 (1859).

A. *Eu-Suberecti*.

3. *R. NESSENSIS*, W. Hall in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.*
 iii. pp. 20, 21 (1794); *R. suberectus* G. Anders. in *Trans.*
Linn. Soc. Lond. xi. p. 216, t. 16 (1815).

1. Lynton, Brendon, Westward Ho (H. A. Evans).

2. St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Little Torrington, Pancras-
 week, North Lew, Pyworthy, Holsworthy, Clawton,
 Sutcombe, Bridgerule East, Bradworthy, Ashbury,
 Beaworthy, Tetcott.

3. South Molton, Bishops Nympton, Molland.

4. Doddiscombsleigh.

6. Chagford, South Tawton, Dunsford, Wolborough
 (Ravenshaw).

7. Ivybridge, Cornwood, Plympton St. Mary, Kingston.

8. Lydford, Whitchurch, Shaugh Prior, Buckland Mona-
 chorum, Bickleigh, Bere Ferrers, Tamerton Foliot,
 St. Budeaux, Egg Buckland.

4. *R. fissus* Lindl. *Syn. Brit. Fl.* ed. ii. p. 92 (1835).

2. Bradford, Bridgerule East, Pancrasweek, Pyworthy,
 Ashbury, Beaworthy, Thornbury, Holsworthy.

3. North Molton.

6. Chagford, North Bovey, Moreton Hampstead.

7. Ivybridge, Cornwood, Plympton St. Mary, Ermington.

8. Meavy, Buckland Monachorum, Lamerton, Egg
 Buckland.

5. *R. SULCATUS* Vest in Trattinn. *Rosac. Mon.* iii.
 p. 42 (1823).

2. Thornbury and Holsworthy Road (*Journ. Bot.* 1890,
 p. 100).

4. Haldon Hill.

6. *R. FRUTICOSUS* L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. i. p. 493 (1753); *R. plicatus* Weihe & Nees *Rub. German.* p. 15, t. 1 (1822).

1. East Down, Ilfracombe, Buckland Brewer.
2. St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Little Torrington, Beaford, Peters Marland, Yarnscombe, Beaworthy, North Lew, Pyworthy, Bridgerule East, Okehampton.
3. South Molton, Bishops Nympton, North Molton, East Anstey, Burrington, North Tawton.
4. Christow.
5. Woodbury, Lympstone (apparently this species).
6. Spreyton, Chagford, Moreton Hampstead, Hennock.
7. Ivybridge, Harford.
8. Tamerton Foliot, Buckland Monachorum, Shaugh Prior, Egg Buckland.

var. *hemistemon*; *R. plicatus*, var. *hemistemon* Rogers *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 22 (1910); *R. plicatus*, var. *pseudo-hemistemon* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 461 (1902).

7. Harford or Cornwood.

7. *R. BERTRAMII* G. Braun in Focke *Syn. Rub. German.* p. 117 (1877). *R. plicatus*, var. *Bertramii* Rogers *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 22 (1900).

8. Buckland Monachorum; a very tall, prickly, and nearly glabrous form (Rogers).

8. *R. AMMOBIUS* Focke *Syn. Rub. German.* p. 118 (1877); *R. Rogersii* E. F. Linton in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 214.

6. Moreton Hampstead.

9. *R. OPACUS* Focke in Alpers *Gefässpfl. Stad.* p. 25 (1875); *R. nitidus* Weihe & Nees, var. *opacus* Rogers *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 23 (1900).

2. Okehampton, Sampford Courtenay.
3. Bishops Nympton (doubtful).
6. Trusham, South Tawton.
7. Loddiswell, Ivybridge (N. E. Brown).
8. Lydford, Bickleigh, Egg Buckland.

B. Sub-Rhamifolii Focke.

10. *R. NITIDUS* Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 19, t. 4 (1822).

8. Bickleigh, Shaugh Prior, Egg Buckland. (Rogers in his *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 100 (1900), gives both North and South Devon for this species.)

var. *integribasis* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn.
Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. p. 464 (1902); *R. integribasis*
 P. J. Müller in *Flora* (B.Z.), xli. p. 130 (1858).

6. Chagford, Milber.

11. *R. CARPNIFOLIUS* Weihe ex Boenningh. *Prodr.*
Fl. Monast. Westphal. p. 152, n. 632 (1824).

6. Lustleigh.

8. Egg Buckland.

C. *Sub-Dicolore* Focke.

12. *R. INCURVATUS* Bab. in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 2, ii.
 p. 36 (1848).

2. Sampford Courtenay, Belstone.

3. North Tawton.

6. South Tawton.

8. Meavy, Buckland Monachorum.

13. *R. CARISIENSIS* Rip. & Genev. in *Mém. Soc. Acad.*
Maine-et-Loire, xxviii. pp. 55, 89 (1872); *R. cariensis* Rip.
 & Genev. ex Genev. *Monogr. Rubus Bass. Loire*, ed. ii.
 p. 265 (1880).

1. Morte-hoe, Ilfracombe, Berry Narbor, Combmartin,
 Martinhoe, Lynton, Challacombe, Arlington, Lox-
 hore, Bratton Fleming, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge,
 Goodleigh, Sherwill, Marwood, East Down, Bittad-
 don, West Down, Georgeham, Heanton Punchard-
 don, Fremington, Bishops Tawton.

2. Bradford, Holsworthy, Pancrasweek, Pyworthy, Oke-
 hampton.

3. North Molton, Chittlehampton, Crediton Hamlets,
 West Buckland.

8. Lydford.

Also probable hybrids between this and some
 other species :

1. Swimbridge.

1. Bishops Tawton (hybrid with a glandular species).

14. *R. HOLERYTHROS* Focke in *Journ. Bot.* 1890, p. 100.

7. Kingston neighbourhood (Rogers).

8. Egg Buckland.

15. *R. AFFINIS* Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 18,
 tt. 3 and 3b (1822).

1. Buckland Brewer (H. A. Evans).

2. Belstone, Okehampton, Sampford Courtenay, Holsworthy.
 3. South Molton (perhaps the variety *Briggsianus*).
 6. South Tawton, Bovey Tracey, Milber.
 8. Bridestowe, Mary Tavy (a small and uncharacteristic form : Rogers) to Lamerton.
 var. *Briggsianus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 42.
 2. Yarnscombe, Sampford Courtenay, Okehampton, Belstone.
 3. West Buckland (probably this variety), South Molton (this variety or the type of the species).
 4. Ashton, Christow.
 6. Trusham, Hennock, Bovey Tracey, North Bovey, Moreton Hampstead, Chagford.
 7. Cornwood.
 8. St. Budeaux, Tamerton Foliot, Bere Ferrers, Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Sheepstor, Sampford Spiney.
16. R. IMBRICATUS Hort in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 2, vii. p. 374 (1851).
2. Okehampton, Sampford Courtenay, Bridgerule East.
 4. Stoke Canon, Kenn.
 6. Trusham, Moreton Hampstead, South Tawton, Dunsford Bridge and below to Kingsteignton; below Lustleigh in the Bovey valley to Teigngrace.
 7. Plympton St. Mary, Ermington, Loddiswell.
 8. Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Meavy, Tavistock.
- Group 2. *Rhamnifolii* Bab. *Brit. Rubi*, p. 74 (1869).
17. R. RHAMNIFOLIUS Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 22, t. 6 (1822).
1. Morte-hoe, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Sherwill (probably), Bittadon, Marwood, Barnstaple, Clovelly, between Barnstaple and Parracombe, Instow to Barnstaple, Westward Ho, Umberleigh, Brendon.
 2. Bradford, Holsworthy, Pyworthy, Bridgerule East, Bridgerule West, Okehampton, Belstone.
 3. Bow, Burrington (probably), Rose Ash, South Molton, Molland or Bishops Nympton.
 5. Lympstone (doubtfully this species).

6. South Tawton, Ilsington.
7. Plymstock, Newton Ferrers, Holbeton.
8. Tamerton Foliot, Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Lamerton, Mary Tavy, Lydford.

var. *Bakeri* Rogers in *Lond. Cat. Brit. Pl.* ed. x. p. 13, n. 455b (1908); *R. Bakeri* F. A. Lees in *Bot. Exch. Club Report for 1884 to 1886*, p. 120 (1887).

6. Torquay (Druce teste Rogers).

R. rhamnifolius W. & N. \times (?) *R. pyramidalis* Kalt.

7. Holbeton (Marshall).

18. *R. PULCHERRIMUS* Neuman in *Lunds bot. For. byt*, 1882.

1. Lundy Island, Morte-hoe, Ilfracombe, Bittadon, Georgeham, Combmartin, Lynton, Brendon, Martinhoe, Bratton Fleming, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge.
2. Okehampton, Belstone, Holsworthy, Pyworthy, Bridgerule East.
3. North Tawton, Bow, Lapford, North Molton, South Molton, Knowstone, Bishops Nympton.
4. Christow, Ashton, Kenn, Silverton.
6. Ilsington, Chagford, Gidleigh, Moreton Hampstead, Dunsford, Chudleigh, North Bovey, Bovey Tracey, South Tawton, Spreyton.
7. Ermington, Plympton St. Mary.
8. Lydford, Brentor, Walkhampton, Buckland Monachorum, Egg Buckland, Sheepstor.

19. *R. NEMORALIS* P. J. Müller in *Flora* (B.Z.), xli. p. 139 (1858).

1. High Bray.

20. *R. ARGENTEUS* Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 45, t. 19 (1825).

1. Morte-hoe, Ilfracombe, Combmartin, Martinhoe, Parracombe, Lynton, Countisbury, Loxhore, Bittadon, West Down, Georgeham, Braunton, East Down, Marwood, Heanton Punchardon, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge, Landkey, Bishops Tawton, Tawstock, Instow, Westleigh, Bideford, Northam.
2. Great Torrington, Little Torrington, Okehampton.

3. East Anstey, West Anstey, Molland, North Molton, South Molton, Bishops Nympton, Rose Ash, Kings Nympton, Filleigh, Chittlehampton, Lapford, Nymet Rowland, Bow, Zeal Monachorum, North Tawton.
4. Christow, Kenn, Exeter, Silverton (H. A. Evans).
6. Cockington, Kingskerswell, Bishopsteignton, Newton Abbot, Bridford, Hennock, Chudleigh, Lustleigh, Ilsington, North Bovey, Throwleigh, Gidleigh, Chagford, Spreyton.
7. Diptford, Buckfastleigh, Ermington, very common about Plymouth (Briggs).
8. Tamerton Folliott, Meavy, Mary Tavy, Brentor, Lydford.

R. argenteus W. & N. \times *R. ulmifolius* Schott f.

1. Morte-hoe (apparently this hybrid).

21. *R. VULGARIS* Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 38, t. 14, fig. A and E (1825); var. *Lindleyanus* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 482 (1902); *R. Lindleyanus* E. Lees in *Phytol.* iii. p. 361 (1848).

1. Ilfracombe, Morte-hoe, Bittadon, Parracombe, Marwood, Bratton Fleming, Countisbury, East Down, Clovelly.
2. Okehampton, North Lew, Holsworthy, Bradworthy, Beaworthy, Ashbury, Pyworthy, Bridgerule.
3. North Molton, South Molton, Knowstone, Bishops Nympton, Chittlehampton, Lapford, Bow, Peters Marland.
4. Christow, Ashton, Silverton.
6. Trusham, Bridford, Hennock, Chudleigh, Lustleigh, Ilsington, Moreton Hampstead, North Bovey, Gidleigh, Chagford.
7. Devonport, Plympton St. Mary, Revelstoke, Holbeton, Newton Ferrers, Brixton, Bigbury, Modbury.
8. St. Budeaux, Tamerton Folliott, Egg Buckland, Mary Tavy, Brentor, Lydford, Lifton, Tavistock Hamlets, Bridestowe.

R. vulgaris W. & N., var. *Lindleyanus* F. \times *R. ulmifolius* Schott f.

1. Marwood.

[*R. laciniatus* Willd. *Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol.* p. 550 (1809), doubtfully considered as a form of *R. vulgaris*

W. & N., and by some as a variety of *R. ulmifolius* Schott f. or allied to *R. Selmeri* Lindeb.

4. Exeter ; a plant was found by the roadside at Pennsylvania in 1892.

8. Egg Buckland ; originally introduced (?) and now lost.]

22. *R. SELMERI* Lindeb in *Herb. Rub. Scandinav.* n. 33 (1884).

1. Ilfracombe, Georgeham, Sherwill, Stoke Rivers.

2. Okehampton, Belstone, Ashwater, North Lew, Beaworthy, Pyworthy, Bridgerule East, Bridgerule West, Bradford.

3. Rose Ash.

6. Bishopsteignton.

7. Plymouth neighbourhood ; believed to be in some quantity (Rogers).

3. Tamerton Foliot.

Group 3. *Candicans* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 484 (1902).

23. *R. THYRSOIDEUS* Wimm. *Fl. Schles.* ed. i. p. 204 (1832).

2. Okehampton (form closely approaching the continental *R. candicans* Weihe), Bridgerule West (form with leaves having greenish white felt on the lower face, and with a strongly branched panicle).

8. Tamerton Foliot.

24. *R. PUBESCENS* Weihe ex Boenningh. *Prodr. Fl. Monaster. Westphal.* p. 152, n. 633 (1824).

1. East Down and Abbotsham ; doubtful records.

Group 4. *Discolores* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn.

Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. vi. p. 499 (1902).

25. *R. ULMIFOLIUS* Schott f. in *Oken, Isis*, fasc. v. p. 821 (1818) ; subsp. *R. rusticanus* Mercier in *Reut. Cat. Pl. Genève*, ed. ii. p. 279 (1861).

1. Lundy Island, Morte-hoe, Ilfracombe, Berry Narbor, Combmartin, Trentishoe, Lynton, Countisbury, Sherwill, Bittadon, Georgeham, Braunton, Marwood, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge, Ashford, Pilton West, Barnstaple, Bishops Tawton, Landkey, Instow, Northam, Clovelly.

2. Great Torrington, Okehampton.
3. Chittlehampton, Crediton Hamlets.
4. Silverton, and a form with white flowers ; also Bradninch, a form with laciniate leaves and panicle bearing minute prickles (G. B. Savery).
6. Spreyton, Chagford, Ilington.
7. Plymouth.
8. Tamerton Foliot, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Walkhampton, Brentor, Coryton.

R. rusticanus Merc. \times *R. affinis* W. & N., var. *Briggsianus* Rogers.

Several Devon unspecified localities : see *Journ. Bot.* 1907, p. 271.

R. ulmifolius Schott f. \times (?) *R. argenteus* W. & N.

1. Ilfracombe.
- R. ulmifolius* Schott f. \times (?) ; various apparent hybrids.
1. Braunton, Tawstock, Martinhoe.
2. Okehampton.
4. Silverton (G. B. Savery).
6. Spreyton.

26. *R. DUMNONIENSIS* Bab. in *Journ. Bot.* 1890, pp. 338, 339.

1. Ilfracombe, Martinhoe, Lynton, East Down.
2. Holsworthy.
3. North Molton.
6. South Tawton, Spreyton, Ilington.
7. Ivybridge, Cornwood, Plympton St. Mary.
8. Tamerton Foliot, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Buckland Monachorum, Shaugh Prior, Walkhampton, Brentor, Lydford.

27. *R. MACROSTEMON* Focke *Syn. Rub. German.* p. 193 (1877) ; *R. robustus* P. J. Müll. in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 87 (1859) ; *Forma dynatos* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 509 (1902).

3. West Buckland.
4. Thorverton, Brampford Speke, Netherexe (G. B. Savery).
6. Kingswear and Dartmouth ; doubtful records.
8. Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Peter Tavy, Mary Tavy, Brentor, Lydford, Bridestowe, Coryton, Milton Abbot.

28. *R. GODRONI* Lecoq. & Lamotte *Cat. Pl. Centr. France*, p. 151 (1847), partly; *R. argentatus* P. J. Müller in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 93 (1859).

1. Swimbridge, Tawstock.

2. Belstone.

6. South Tawton, Ilstington.

8. Buckland Monachorum: "Roborough Down, in several spots between Yelverton and Horrabridge, a very handsome form. Though now established in that part of the Down as a well-marked constant plant, this looks as if it might originally have arisen from a crossing between *R. Godroni* and *R. leucostachys* Sm." (Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1910, p. 317.)

var. *clivicola* Druce *List Brit. Pl.* p. 21, n. 785c (January, 1908); *R. argentatus* P. J. Muell., var. *clivicola* A. Ley in *Journ. Bot.* 1896, p. 158.

7. Plympton St. Mary.

var. *foliolatus* Rogers & Ley in *Journ. Bot.* 1906, p. 58.

1. Fremington.

Group 5. *Silvatici* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 514 (1902).

29. *R. MERCICUS* Bagnall in *Journ. Bot.* 1892, p. 372.

8. Between Dousland (Walkhampton) and Princetown (Lydford).

var. *bracteatus* Bagnall in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 187.

8. Egg Buckland.

var. *chrysoxylon* Rogers in Griffith *Fl. Angl. and Carn.* p. 43 (1895).

3. North Molton.

30. *R. VILICAULIS* Koehler ex Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 43, t. 17 (1825).

1. Georgeham, Lynton.

6. Ilstington, Bishopsteignton.

7. Ivybridge, Cornwood, Modbury, Yealmpton, Plympton St. Mary, Plymstock.

8. St. Budeaux, Tamerton Foliot, Bere Ferrers, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Shaugh Prior.

var. *calvatus* Rogers in *Lond. Cat.* ed. ix. p. 16, n. 453d (1895); *R. calvatus* Bloxam in Kirby *Fl. Leicest.* p. 42 (1850).

8. Tamerton Folliott : see Druce in *Journ. Bot.* 1904, p. 9.

31. *R. RHOMBIFOLIUS* Weihe ex Boenningh. *Prodr. Fl. Monaster. Westphal.* p. 151, n. 631 (1824).

8. Mary Tavy, Milton Abbot, Brentor to Coryton, Bridestowe.

32. *R. GRATUS* Focke in Alpers, *Verz. Gefaesspfl. Stade*, p. 26 (1875).

8. Weston Peverell.

33. *R. LEUCANDRUS* Focke in Alpers, *Verz. Gefaesspfl. Stade*, p. 27 (1875); and in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 521 (1902) (*leucander*).

8. Egg Buckland.

34. *R. MACROPHYLLUS* Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 35; *R. eu-macrophyllus* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 522 (1902).

1. Ilfracombe, East Down, Marwood, Stoke Rivers, Tawstock.
2. Huntshaw, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Little Torrington, Belstone.
3. Molland.
8. Bridestowe, Lydford, Mary Tavy, Egg Buckland, Tamerton Folliott.

35. *R. DANICUS* Focke in *Abh. Natur. Ver. Bremen*, ix. p. 322 (1886).

1. Marwood (W. Hunt Painter *teste* Rogers).
2. Okehampton; a doubtful record.

36. *R. SCHLECHTENDALII* Weihe ex Boenningh. *Prodr. Fl. Monaster. Westphal.* p. 152, n. 634 (1824).

1. Lynton, Ilfracombe.
2. Sampford Courtenay, Belstone, Okehampton. South Tawton, Throwleigh, Chagford, Torquay. Ivybridge, Harford, Plymstock.
8. Weston Peverell, Tamerton Folliott, Bickleigh, Brentor, Lydford.

var. *amplificatus* ; *R. amplificatus* E. Lees in
Steele *Handb. Field Bot.* pp. x, 58 (1847).

1. Swimbridge ; varying in the direction of this variety.
3. Crediton Hamlets.

37. *R. MACROPHYILLOIDES* Genev. in *Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine-et-Loire*, xxiv. p. 172 (1868).

4. Bradninch, Silvertown (and a form approaching this species ; G. B. Savery).
7. Cornwood.
8. Egg Buckland.

38. *R. QUESTIERII* L. V. Lefèvre & P. J. Müller in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 120 (1859).

3. Burrington.
4. Rewe with Upexe, forma *umbrosa* (G. B. Savery).
7. Holbeton ; a very handsome plant, with almost golden-yellow foliage (Marshall).

39. *R. SILVATICUS* Weihe & Nees *Rubi German.* p. 41, t. 15 (1825).

1. Lynton (Rogers).
2. Sampford Courtenay, Belstone.
4. Christow.
6. Lustleigh, Bovey Tracey.
7. Totnes, South Brent, Plympton St. Mary, Cornwood, Brixton, Ermington.
8. Buckland Monachorum, Lydford, Egg Buckland.

40. *R. LENTIGINOSUS* E. Lees in Steele *Handb. Field Bot.* pp. x, 60 (1847).

1. Ilfracombe, Marwood.
6. South Tawton.
7. Plymouth, Plympton St. Mary, Yealmpton.

Group 6. *Sprengeliani* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 528 (1902).

41. *R. SPRENGELII* Weihe in *Flora*, ii. p. 17 (1819).

1. Marwood ; near this species.
2. Belstone, Okehampton.
3. North Tawton, Bow.
4. Kenn.
5. Axmouth (Murray).
6. Spreyton, Ilsington, Hennock.
8. Sheepstor, Egg Buckland.

Group 7. *Egregii* Frider. & Gel. in *Bot. Tidsskr.* xvi. p. 51 (1887).

42. *M. mucronatus* Bloxam in Kirby *Fl. Leicest.* p. 43 (1850); *R. atrichantheros* E. H. L. Krause in Prah *Krit. Fl. Schl. Holst.* ii. p. 61 (1889).

1. Sherwill, Atherington, Tawstock, Fremington.
3. Huntshaw.
2. Chulmleigh, Bishops Nympton.
4. Bradninch (G. B. Savery).
6. Ilsington.
8. Weston Peverell, Buckland Monachorum, Walkhampton, Milton Abbot.

R. mucronatus Bloxam \times *R. leucostachys* Schleich. or \times *R. corylifolius* Sm. (?).

3. South Molton.

R. mucronatus Bloxam \times (?)

1. Morte-hoe.

43. *R. RAMOSUS* Briggs in *Journ. Bot.* 1871, pp. 330-2.

4. Christow, Ashton.
6. Trusham, Hennock, Teigngrace, Lustleigh, Bovey Tracey, Ilsington, Moreton Hampstead.
7. Ivybridge, Cornwood, Plympton St. Mary, Plymouth, Plymstock, Wembury, Brixton, Newton Ferrers, Revelstoke, Holbeton, Ringmore, Modbury, Kingston.
8. Tamerton Foliot, Bere Ferrers, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Walkhampton, Tavistock, St. Budeaux.

44. *R. CINEROSUS* Rogers in *Bot. Exch. Club Report* for 1896, p. 513.

4. Silverton; an uncharacteristic form (G. B. Savery).

45. *R. DREJERI* G. Jensen in *Fl. Dan.* fasc. 51, 7, t. 3023 (1883).

1. Swimbridge, Stoke Rivers.
3. North Molton, East Anstey (Marshall in *Journ. Bot.* 1908, p. 254).
4. Silverton; fairly frequent, especially on the higher ground (G. B. Savery).
8. Buckland Monachorum, near Tavistock, Egg Buckland.

46. *R. LEYANUS* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 374 ;
R. Drejeri, subsp. *R. Augustini* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn.
Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. vi. p. 540 (1902).

1. Stoke Rivers, Northam.
2. Huntshaw (H. A. Evans).
4. By the road from Butterleigh to Criss-Cross (G. B. Savery).
7. Between Ivybridge and Ermington (Marshall).
8. Egg Buckland.

Group 8. *Grandifolii* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn.
Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. vi. p. 540 (1902).

47. *R. ERICETORUM* Lefèvre in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr.* xxiv.
 pp. 218, 223 (1877) *non* Bicheno ; *R. Lejeunei* Weihe &
 Nees, var. *ericetorum*, Rogers in *Lond. Cat.*, ed. ix. p. 16,
 n. 491b (March, 1895).

1. Stoke Rivers ; a doubtful determination.
3. East Anstey, between E. Anstey (Devon) and Brushford (Somerset) ; *Journ. Bot.* 1908, p. 254.

48. *R. SERTIFLORUS* P. J. Muell. ex Genev. in *Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine-et-Loire*, xxiv. p. 96 (1868) ; *R. ericetorum* Lef., var. *sertiflorus* Rogers & Ley in *Journ. Bot.* 1906, p. 59.

4. Bradninch and Broadclyst ; forms of this species (G. B. Savery).

Group 9. *Vestiti* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 544 (1902).

49. *R. HYPOLEUCUS* L. V. Lefèvre & P. J. Müller in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 143 (1859).

1. Ilfracombe, Marwood, East Down, Sherwill, Bratton Fleming, Stoke Rivers, Westward Ho, Clovelly (J. W. White).
2. Okehampton, Bradford, Tetcott, Pyworthy, Bridge-rule East.
3. South Molton, North Molton (apparently an eglandular form of this species).
4. Kenn, Christow, Silverton (G. B. Savery).
6. Trusham, Chudleigh, Dunsford, Chagford, Ilsington, Lustleigh, Teigngrace, Moreton Hampstead, Bovey Tracey.
7. Totnes, Harford, Ivybridge, Plympton St. Mary, Bigbury neighbourhood.
8. Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Milton Abbot, Lamerton, Mary Tavy, Brentor, Lydford to Bickleigh.

R. hypoleucus Lef. & Müll. × *R. leucostachys* Schleich.

1. Sherwill ; apparently this hybrid.

R. hypoleucus Lef. & Müll. × *R. pyramidalis* Kalt.

1. West Down ; apparently this hybrid.

R. hypoleucus Lef. & Müll. × *R. thyrsiger* Bab.

7. Bigbury neighbourhood ; probably this hybrid (Marshall in *Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 203).

50. *R. LEUCOSTACHYS* Schleich. ex Smith *Engl. Fl.* ii. p. 403 (1824).

1. Ilfracombe, Berry Narbor, Trentishoe, Martinhoe, Lynton, Georgeham, Bratton Fleming, Stoke Rivers, Sherwill (rather abnormal), Landkey (a form), Westward Ho.
2. Great Torrington, Bradford, Okehampton, Holsworthy, Bridgerule, Bridgerule East (a form with deeply cut foliage and remarkably red flowers.
3. East Anstey, West Anstey, Molland, Bishops Nympton, Rose Ash, Mariansleigh, Kings Nympton, South Molton, North Molton (a form or hybrid), Chittlehampton (Umberleigh), Lapford, North Tawton.
4. Silverton ; common but often uncharacteristic (G. B. Savery).
5. Lympstone.
6. Spreyton, South Tawton, Ilsington, Moreton Hampstead, North Bovey, Bishopsteignton.
8. Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Meavy, Whitchurch, Mary Tavy, Brentor, Lydford, Bridestowe.

R. leucostachys Schleich. × *R. rhamnifolius* W. & N.

1. East Down ; doubtfully this hybrid.

R. leucostachys Schleich. × *R. vulgaris* W. & N., var. *Lindleyanus* Focke.

1. Marwood ; very probably this hybrid.

R. leucostachys Schleich. × *R. ulmifolius* Schott f.

1. East Down, Heanton Punchardon.
3. South Molton ; a hybrid form, apparently with a strain of *R. ulmifolius* Schott f.
4. Silverton ; apparently rather common (G. B. Savery).
6. Spreyton.
7. Holbeton ; see *Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 203.

R. leucostachys Schleich. \times *R. hypoleucus* Lef. & Müll.

1. Bishops Tawton.
3. Chittlehampton.

R. leucostachys Schleich. \times *R. Radula* Weihe.

1. Georgeham ; very likely this hybrid.

R. leucostachys Schleich. \times *R. Borreri* Bell Salt. or
 \times *R. Sprengelii* Weihe.

6. Spreyton ; doubtfully one of these hybrids.

Also various hybrids apparently of this species :

1. Bittadon, Georgeham, Sherwill, Ilfracombe.
3. Bishops Nympton.

51. *R. LASIOCLADOS* Focke *Syn. Rub. German.* p. 198 (1877), var. *angustifolius* Rogers *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 52 (1900).

3. North Tawton.
5. Lympstone ; apparently this variety.
6. Ilington.
8. Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Shaugh Prior, Mary Tavy.

Under *R. lasiostachys* Focke may perhaps be placed the following, which looks like a hybrid derived from a crossing between *R. leucostachys* Schleich. and *R. ulmifolius* Schott f. :

2. Merton.

52. *R. LEUCANTHEMUS* P. J. Müller (?) in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 122 (1859) ; Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1910, p. 319.

8. Egg Buckland.

53. *R. ADENANTHUS* Boul. & Gill. *Assoc. Rub. Ann.* No. 429 (1881), forma *umbrosa* Rogers.

4. Combe, near Silverton ; in a damp, shady lane, 1903 (G. B. Savery).

54. *R. PYRAMIDALIS* Kaltenbach *Fl. Aach. Beck.* p. 275 (1845) ; *R. eifeliensis* Wirtg. *Herb. Rub. Rhen.* ed. i. n. 94, & in *Flora*, xlii. p. 235 (1859).

1. Ilfracombe, Marwood, Loxhore, East Down, Lynton.
2. Tetcott, Bradworthy, between Beaworthy and Ashbury, Okehampton, Bridgerule East, Bridgerule West, Holsworthy.
3. Chittlehampton, North Molton.

6. South Tawton, Throwleigh, Chagford, Lustleigh, Ilsington, Moreton Hampstead, Hennock, Bovey Tracey.
8. Buckland Monachorum, Brentor, Lydford, Bridestowe.
R. pyramidalis Kalt. \times *R. ulmifolius* Schott f.
8. Brentor ; apparently this hybrid.
55. *R. HIRTIFOLIUS* P. J. Müll. & Wirtg. *Herb. Rub. Rhen.* ed. i. n. 173 (1862).
 1. Ilfracombe.
 4. Bradninch ; Savery, forma.
56. *R. GYMNSTACHYS* Genevier in *Mém. Soc. Maine-et-Loire*, x. p. 28 (1862) ; *R. leucostachys* Schleich. var. *gymnostachys* Rogers in *Lond. Cat.* ed. ix. p. 16, n. 4725 (1895).
 1. Stoke Rivers ; perhaps this species.
 4. Silverton.
 6. South Tawton.
57. *R. BORÆANUS* Genev. in *Mém. Soc. Maine-et-Loire*, viii. p. 87 (1860).
 7. Common in the valley of the Erme (*Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 203).
 8. Egg Buckland, Bickleigh.
R. Boræanus Genev. \times *R. leucostachys* Schleich.
 7. Holbeton (*Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 203).
58. *R. INSERICATUS* P. J. Müller in *Flora*, xli. p. 184 (1858) ; *R. Newbouldii* Bab. in *Journ. Bot.* 1886, p. 230.
 8. Buckland Monachorum, Brentor, Lydford, Bridestowe.
59. *R. MENKEI* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 679 (1825), forma *propexus* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop.* vi. p. 558 (1902) ; *R. mollissimus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 45.
 1. Stoke Rivers (a state with acuminate and abnormally incise leaflets), Westward Ho.
 2. Sampford Courtenay, by the Holsworthy and Thornbury Road.
 6. South Tawton.
 7. Kingston ; apparently this form.
 8. Lydford.
forma *macranthelos* Focke, l.c. ; *R. macranthelos* Marsson *Fl. Neuorpomm.* p. 147 (1869).
 7. Plympton St. Mary : see Rogers, *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 50 (1900).

60. *R. IBICUS* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1896, p. 506; and 1910, p. 318; forma *minor*.

1. East Down, 23 June, 1896.

4. Bradninch (G. B. Savery).

8. Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Shaugh Prior, Walkhampton, Mary Tavy, Brentor, Lydford, Coryton, Milton Abbot, Bridestowe.

Group 10. *Radulæ* Focke *Syn. Rub. German.* pp. 78, 317 (1877).

61. *R. ÆGOCLADUS* Müll. & Lefèvre in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 134 (1859) (*oigocladus*); Boulay in Coste, *Fl. France*, ii. pp. 31, 43, 46 (1903); iii. p. 791 (1906).

1. Marwood, Sherwill.

3. North Molton, Crediton Hamlets.

6. South Tawton.

7. Ivybridge, Plympton St. Mary, Plymstock, Holbeton, Brixton.

8. Weston Peverell, Tamerton Foliot, Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Brentor, Lydford.

[var. *R. Briggsii* Bloxam in *Journ. Bot.* 1869, p. 33, t. 88.

8. St. Budeaux, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh.

Apparently only an anomalous form; there is reason to fear that it is a thing of the past; see Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 50.]

62. *R. BLOXAMIANUS* Colem. *Cat. Fl. Pl. and Ferns of Leicestersh.* (1862); Baker in *Bot. Exch. Club Report for* 1862, p. 8 (1863); Rogers in *Devon Vict. Hist.* i. p. 91 (1906).

1. Bideford (Tatum teste Rogers).

63. *R. RADULA* Weihe ex Boenningh. *Prodr. Fl. Monast. Westphal.* p. 152. n. 636 (1824).

8. Between Bere Ferrers and Moorwhellam (Rogers).

var. *anglicanus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 47.

2. Belstone, Okehampton, Holsworthy, Tetcott, Pyworthy, Bridgerule East, Bridgerule West, Bradworthy.

3. Lapford.

6. South Tawton, Chagford, Gidleigh, Moreton Hampstead, Chudleigh, Hennock, Kingsteignton.
 7. Devonport, Plymouth, Plymstock, Plympton St. Mary, Holbeton.
 8. St. Budeaux, Tamerton Foliot, Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Bere Ferrers, Bickleigh, Tavistock Hamlets, Lydford.
64. *R. ECHINATUS* Lindl. *Syn. Brit. Fl.* ed. i. p. 94, n. 20 (1829); *R. discerptus* P. J. Müller in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 146 (1859).
1. Heanton Punchardon, Marwood, Tawstock, Westward Ho (Tatum teste Rogers).
 2. Holsworthy, Pyworthy, Bridgerule East.
 3. Chittlehampton.
 4. Silverton; fairly abundant (G. B. Savery).
 6. Spreyton, Hennock.
 8. Egg Buckland, Bere Ferrers.
65. *R. BABINGTONII* Bell Salt. in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 1, xv. p. 307 (1845).
3. North Molton.
 8. Walkhampton; forma *umbrosa* Rogers.
66. *R. SCABER* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 683 (1825).
1. Braunton, Marwood, Sherwill, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge.
 2. St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Okehampton, Bradworthy.
 3. East Anstey, North Molton, West Buckland, Chittlehampton.
 8. Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Milton Abbot.
67. *R. PALLIDUS* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 682 (1825).
2. Okehampton; a slender, weakly armed, and shade-grown form (Rogers). St. Giles-in-the-Wood (Evans).
 6. Moreton Hampstead.
- var. *fuscus* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 572 (1902); *R. fuscus* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 681 (1825).
8. St. Budeaux, Tamerton Foliot.

var. *nutans* ; *R. fuscus* Weihe & Nees, var. *nutans* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1892, p. 304.

3. George Nympton.
6. Cornwood.
8. Bere Ferrers, Buckland Monachorum.
68. *R. MELANODERMIS* Focke in *Journ. Bot.* 1890, p. 133.
4. Silverton ; rather common in hedges and woods (G. B. Savery).
8. Egg Buckland ; probably this species, or a nearly allied form (Rogers).
69. *R. FOLIOSUS* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 682 (1825).
1. Georgeham, Marwood, East Down, Lynton, Brendon, Countisbury.
2. Tetcott.
4. Kenn, Christow, Stoke Canon (Rogers).
6. Hennock, Bovey Tracey.
7. Cornwood.
8. Egg Buckland, Bickleigh.
R. foliosus W. & N. \times (?) *R. macrophyllus* W. & N.
1. Bittadon.
70. *R. THYRSIGER* Bab. in *Journ. Bot.* 1886, p. 226.
1. Clovelly (J. W. White *teste* Rogers).
2. Okehampton.
3. Chittlehampton ; probably this species.
4. Butterleigh to Criss-Cross ; on the hill, in a hedge (G. B. Savery).
6. Newton Abbot (Waterfall *teste* Rogers).
7. Kingston and Holbeton ; a form (Marshall).
8. St. Budeaux, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Shaugh Prior, Milton Abbot.
71. *R. LONGITHYRSIGER* E. Lees *ms.* (1849) ex Bab. *Brit. Rubi*, p. 231 (1869).
1. Brendon or Lynton or Countisbury ("Watersmeet," Rogers).
2. Tetcott.
3. North Molton, South Molton.
6. Moreton Hampstead, Chagford, Ilsington, Chudleigh.
7. Devonport, Plympton St. Mary, Cornwood, Ermington, Holbeton.
8. Tamerton Foliot, Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Whitchurch, Tavistock Hamlets, Walkhampton, Brentor, Lydford.

72. *R. BOTRYEROS* Focke ex Rogers in *Lond. Cat.* ed. x. p. 15, n. 524 (1908); *R. longithyriger* Bab., var. or subsp. *botryeros* Rogers *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 77 (1900).

4. Bradninch to Killerton (Broadclist); a form of this species (G. B. Savery).

6. South Tawton.

7. Cornwood.

8. Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Shaugh Prior.

Group 11. *Apiculati* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. pp. 451, 576 (1902).

73. *R. BORRERI* Bell Salt. in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. i. xv. p. 306 (1845); *R. eu-Borreri* Focke, l.c. p. 578.

1. Swimbridge.

2. Sampford Courtenay, Belstone, Okehampton.

3. Bow; apparently this species.

4. Silverton (G. B. Savery), Clayhanger (apparently this species).

5. Near Sidmouth (Druce *teste* Rogers).

6. Spreyton (apparently this species), South Tawton, Ilsington, near Torquay (Focke).

8. Buckland Monachorum, Milton Abbot, Brentor, Bridestowe.

var. *dentatifolius* Briggs *Fl. Plym.* p. 121 (1880).

2. Sampford Courtenay, Belstone, Okehampton.

4. Christow.

6. South Tawton, Ilsington, Chagford, Gidleigh, Moreton Hampstead, Hennock, Bovey Tracey.

8. Weston Peverell, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Lydford. *R. Borreri* Bell Salt. × *R. Sprengelii* Weihe.

6. Spreyton; perhaps this hybrid.

R. Borreri Bell Salt. × *R. iricus* Rogers.

3. East Anstey; probably this hybrid.

74. *R. UNCINATUS* P. J. Müller in *Flora* (Bot. Zeit.). xli. p. 154 (1858).

2. Okehampton.

var. *Griffithianus* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 579 (1902); *R. Griffithianus* Rogers ex Griff. *Fl. Angles. and Carnarv.* p. 48 (1895).

1. Marwood, Lynton neighbourhood (a form of this variety).

3. Wembworthy.

4. Silverton, 600 ft. alt. (G. B. Savery).

6. Hennock; a form.

75. *R. APICULATUS* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 680 (1825); *R. anglosaxonicus* Gelert in *Bot. Tidsskr.* xvi. p. 81 (1888).

1. West Down, Marwood, Sherwill, Swimbridge (this species probably).
2. Bridgerule.
3. South Molton, Lapford.
4. Silverton, Bradninch, and Butterleigh (G. B. Savery).
7. Plympton St. Mary.
8. Milton Abbot.

var. *curvidens* ; *R. anglosaxonicus* Gelert, subsp. *curvidens* Rogers *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 57 (1900).

1. Berry Narbor ; too young for certainty.
2. Okehampton.
8. Lydford, Milton Abbot, Bridestowe, heath between Mary Tavy and Lamerton.

var. *raduloides* ; *R. anglosaxonicus* Gelert, subsp. *raduloides* Rogers, *l.c.* p. 58.

3. Newton St. Cyres.

[var. *setulosus* ; *R. anglosaxonicus* Gelert, subsp. *setulosus* Rogers, *l.c.* Churchstanton, Somerset ; Watson's vice-county 3, "South Devon."]

var. *horridicaulis* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 581 (1902) ; *R. horridicaulis* P. J. Müller in *Bonplandia*, ix. p. 284 (1861) ; *R. ochrodermis* Rogers in *Devon Vict. Hist.* i. p. 95 (1906) ; non A. Ley.

1. Barnstaple, Marwood.
3. South Molton, Bishops Nympton (apparently this variety).
4. Bradninch, Butterleigh, Cadbury, and Bickleigh ; fairly frequent (G. B. Savery).

Group 12. *Koehleriani* Bab. *Brit. Rubi*, p. 199 (1869).

76. *R. HETERACANTHUS* Weihe ex Lejeune *Rev. Fl. Env. Spa*, p. 101 (1824) ; *R. rosaceus* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 685 (1825).

1. Lynton.
3. South Molton.
8. St. Budeaux, Egg Buckland, Meavy, Milton Abbot.

77. *R. RUBESCENS* Lejcune *Fl. Env. Spa*, ii. p. 340 (1813); *R. Histrix* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 687 (1824).

1. Combmartin, Sherwill, Lynton.
2. Okehampton.
3. Molland.
6. South Tawton, Teigngrace.
8. Tamerton Foliot.

var. *infecundus*; *R. rosaceus* W. & N., var. *infecundus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1892, p. 338.

1. Marwood, Sherwill, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge.
8. Egg Buckland, Buckland Monachorum, Bickleigh, Shaugh Prior, Walkhampton.

var. *Purchasianus*; *R. rosaceus* W. & N., var. *Purchasianus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 102; *R. Purchasianus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 374.

2. St. Giles-in-the-Wood; may be this variety.
6. Bovey Tracey; doubtful record.

var. *silvestris*; *R. rosaceus* W. & N., var. *silvestris* R. P. Murr. ex Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 47.

1. Marwood, Stoke Rivers, Bratton Fleming, Lynton, Brendon, Countisbury.
6. Fingle Bridge (Drewsteignton or Moreton Hampstead).

var. *Lingua*; *R. Lingua* Bab. *Syn. Brit. Rubi*, p. 24 (1846), & in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* ii. p. 266 (1846).

2. Okehampton (Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1892, p. 338).

78. *R. KÖHLERI* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 681 (1825), forma, *eu-Köehleri* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop.* vi. p. 598 (1902).

2. Okehampton, Pancrasweek, Pyworthy, Tetcott.
6. Trusham, Hennock.

var. *cognatus* Rogers, *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 83 (1900); *R. cognatus* N. E. Brown in *Engl. Bot.* ed. iii. xiii (Suppl.) p. 101 (1892), partly.

8. St. Budeaux; apparently an obscure local form (Rogers).

79. *R. DASYPHYLLUS* Rogers in *Lond. Cat.* ed. x. p. 15, n. 531 (1908); *R. Koehleri* W. & N., var. or subsp. *dasyphyllus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1899, p. 197.

1. Martinhoe.

3. Filleigh, Bishops Nympton, North Molton (apparently this species).

6. Chagford, Ilington.

8. Buckland Monachorum.

80. *R. MARSHALLI* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 374; var. *semiglaber* Rogers in *Bot. Exch. Club Report*, 1895, p. 479.

1. Swimbridge.

3. North Molton.

8. Egg Buckland.

Group 13. *Glandulosi* Focke *Syn. Rub. German.* pp. 78, 355 (1877).

81. *R. MUTABILIS* Genev. in *Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine-et-Loire*, viii. p. 84 (1860).

1. High Bray.

var. *nemorosus* Genev. ex Bab. in *Journ. Bot.* 1886, p. 232.

7. Plympton St. Mary, Plymouth, Devonport.

8. Weston Peverell, Tamerton Foliot, St. Budeaux, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Buckland Monachorum, Bere Ferrers, Meavy, Shaugh Prior, Walkhampton.

82. *R. THYRSIFLORUS* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 684 (1825); *R. Bloxamii* E. Lees in Steele, *Handb. Field Bot.* pp. 55 x (1847).

3. Bishops Nympton.

83. *R. BELLARDI* Weihe & Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh. *Comp. Fl. German.* i. p. 688 (1825).

2. Great Torrington, Bradworthy.

3. Chittlehampton; belongs to this group.

8. Buckland Monachorum (Vigurs).

84. *R. HIRTUS* Waldst. & Kit. *Pl. Rar. Hung.* ii. p. 150, t. 141 (1805). There are several old records for the type of the species in Nos. 1 and 2 botanical districts, but they are now considered more or less doubtful, and they probably belong to the var. *rotundifolius* Bab.

var. *rotundifolius* Bab. in *Lond. Cat.* ed. viii. p. 13, n. 4685 (May, 1886); *R. rotundifolius* Bloxam in Kirby *Fl. Leic.* p. 39 (1850).

1. Parracombe, Martinhoe, Lynton, Sherwill, Stoke Rivers, Goodleigh, Tawstock, Bideford.
2. Little Torrington, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Petrockstow, Sampford Courtenay, Okehampton, Huntshaw, Bradworthy, Pyworthy, Holsworthy, Bradford.
3. West Anstey, North Molton, North Tawton.
4. Kenn, Bradninch (G. B. Savery).
6. Spreyton, Chagford, Gidleigh, Throwleigh, Hittisleigh, South Tawton.

var. *rubiginosus* Rogers in *Lond. Cat.* ed. ix. p. 17, n. 517e (1895); *R. rubiginosus* P. J. Müller in *Pollichia*, xvi.-xvii. p. 207 (1859).

8. Bickleigh, Brentor, Lydford.

var. *Kaltenbachii* Rogers, *l.c.* n. 517c (1895); *R. Kaltenbachii* Metsch in *Linnæa*, xxviii. p. 170 (1856).

1. Heanton Punchardon (W. Hunt Painter *teste* Rogers).
2. Beaford.
3. Molland, North Molton.
8. Buckland Monachorum; this variety or a form near it, in plenty (Rogers).

[*R. ochrodermis* A. Ley, which was credited to North Devon by Rogers, *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 106, n. 93 (1900); a form of *R. horridicaulis* P. J. Müll. was mistaken for it. It is not now retained for Devon.]

85. *R. RIVULARIS* P. J. Müll. & Wirtg. *Herb. Rub. Rhen.* ed. i. n. 104 (1858).

7. Ivybridge (Marshall in *Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 203).

86. *R. DIVEXIRAMUS* P. J. Müll. in Boulay, *Ronces Vosg.* nn. 30, 38 (1866).

8. Beer Aston (Bere Ferrers) to Tavistock.

87. *R. SERPENS* Weihe ex Lej. & Court. *Compend. Fl. Belg.* ii. p. 172 (1831).

3. Lapford (near to this species and to *R. Bellardii* W. & N.).

Group 14. *Corylifolii* Focke in *Abh. V.N. Bremen*, i. p. 277 (1868).

88. *R. cæsius* L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. i. p. 493 (1753).

1. Morte-hoe, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Georgeham, Brauntton, Heanton Punchardon, Bittadon, Ashford, Barnstaple, Fremington, Instow, Abbotsham, Northam (a form with stout prickles)

3. Lapford.

4. St. Thomas, Kenn.

5. Woodbury, Branscombe.

6. Trusham, Chudleigh, Ilsington, Bovey Tracey, Newton Abbot, Paignton, St. Mary Church (a large form).

7. Plymstock, Plymouth, Devonport.

8. St. Budeaux, Tamerton Foliot, Tavistock, Brentor, Lydford.

R. cæsius L. \times *ulmifolius* Schott f.

1. Ilfracombe, Stoke Rivers, and Tawstock (apparently this hybrid).

R. cæsius L. \times *R. corylifolius* Sm.

1. Brauntton.

R. cæsius L. \times (?)

1. Brauntton.

89 *R. ferox* Weihe ex Boenningh. *Prodr. Fl. Monast. Wesphal.* p. 153, n. 637 (1824); *R. diversifolius* Lindl. var. *ferus* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 636 (1902).

1. Ashford (W. Hunt Painter teste Rogers).

4. Silverton; a form between this species and its variety *diversifolius* (G. B. Savery).

7. By the Avon, between Hatch Bridge and Aveton Gifford (probably Loddiswell parish); Marshall in *Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 203.

var. *diversifolius*; *R. myriacanthus* Focke in *Bremen, Abh.* ii. p. 467 (1871); non Dougl. (1834); *R. diversifolius* Lindl. *Syn. Brit. Fl.* ed. i. p. 93 (1829); non Tineo (1817).

1. Lynton neighbourhood, Stoke Rivers, Bideford.

2. Bridgerule, Bradworthy, Pancrasweek, Pyworthy, Holsworthy, Bradford, between Beaworthy and Ashbury, Northlew.

4. Kenn.

6. Chagford, Moreton Hampstead, Newton Abbot.

7. Cornwood, Yealmpton, by the Avon between Hatch Bridge and Aveton Gifford (probably in Loddiswell parish ; a form intermediate between this variety and *R. nemorosus* Hayne, var. *tuberculatus*).
8. Egg Buckland.

90. *R. NEMOROSUS* Hayne *Arzneigew.* ii. t. 10 (1813) ; *R. dumetorum* Weihe ex Boenningh. *Prodr. Fl. Monast. Westphal.* p. 153, n. 638 (1824).

1. Marwood, Ashford, Sherwill.
3. Satterleigh and Warkleigh.

var. *britannicus* ; *R. britannicus* Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1894, p. 49.

4. Silvertown (G. B. Savery).
8. Brentor ; a form near this variety (Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1910, p. 322).

var. *tuberculatus* ; *R. tuberculatus* Bab. *Fl. Cambr.* p. 306 (1860).

1. Ashford ; a form near this variety.
5. Lymptone ; belongs to this variety or to some allied form.
6. Chudleigh.
7. Cornwood, Plympton St. Mary.

var. *raduliformis* ; *R. dumetorum* Weihe, var. *raduliformis* A. Ley in *Bot. Exch. Club Report for 1902* (1903).

8. Brentor (Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1910, p. 323).
- R. nemorosus* Hayne \times (?)

1. Marwood.

91. *R. BALFOURIANUS* Bloxam ex Bab. in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. i. xix. p. 86 (1847).

1. Swimbridge, Instow.
2. Holsworthy, Ashwater, Pyworthy, Northlew, Bradford, Clawton (form approaching *R. corylifolius* Sm.), Bridgerule East, Bridgerule West.
7. Modbury (Briggs).
8. Tavistock.

R. althæifolius Host, given by Rogers in *Journ. Bot.* 1886, p. 81, as occurring at Bridgerule (Distr. 2) in two or three places, is possibly a form of *R. Balfourianus* Blox.

92. *R. CORYLIFOLIUS* Sm. *Fl. Brit.* ii. p. 542 (1800).
1. Ilfracombe, Branton, Ashford, Marwood, Stoke Rivers, Martinhoe, Countisbury, Bishops Tawton, Bideford, Abbotsham.
 3. Twitchen, Molland or Bishops Nympton, Chittlehampton, Lapford, Bow.
 4. Exeter, Exminster.
 5. Salcombe Regis.
 6. Kingswear and Dartmough (?).
 var. *sublustris* Leight. in *Phytol.* iii. p. 161 (1848); *R. sublustris* Lees in Steele *Handb. Field Bot.* pp. 54 x (1847; *R. eu-corylifolius* Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 645 (1903).
 1. Branton, Heanton Punchardon, Bishops Tawton, Swimbridge.
 3. Chittlehampton (Umberleigh).
 4. Between Rewe and Silverton (G. B. Savery), Kenn.
 6. Trusham, Hennock, Chudleigh, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot, Ilsington, Hittisleigh (perhaps this variety).
 7. Holbeton, Wembury, Plymstock, Plympton St. Mary, Plymouth, Devonport.
 8. Weston Peverell, Whitchurch, Brentor, Lydford.
 var. *conjungens* Bab. *Man. Brit. Bot.* ed. iii. p. 103 (1851); *R. cyclophyllus* Lindeb. exs. (See *Journ. Bot.* 1895, p. 105).
 1. Morte-hoe, Goodleigh, near Instow (Rogers).
 7. Holbeton, Ermington, Plympton St. Mary, Plymouth, Devonport.
 Focke in Aschers. & Graebn. *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.* vi. p. 628 (1902) remarks that *R. cyclophyllus* Lindeb. appears to be the hybrid *R. cæsius* L. × *Wahlbergii* Arrhen.
 R. corylifolius Sm. × *R. ulmifolius* Schott f.
 1. Branton; apparently this hybrid.
 R. corylifolius Sm. × *R. leucostachys* Schleich.
 1. Ilfracombe; doubtfully referred to this hybrid.

FOSSIL SPECIES.

- Rubus microspermus* C. & E. M. Reid in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond.* Series B. vol. 201, p. 169, pl. 15, fig. 13-17 (1911).
6. Bovey Tracey.

THE STONE ROWS OF DARTMOOR.

PART IX.

BY R. HANSFORD WORTH, MEM. INST. C.E., F.G.S.

(Read at Dartmouth, 27th July, 1911.)

IN setting out the light railway for the China Clay Corporation, in the valley of the Erme, I have found yet another previously unrecorded stone row. It lies on the northern verge of Glasscombe Ball, on the neck of land between this hill and the next to the north and just inside the watershed of the Erme. It is a little west of north from the row near Spurrell's Cross, described in Part VIII, and about a third of a mile from it. The western end of this new row is situate long. $3^{\circ} 53' 26''$ W. and lat. $50^{\circ} 25' 29''$ N.

The length of the row is probably 276 feet. I take it from a stone which is perhaps somewhat doubtful at the west end to the centre of a barrow at the east end, the margin of which is just touched by the line of the row.

The general direction is N., $42^{\circ} 28' 30''$ E. The elevation of the eastern horizon, which is formed by the crest of the ridge a few feet beyond the east end of the row, is 0° when the eye is 5 ft. 5 ins. above ground at the western end. And the depression of the western horizon, which is far distant, is $1^{\circ} 18' 0''$.

All the stones are fallen. Twenty-four are traceable. Many are strictly columnar in form, being about 3 ft. long by 1 ft. broad, measured as they lie. The longest is 43 in., and this stone is 11 in. broad.

Two barrows are associated with the row; both are cairns of small stone. The one which joins the eastern end was probably circular, with a diameter of 14 ft.; it is now somewhat elongated north and south. The other barrow is circular, 13 ft. in diameter, and lies near the

GLASSCOMBE
BALL



*Line touches
Margin of Barrow*

Devon 6 in. O.S. cxix S.E.

lon. 3°-53'-26"

lat. 50°-25'-29"

30" x 11" 32" x 10"

*29" x 20"
35" x 15"*

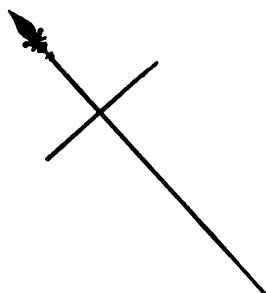
41" x 23"

37" x 18"

42" x 18"

38" x 12"

33" x 12"



0

43" x 11" 25" x 12"

36" x 15"

24" x 24" 32" x 10"

24" x 14" 32" x 11"

*0
0*

20" x 20"

36" x 22"



Barrow

*Scale 40 feet to 1 inch
(Stones - 20 ft. to 1 in.)*

*R.H. WORTH
1911.*

25" x 25"

west end of the row and at a distance of about 37 ft. north, measured to the centre.

As regarding the plan which accompanies this paper, a few words of explanation are necessary. The plan is drawn to the scale of 40 ft. to an inch, but the stones to a scale of 20 ft. to an inch. A dot will be seen beside each stone in the line on which the survey was made; the distance from this dot to the point of the stone immediately opposite it is strictly to scale—in other words, the distance from the line to each stone is accurate, but the individual stones extend too far away from and along the line in consequence of the difference of scale.

I may add that near this row I have picked up a large flint flake.

DARTMOUTH AS A PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.

BY J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A.

(Read at Dartmouth, 27th July, 1911.)

THE Borough of Dartmouth sent representatives to Parliament for over five hundred years, but no list of its members, so far as can be ascertained, has hitherto been published.

The names are given in the Blue Books 69 and 69 I. There are several gaps in the returns, notably between the years 1478 and 1529.

Dartmouth first appears among the towns returning members in the Parliament of 1298. Then for over fifty years it is omitted, but again appears in 1351 as "Clifton Dartmouth." From this time to 1868 the representation appears to have been continuous, the name sometimes being "Dartmouth," frequently "Clifton Dartmouth Hardness," and once (1397) "Southtown Dartmouth."

One of the representatives in 1351, Nicholas Whiting of Wood, simultaneously sat for Devonshire, Exeter, and Dartmouth. The next year he sat at one time for Devonshire, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Torrington, and Totnes, and again, in 1361, for Devonshire and Dartmouth. This combination of several constituencies to return the same member was common in the western counties between the years 1350 and 1390.¹ It may have been that all the members for Devon constituencies were chosen in a County Court held at Exeter, and that the delegates from various localities were occasionally impelled to agree to joint representation, from what motive we do not know. We have a definite statement that in 1449 the choice was actually made in the County Court.²

In 1413 a law was enacted (1 Hen. V, c. 1) requiring

¹ *Trans.*, xlii. p. 260.

² Merewether and Stephens' *History of Boroughs*.

among other things that members should be residents in their own constituencies, but before that date it is fairly clear that the choice was not restricted closer than to residents in the same county, if even to them. In more modern times, as we shall see, no restriction as to place of residence was operative.

The most famous of the early representatives is, of course, John Hawley. The worthy old merchant and two members of his family were on several occasions returned, and many of his contemporaries also can be traced in the local records.

Several of the older members are to be found in the list of mayors of Dartmouth ; some filled important positions elsewhere as soldiers, lawyers, or administrators. One fact appears from a survey of these names, and that is that membership of Parliament in those days was often looked upon as the beginning of a career, and as a preliminary to something more important. Now we find among aspirants for parliamentary honours the lawyer who has built up a lucrative practice, the officer who has retired on a service pension, or the county or borough councillor with a record of local usefulness ; but in the early days of Parliament we find the process reversed, and the legislator, after a short experience in the making of laws and the voting of taxes, retiring at an early age to follow up his ordinary avocation. Instead of the ex-mayor becoming a member, it more frequently happened that the ex-member became a mayor.

Coming to Tudor times, the first name of importance is that of Nicholas Bacon, afterwards Elizabeth's chancellor, but perhaps better known as the father of the great essayist, Francis Bacon, himself also a chancellor. George Cary (of Cockington) and Thomas Ridgeway are names associated with the settlement of Irish affairs after the suppression of the Earl of Tyrone's rebellion.

Several of the earlier members seem to have been either lawyers or county magnates, but in James I's reign the representation assumes a commercial character. All the members but one were described as merchants, and thus escaped the plentiful distribution of knighthoods in which the sapient monarch indulged his self-importance. One of these merchants, Roger Mathew, sat in several parliaments of Charles I, with whom he finally sided in the Civil War, thereby forfeiting his seat.

Payment of members, which had been the practice in mediæval parliaments, was still in force at this time. In 1610 the Dartmouth members were paid, and in 1621 the sum of £5 was voted to them from the local funds.¹ We may suppose that the charge, being on the Borough revenues, was not a popular one, and the offers of wealthy men to provide representatives who would forego their salaries must have been a tempting one. In 1614 the Earl of Northampton (Henry Howard), acting no doubt on behalf of King James, asked leave to nominate one member,¹ but apparently the request was not granted. There can be little doubt as to the side which Dartmouth people generally took in the struggle between the Stuart kings and their parliaments. Western seaport towns were full of the traditions of the great Elizabethan captains, with their robust, somewhat truculent patriotism, and ardent Protestantism; they regarded with no favour the Court which sacrificed Raleigh to allay Spanish hostility, which allowed English ships to be used against the Huguenots of La Rochelle, which employed a Catholic nobleman* to influence the Devon elections, and attempted to imprison Devon members at the bidding of a Catholic queen.

John Upton, who sat with Mathew in Charles I's earlier parliaments, had intimate relations with some of the popular leaders. He was in January, 1641, appointed a trustee under the marriage settlements between Dorothy, daughter of John Pym, and Sir Francis Drake of Buckland (afterwards colonel of horse in the Parliamentary forces). Drake's uncle, William Strode of Meavy (like Pym, one of the "five members"), was another of the trustees.³

Dartmouth then, like Plymouth and Barnstaple, favoured the Parliament, and had its share of the fighting. Even apart from the hardships of warfare, the local supporters of the Long Parliament had occasion to regret their zeal, and Mathew's secession was not without provocation. In 1642 the Corporation authorized the advance by their representatives, Mathew and Browne, of £2668 7s. 6d. to help in reducing the Irish rebels, the same to be recouped out of the lands of the latter. The money was paid, so it is said, but the Corporation got in return only a map of the lands in question.

Mathew's successor was, however, a staunch Parlia-

¹ M. and S.

* The Earl of Northampton.

³ E.D.

mentarian, Thomas Boone by name, one of the most remarkable of Dartmouth's members. He had but one eye, yet, as his brother-in-law Somaster remarks, he could see more clearly with that than most of his fellow-members could with two. Browne was excluded by "Pride's Purge"; Boone remained in what was called the Rump Parliament. He showed his clearness of vision in declining to sit as one of the judges who sent Charles to the block, a decision which stood him in good stead at the Restoration. Cromwell, in spite of this desertion, afterwards treated him with great confidence, and entrusted him with important missions in which his business abilities were usefully employed.¹ It is noteworthy that of the twenty-six Devon members, only two, Boone and Skippon (who sat for Barnstaple), were considered sufficiently advanced in their views to satisfy Colonel Pride, and even these two refused to act with the regicide judges.²

Boone married Upton's daughter, and in partnership with the Uptons carried on a successful enterprise in vessels trading with Spanish ports. Like Hawley at an earlier time, his luck was proverbial, and local superstition long associated magical powers with his personality.

The remaining two hundred years, from the Restoration to 1868, may be divided into four periods. From 1660 to 1722 we have a series of keen election contests. Before 1660 only one disputed election (1659) is recorded,³ between that date and 1722 nine are recorded, namely in 1673 (twice), 1685, 1689, 1690, 1698, 1699, 1701, and 1715. During the last century and a half we only find petitions in 1784, 1790, and 1859.

Between 1660 and 1689 nearly all the members were residents in the county, and it is curious to notice how many of them were second sons.⁴ The chief intruder from outside, Nathaniel Herne, was responsible for the first election petition. This petition, like most of those which followed, turned on the qualifications of the voters. In one of the later petitions there is a reference to two constitutions, passed respectively in 1559 (1 Eliz.) and about this time (24 Car. II). The franchise, according to one account, was vested in the freemen; according to another, only those freemen who were residents, or became residents

¹ E.D.² Blue Book, Somers Tracts, Carlyle's *Cromwell*.³ Probably decided in Boone's favour (Browne Willis). ⁴ Vivian's *Visitations*.

within twelve months of their appointment, were to have votes.

There was evidently a keen struggle going on between the two parties (now becoming known as Whigs and Tories) for the mastery. Herne was a Tory, so that we may presume the victor of 1673 to have been a Whig. In 1685 Charles Boone was the petitioner, a Whig, as we might expect the son of Cromwell's ambassador to be ; and so we gather that in 1685 Dartmouth helped to swell James II's enormous majority. The first election of 1673 was declared void (perhaps that was the occasion of the second constitution referred to) ; on the second election of 1673 and the election of 1685 no decisions were given, and the sitting members remained in possession.

In 1689 the Hernes, a London family, returned to the attack, and for over thirty years largely controlled elections. On the death of Boone, George Booth and Joseph Herne fought the seat. Booth was returned ; Herne petitioned, and so far succeeded that he gained the seat, and the mayor of the borough, John Whitrow, was imprisoned for illegalities in connection with the election, being released a week later on paying costs. The charge against him was that he created freemen after the writ was issued ; as the Whigs were then in power, and would probably have strained a point in favour of their own side, we may infer that he was justly condemned.

In 1690 George Booth and Arthur Bailey petitioned against Herne and Hayne, but no determination is given.

Between 1698 and 1701 there was a surfeit of election petitions. After the election of 1698, when the Hernes gained both seats, John Whitrow, junior (mayor in 1699), petitioned against both the members, and subsequently against Frederick Herne ; the Commons made the alteration in the petition an excuse for rejecting it. On the death of Sir Joseph Herne in 1699 two returns were made, Rowland Holt by the burgesses, Nathaniel Herne by the magistrates and free burgesses under the common seal. Both candidates petitioned, and both returns were declared invalid. It appeared that Whitrow, who was mayor, died the day before the election, and it was alleged that his appointment as mayor had been secured by the action of his predecessor, Joseph Bully, in illegally creating freemen ; on Whitrow's death Bully attempted to resume office, but was requested to appoint Caleb Rocket mayor ;

he kept out of the way to avoid a writ of *mandamus* which was obtained against him by Rocket's supporters, and claimed to have appointed a person named Sykes. The next year Rocket was succeeded by Floud, and Sykes by the irrepressible Bully. According to the *Journals*: "The Mayor of Dartmouth enters upon his Office on the Monday after Michaelmas. Mr. Floud from that day had kept the Town Courts and the Mayor's seat in the church, Mr. Bully the seal and maces."

What this paper is concerned with is not the local comedy of the rival mayors, but the fact that at the election of 11 January, 1701, two returns were made, Thomas Vernon and William Ball by the Whig Bully, and the two Hernes by the Tory Floud. The usual crop of petitions followed, and the evidence is reported at length in the *Journals* (Vol. XIII, pp. 580-1). Many names are given of Dartmouth freemen whose credentials were in dispute, and reference is made to the action of a previous mayor named Palmer, who is stated to have created freemen on the understanding that they would vote for Sir Joseph Herne, also to a boast made in 1697 that any opponent of Herne would be kept out.

The case may or may not have been decided on its merits, but the Tories were in power, and the decision went in favour of Floud's return. From that time to 1722 the Hernes remained more or less in possession, and as in 1704 they voted in favour of the "Tack,"¹ we conclude that Dartmouth, which in 1649 was represented by an extreme supporter of the Puritans, was less than sixty years later returning extreme High Church partisans.

In 1715 a contest took place between John Fownes, junior, Joseph Herne, Nathaniel Herne, and John Upton. Fownes and Joseph Herne were returned, and Nathaniel Herne petitioned against Fownes on the ground of qualification (under the Act of 1711). The petition was subsequently withdrawn. Apparently, this was a case of a Hanoverian Tory defeating a Jacobite Tory.

From 1722 to 1780 may be described as the period of the placemen; during that time Dartmouth was what was known as a "Treasury borough," selecting its members at the bidding of the Government in power. The South Devon boroughs in 1722 were largely under the direction of Sir Francis Henry Drake of Buckland, advised from

¹ Oldmixon; Chandler.

head-quarters by Lord Chief Justice King,¹ as his father had been thirty years before by Lord Chief Justice Treby.² It seems strange in the present day to read of judges and civil servants interfering in party politics, but such interference, though nominally forbidden, was tacitly permitted by governments in their eagerness to retain office and power. Drake and King, acting in Walpole's interests, brought Dartmouth into line with Plymouth, Plympton, Tavistock, Bere Alston, and Totnes, as safe Whig seats. This was no doubt accomplished by a skilful exercise of patronage in connection with the appointment of Revenue officials.

From 1722 onward we have a steady succession of office-holders, good subservient fellows, who were always ready to accept government appointments and the salaries attached to them. Few of them call for any mention; one, Lord Archibald Hamilton, did resign his post under Walpole, but he did so to obtain a better one under Walpole's enemy, Frederick Prince of Wales; and when Walpole was overthrown, Hamilton resumed his place in the Government.³

By far the most distinguished member of the group, and one who was with propriety selected to represent the famous old seaport, was Admiral Howe. Richard Howe, or "Black Dick" as his sailors loved to call him, had a long and distinguished career. He saw active service in the French wars of George II's reign, and helped to win the Battle of Quiberon Bay in 1759. After some years of official work he resumed active service as Commander-in-Chief of the naval force employed against the Americans in the Revolutionary War of 1775. This was the most disappointing of his experiences, as three years later his disgust with the mismanagement of the Home Government caused him to resign his command. He afterwards resumed administrative work under Pitt, and when the latter was forced into war with France, Howe once more took command, eclipsing his previous achievements with the victory of "The Glorious First of June." His last public act was the not less useful task of recalling to their allegiance the mutineers of Spithead in 1797, a task which his personal popularity among the sailors specially qualified him to undertake and to accomplish with complete success.

From 1780 to 1832 the representation of the borough,

¹ E. D.

² *Ibid.*

³ Chandler.

still under government control (the Government being usually Tory), was shared mainly between the Holdsworth and Bastard families. Two petitions are recorded: one by John Henry Southcote against Holdsworth and Hopkins in 1784; the other by John Seale of Mount Boone against Bastard and Villiers in 1790. The former petition was withdrawn; the latter came to a hearing. Seale claimed that the right of election was in the inhabitants of the borough, of which the district of Southtown formed a part. There appears to have been a record of the year 1463 annexing Southtown to Dartmouth.¹ The Commons committee reported that "the right of election for the said borough of Dartmouth, *alias* Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, is in the freemen of the said borough," that the petition, so far as it applied to Bastard was frivolous and vexatious, but not so far as it applied to Villiers; both the sitting members retained their seats.²

In 1832 the Reform Act brought with it the extension of the franchise³ and the loss of one member. The newly enfranchised electors mainly supported those who had given them their votes, and Seale, son of the last petitioner, and descendant of several of the old Dartmouth members, sat for twelve years as a Whig.

A few years later we find the seat again in the possession of a Conservative,⁴ Admiral Herbert, a member of Lord Derby's first Government. He was succeeded by James Caird, a Scottish agriculturist of considerable distinction, but surely a strange representative for a southern seaport. He stood as a Liberal-Conservative "in support of Lord Palmerston and a policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs." Non-intervention was hardly Lord Palmerston's practice. Caird showed his conservatism by helping to defeat Palmerston's Ministry in 1858, and his liberalism by helping to defeat Derby's Ministry in 1859; he seems to have bewildered his Dartmouth constituents so much that in 1859 he was obliged to seek a fresh constituency.

The election of that year led to another petition which disclosed a certain amount of venality and unseated the member in possession. From that time to 1868 the Conservatives retained the seat, their last representative being

¹ M. and S.

² Oldfield's *Representative History*.

³ The number of voters was increased from about 40 to 300.

⁴ Sir H. P. Seale, son of the former member, had changed sides.

Sir John Hardy, whose younger brother, Gathorne Hardy (Viscount Cranbrook) held high office in several Conservative Governments.¹

In 1868 Dartmouth was disfranchised ; up to 1885 it formed a portion of the South Devon constituency, and since that date it has been included in the Torquay division.

A list of members, with the dates of their elections and brief biographical notices (in some cases merely clues rather than definite facts), is appended. Eight of the members (or nine if we count Robert Hill as one) are given in the *Dictionary of National Biography* : Nicholas Bacon, James Caird, George Cary, William Harbord, Thomas Herbert, Richard Howe, Thomas Ridgeway, and John Charles Villiers. Not a very large list surely, as compared with twenty-five for Tavistock and thirty-two for Bere Alston ;² still, Dartmouth in its choice of representatives has the merit, not shared by some of the other western boroughs, of having, except during the eighteenth century, accorded due recognition to political aspirants among its own people.

The facts set down in the Schedule are taken mainly from the Blue Books, the *Commons Journals*, and general works of reference (such as the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Prince's *Worthies*, Vivian's *Visitations*, Burke's *Peerage*, and Lysons' *Magna Britannia*). One very recent publication, Lady Elliott-Drake's *Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake* (referred to in footnotes as E.D.), has been occasionally useful. To Mr. E. Windeatt, who has kindly supplied several notes on matters of local importance, and without whose help and encouragement the paper might not have been completed, the writer's thanks are specially due. With ampler leisure, and a larger knowledge of Dartmouth records, a more complete and more interesting production might easily be achieved ; this task, however, can well be left to some future investigator, preferably a resident of Dartmouth.

¹ Following are the particulars of the last seven elections :—

1847. Moffatt (L.), unopposed.
 1852. Herbert (C.), 146 ; W. S. Lindsay (L.), 135.
 1857. Caird (L.C.), 126 ; Seale-Hayne (L.), 93.
 1859. Schenley (L.), 123 ; Herbert (C.), 116.
 1859. (By) Dann (C.), unopposed.
 1860. (By) Hardy (C.), 112 ; Seale-Hayne (L.), 110.
 1865. Hardy (C.), unopposed.

² *Trans.*, xlii. p. 266.

II.—SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS.

* By-election.

† Decision of House on election petition.

‡ Double return.

EDWARD I.

1298. John le Bakere. William atte Vosse.

EDWARD III.

1351.	Feb.	William Smale.	Nicholas Whytyng.
1352.	Jan.	Nicholas Whytyng.	William Small.
1358.	Feb.	John Wyncaultone.	John Henry.
1360.	May.	John Wyncaultone.	William Henry.
1361.	Jan.	John Winkaultone.	Nicholas Whityng.
1362.	Oct.	John Winkaultone.	John Hylle.
1363.	Oct.	John Winkaultone.	John Clerke.
1365.	Jan.	John Astone.	Thomas More.
1366.	May	John Potel.	John Coplestone.
1368.	May	Richard Whiteleggh.	Giles Prideaux.
1369.	June	John Sampson.	William Stabba.
1370.	Feb.	John Pasford.	(not given).
1371.	June	John Pasford.	(only one).
1372.	June	John Copilstone.	Robert Hulle, jun.
1373.	Nov.	John Clerke.	William Henry.
1377.	Jan.	Thomas Asshendene.	John Brasyuter.

RICHARD II.

1377.	Oct.	John Copelston.	Thomas Reymond.
1378.	Oct.	John Passe.	William Caunton.
1380.	Jan.	John Brasuter.	John Lecche.
1381.	Sept.	Richard Henry.	John Lacche.
1382.	Oct.	William Burlestone.	John Lecche.
1383.	Feb.	John Lecche.	William Burlestone.
1384.	April	Richard Coplestone	William Ryke.
1384.	Nov.	Thomas Ayssheldene.	William Borlestone.
1385.	Oct.	William Burlestone.	Thomas Ayshendene.
1386.	Oct.	Richard Whiteleghe.	Robert atte More.
1388.	Feb.	William Burlestone.	John Lacche.
1388.	Sept.	William Bast.	Roger Skos.

1389.	Jan.	Thomas Aysshenden.	John Hawley.
1391	Nov.	John Brasutere.	John Willeam.
1393.	Jan.	John Hawley.	John Ellemede.
1394.	Jan.	John Hawley	William Damyet.
1395.	Jan.	John Bosoun.	Edmund Arnalde.
1397.	Jan.	John Bosone.	William Glover.

HENRY IV.

1402.	Sept.	John Hawley.	Ralph North
1406.	Feb.	John Foxley.	John White.
1407.	Oct.	Henry Bremelere	John Pille.
1410.	Jan.	John Hawley	Edmund (Arnolde ?)
1411.	Nov.	John Hawley.	John Corpe.

HENRY V.

1413.	May	John Hawley	John Corpe.
1414.	Nov.	John Hawley	Edmund Arnolde.
1420.	Dec.	Thomas Asshendene.	Walter Wodelonde.
1421.	May	John Hawley.	Thomas Hawley.
1421.	Dec.	John Burley	Henry Sadeller.

HENRY VI.

1422.	Nov.	John Hawley.	Thomas Ayssheldone.
1423.	Oct.	John Hawley.	John Rede.
1425.	April	John Hawley.	Thomas Lanoy.
1426.	Feb.	John Gaynecote.	William Notefelde.
1427.	Oct.	John Hawley.	John More.
1429.	Sept.	John Hawley.	Thomas Ayssheldone.
1431.	Jan.	John Hawley.	Thomas Hawley.
1432.	May	John Hawley.	Nicholas Stybbynge.
1433.	July	Thomas Gille.	Hugh Yone or Thomas Asshenden.
1435.	Oct.	Thomas Gylle.	John More.
1437.	Jan.	Thomas Ayssheldone.	John Walshe.
1442.	Jan.	Thomas Gylle, sen.	Nicholas Stebbynge.
1447.	Feb.	Thomas Gylle.	Robert Steven.
1449.	Feb.	Nicholas Stibbynge.	Robert Wenyingtone.
1449.	Nov.	Robert Wenyingtone.	Thomas Gylle, sen.
1450.	Nov.	John Brussheforde.	Stephen Ussher.
1453	Mar.	Nicholas Stebbynge.	John Brussheforde.
1455.	July	Thomas Gill, sen.	Nicholas Stebbynge.

EDWARD IV.

1467.	May	Thomas Gill.	Thomas Gale.
1472.	Oct.	Thomas Gale.	Miles Metcalf.
1478.	Jan.	Thomas Gale	Thomas Grayston.

HENRY VIII.

1529.	Oct.	John Trevanyan.	William Hollande.
1545.	Jan.	Nicholas Bacon.	John Ridgeway.

EDWARD VI.

1553.	Feb.	Nicholas Adams.	Gilbert Roope.
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MARY.

1553.	Sept.	Nicholas Adams.	Nicholas Roope (?)
1554.	Mar.	Edmund Sture.	Nicholas Adams.
1554.	Nov.	John Peter.	Nicholas (Adams ?).
1555.	Oct.	Sir John Sentleger.	James Courtenay.
1558.	Jan.	George Huckmore.	Thomas Gourney.

ELIZABETH.

1562.	Dec.	Sir John More.	John Lovell.
1571.	Mar.	John Vaughan.	Thomas Gourney.
1572.	April	William Cardynall.	Thomas Gourney.
* (Date not given). William Lyster <i>vice</i> Gourney deceased.			
1584.	Nov.	Thomas Ridgeway.	Hugh Vaughan
1586.	Sept. (or Oct.)	Robert Petre	George Cary.
1588.	Oct.	Roger Papworth.	Richard Drew.
1593.	Jan. (or Feb.)	Nicholas Hayman	Thomas Holland.
1601.	Oct.	John Treherne.	William Bastard.

JAMES I.

1604.	Feb.	Thomas Holland.	Thomas Gourney.
1614.	Mar.	Thomas Howard.	Thomas Gourney.
1620.	Dec.	William Nyell.	Roger Mathew.
1624.	Jan.	William Plumleigh.	William Nyell.
* (Date not given). Roger Mathew, <i>vice</i> Nyell deceased.			

CHARLES I.

1625.	Apr.	John Upton.	Roger Mathew.
1626.	Jan.	John Upton.	Roger Mathew.
1628.	Feb.	John Upton.	Roger Mathew.
1640.	Mar.	John Upton.	Andrew Voysey.

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- 1640 Oct. Roger Mathew Samuel Browne.
 *1646. April Thomas Boone, *vice* Mathew disabled.
 1648. Dec. Browne excluded by "Pride's Purge."

COMMONWEALTH.

1654. June Thomas Boone.
 1656. Aug.(?) Edward Hopkins.
 *1657. (Name missing) *vice* Hopkins deceased.
 1659. Jan. Robert Thompson. John Clarke. } †
 Thomas Boone. John Clarke. } †

CHARLES II.

1660. Mar. John Hale. John Frederick.
 1661. April William Harbord. Thomas Southcote.
 *1664. April Thomas Kendall, *vice* Southcott deceased.
 *1667. Jan. Sir Walter Yonge, bart., *vice* Kendall deceased
 *1670. Dec. William Gould, *vice* Yonge deceased.
 *1673. Feb. Josiah Childe, *vice* Gould deceased.
 1679. Feb. Sir Nathaniel Herne. John Upton.
 1679. Aug. John Upton. Edward Yard.
 1681. Feb. Edward Yard. John Upton.

JAMES II.

1685. April Roger Pomeroy. Arthur Farwell.

WILLIAM III.

1689. Jan. Charles Boone. William Hayne.
 *1689. Sept. George Booth, *vice* Boone deceased.
 †1689. Nov. Joseph Herne, *vice* Booth unseated.
 1690. Mar. Joseph Herne. William Hayne.
 1695. Oct. Sir Joseph Herne. William Hayne.
 1698. July Sir Joseph Herne. Frederick Herne.
 *1699. Dec. Rowland Holt } † *vice* Joseph Herne
 Nathaniel Herne } † deceased.
 1701. Jan. Frederick Herne. Nathaniel Herne.

ANNE.

1702. July Nathaniel Herne. Frederick Herne.
 1705. May Nathaniel Herne. Frederick Herne.
 1708. May Nathaniel Herne. Frederick Herne.
 1710. Oct. Nathaniel Herne. Frederick Herne.
 1713. Sept. Sir William Drake, bart. Frederick Herne.
 *1714. Mar. John Fownes, sen., *vice* Herne (appointment).

GEORGE I.

1715. Feb. Joseph Herne. John Fownes, jun.
 1722. Mar. George Treby, sen. Thomas Martyn.
 *1726. June Thomas Martyn, re-elected after appointment.

GEORGE II.

1727. ug. George Treby. Walter Cary.
 *1729. May Walter Cary, re-elected after appointment.
 *1730. May George Treby, re-elected after appointment.
 1734. April George Treby. Walter Cary.
 *1738. May Walter Cary, re-elected after appointment.
 *1740. Nov. George Treby, re-elected after appointment.
 1741. May George Treby. Walter Cary.
 *1742. Mar. Lord Archibald Hamilton, *vice* Treby deceased.
 1747. July Walter Cary. John Jeffreys.
 1754. April Walter Cary. John Jeffreys.
 *1754. Dec. John Jeffreys, re-elected after appointment
 *1757. May. Richard Howe, *vice* Cary deceased.

GEORGE III.

1761. Mar. Richard Viscount Howe. John Jeffreys.
 *1763. April Richard Viscount Howe, re-elected after appointment.
 *1765. Dec. Richard Viscount Howe, re-elected after appointment.
 *1766. Feb. Richard Hopkins, *vice* Jeffreys deceased.
 *1767. Dec. Richard Hopkins, re-elected after appointment.
 1768. Mar. Richard Viscount Howe. Richard Hopkins.
 1780. Oct. Richard Viscount Howe. Richard Hopkins.
 1780. Sept. Richard Viscount Howe. Arthur Holdsworth.
 *1782. April Charles Brett, *vice* Howe, called to the Upper House.
 *1783. Dec. Charles Brett, re-elected after appointment.
 1784. April Arthur Holdsworth. Richard Hopkins.
 *1787. Oct. Edmund Bastard, *vice* Holdsworth deceased.
 1790. June Edmund Bastard. John Charles Villiers.
 1796. May Edmund Bastard. John Charles Villiers.
 1802. July Edmund Bastard. Arthur Howe Holdsworth.

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1806. Nov. Edmund Bastard. Arthur Howe Holds -
worth.
1807. May Edmund Bastard. Arthur Howe Holds -
worth.
1812. Oct. Arthur Howe Edmund Pollexfen
Holdsworth. Bastard.
*1816. May John Bastard, *vice* Edmund Pollexfen
Bastard resigned.
1818. June Arthur Howe John Bastard.
Holdsworth.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Mar. John Bastard. Charles Milner Ricketts.
*1822. April James Hamilton Stanhope, *vice* Ricketts re-
signed.
*1825. Mar. John Hutton Cooper, *vice* Stanhope de-
ceased.
1826. June John Bastard. John Hutton Cooper.
*1829. Jan. Arthur Howe Holdsworth, *vice* Cooper de-
ceased.
1830. Aug. Arthur Howe Holdsworth. John Bastard.
1831. May Arthur Howe Holdsworth. John Bastard.
1832. Dec. John Henry Seale.
1835. Jan. John Henry Seale.

VICTORIA.

1837. Aug. John Henry Seale.
1841. June Sir John Henry Seale, Bart.
*1844. Dec. Joseph Somes, *vice* Seale deceased.
*1845. July George Moffatt, *vice* Somes deceased.
1847. July George Moffatt.
1852. July Sir Thomas Herbert.
1857. Mar. James Caird.
1859. April Edward Wyndham Harrington Schenley.
*1859. Aug. John Dunn, *vice* Schenley unseated.
*1860. Nov. John Hardy, *vice* Dunn deceased.
1865. June John Hardy.
1868. Nov. Borough disfranchised.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

The dates of births and deaths are given wherever they have been ascertained (sometimes approximately with c. prefixed). In other cases the dates given are those of the first elections with fl. prefixed.

A. 1295-1500.

Brassiter, John (fl. 1377), mayor 1366.

Clerke, John (fl. 1363), mayor 1369.

Corpe, John (fl. 1411), obtained from Henry IV permission to fortify his house at the entrance to Dartmouth harbour, 1404.

Gale, Thomas (fl. 1467), mayor 1479.

Hawley, John I. (d. 1408), the great Dartmouth merchant, many times mayor.

Hawley, John II. (fl. 1410), son of the preceding.

Henry, William (fl. 1360), mayor 1366.

Hulle, Robert (fl. 1372); possibly Robert Hill of Shilston in Modbury, who was judge of Common Pleas 1409.

Hylle, John (fl. 1362), possibly John Hill of Hill's Court, Exeter, who was judge of King's Bench 1400.

More, John (fl. 1427), mayor 1433.

Stebbynge, Nicholas (fl. 1432), mayor 1435 and 1452.

Stephy, Robert (fl. 1447), mayor 1445.

Walshe, John (fl. 1437), mayor 1438.

Whiting, Nicholas (fl. 1351), of Wood, son of William Whiting of Sidbury; a man "lernered in the laws" mentioned in the Exeter Accounts of 1369; sheriff of Devon 1372.

B. 1500-1868.

Adams, Nicholas (fl. 1553) of Townstall, son of John Adams of Fenn.

Bacon, Nicholas (1509-1579), barrister of Gray's Inn 1533; Lord Chancellor 1559; father of the philosopher Francis Bacon.

Bastard, Edmund (1758-1816), of Sharpham, married the heiress of Philemon Pownall.

Bastard, Edmund Pollexfen (1784-1838), son of John Pollexfen Bastard of Kitley; M.P. for Devon 1816-1830.

Bastard, John (c. 1786-1835), son of Edmund Bastard (q.v.).

Bastard, William (fl. 1601), of Gerston.

- Boone, Charles (c. 1640–1689), of Mount Boone, son of Thomas Boone (q.v.); unsuccessful candidate and petitioner at 1685 election.
- Boone, Thomas (1609–1679), of Townstall, married Dorothy, daughter of John Upton I; appointed a “king’s judge” 1649, but refused to sit; sent by Cromwell as ambassador to Russia; partner with the Uptons in vessels trading with Spain.
- Brett, Charles (fl. 1782), of Westminster; M.P. for Lostwithiel 1768 and 1774, for Sandwich 1776 and 1784; Lord of the Admiralty under the younger Pitt 1783.
- Caird, James (1816–1892), son of James Caird of Stranraer; educated at Edinburgh University; farmer and writer on agricultural and economic subjects; served on important commissions; M.P. for Stirling Burghs 1859; F.R.S. 1865; Land Commissioner and K.C.B. 1882; a follower of Peel, but in his later years ranked as a Liberal.
- Cary, George (d. 1617), of Cockington; Treasurer-at-War in Ireland 1588; Lord Justice 1603.
- Cary, Walter (1686–1757), Clerk of the Council; M.P. for Helston 1722; Warden of the Mint 1725; Lord of Trade-extraordinary 1729; Clerk Comptroller of the Household 1738; M.P. for Clogher in Irish Parliament and Chief Secretary for Ireland while M.P. for Dartmouth.
- Childe, Josiah (fl. 1673), a merchant of Dartmouth; opposed by Nathaniel Herne, who petitioned; supported the Country (Whig) party.
- Cooper, John Hutton (d. 1829), an officer in the household of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV).
- Courtenay, James (fl. 1555), son of Sir James Courtenay of Upcott and nephew of William “the Great”; M.P. for Devon 1554.
- Drake, Sir William (d. 1715), fourth baronet; son of Sir John Drake of Ash; knighted by James II; M.P. for Honiton from 1690 to 1715; Lord of the Admiralty 1710.
- Drewe, Richard (fl. 1588), son of Thomas Drewe of Sharpham.
- Dunn, John (d. 1860), Conservative candidate for Totnes 1859.
- Frederick, John (fl. 1660), possibly alderman of London, knight, and M.P. for London City 1662.

Fownes, John I (1661-1731), of Nethway; married Anne, daughter of Edward Yard (q.v.).

Fownes, John II (c. 1683-1735), son of preceding; his son Henry married Margaret, heiress of the Luttrells of Dunster, from whom are descended the present Fownes-Luttrell family; his daughter Elizabeth married John Seale of Mount Boone, from whom are descended the present Seale family.

Gould, William (1640-1673), of Crediton, second son of William Gould of Hayes, Governor of Plymouth during the siege; ancestor of Sir Redvers Buller.

Gourney, Thomas (fl. 1604), merchant of Dartmouth; mayor 1603.

Hale, John (fl. 1660), M.P. for Devon 1654.

Hamilton, Lord Archibald (1672-1754), of Riccartoun, Linlithgow; youngest brother of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton; Governor of Greenwich Hospital and Governor of Jamaica; fought at Malplaquet 1709; Lord of the Admiralty 1729-1738 and 1742; Cofferer to the Prince of Wales 1738-1742; M.P. for Lanark 1718-1734, and Queenborough 1734-1740.

Harbord, William (c. 1635-1692), second son of Sir Charles Harbord, Surveyor-General in Charles II's time; prominent in impeachment of Danby and in 1688 Revolution; Paymaster-General 1689; Vice-Treasurer of Ireland 1690; ambassador to Turkey 1691; married a niece of first Duke of Bedford.

Hardy, John (1809-1888), eldest son of John Hardy of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire; ironmaster; Conservative M.P. for South Warwickshire 1868 and 1874; baronet 1876; brother of first Viscount Cranbrook.

Hayman, Nicholas (fl. 1593), of Totnes and Dartmouth; subscribed £25 towards defence against Armada 1588; Mayor of Totnes 1589-1590; afterwards removed to Dartmouth.

Hayne, William (fl. 1689), merchant of Dartmouth, son of John Hayne; from his brother are descended the Seale family.

Herbert, Thomas (1793-1861), naval commander in Chinese War 1840; K.C.B. 1841; Junior Lord of the Admiralty 1852; rear-admiral 1852.

- Herne, Frederick (fl. 1698), son of Nathaniel Herne I (q.v.); Commissioner for adjustment of trade with France 1713; involved in 1701 election petition.
- Herne, Joseph I (d. 1699), younger brother of Nathaniel Herne I (q.v.); knighted 1690; involved in two election petitions (1689 and 1698).
- Herne, Joseph II (fl. 1715), probably son of Frederick Herne (q.v.).
- Herne, Nathaniel I (fl. 1679), son of Nicholas Herne of Hampstead; sheriff of London and knighted 1674; unsuccessful candidate and petitioner 1673.
- Herne, Nathaniel II (fl. 1701), son of Joseph Herne I (q.v.); involved in three election petitions (1699, 1701, and 1715).
- Holdsworth, Arthur (c. 1757–1787), son of Arthur Holdsworth (1732–1807), Governor of Dartmouth Castle.
- Holdsworth, Arthur Howe (1781–1860), son of the preceding; Governor of Dartmouth Castle in succession to his grandfather.
- Holland, Thomas (fl. 1593); M.P. for Anglesey 1601, for Thetford 1621, for Norfolk 1624; knighted by James I.
- Holt, Rowland (fl. 1699), returned by burgesses at by-election in 1699; Nathaniel Herne returned by magistrates and free burgesses; seat declared void on petitions.
- Hopkins, Richard (1723–1799), of Oving, near Aylesbury; friend of Duke of Grafton, demanded as witness by Wilkes 1768; a Lord of the Admiralty 1782; a Lord of the Treasury 1791; M.P. for Thetford 1780, for Queenborough 1790, for Harwich 1796.
- Howard, Thomas (fl. 1614); merchant of Dartmouth.
- Howe, Richard (1726–1799); second son of second Viscount Howe (Irish peerage); naval commander in French and American wars; succeeded as fourth Viscount 1858; created Admiral and Earl Howe 1782; First Lord of the Admiralty under Pitt; won the great battle off Cape Ushant on 1st June, 1794.
- Jeffreys, John (1706–1766); M.P. for Brecknockshire 1734 and 1741; Master of the Mint 1754.
- Kendall, Thomas (fl. 1664), second son of George Kendall of Exeter.

- Martyn, Thomas (1690–1750), married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir F. Drake, third baronet, and elected through the Drake interest ; justice of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, 1726.
- Mathew, Roger (fl. 1620), merchant of Dartmouth ; mayor 1639 ; supported Charles I in the Civil War and was consequently “disabled.”
- Moffatt, George (1806–1878), of Goodrich Court, Hereford ; M.P. for Ashburton 1852 and 1857, for Honiton 1860, and for Southampton 1865.
- Nyell, William (d. 1624), merchant of Dartmouth.
- Peter, John (fl. 1554), son of John Peter of Exeter ; mayor of Exeter 1557 and 1562.
- Petre, Robert (fl. 1586), M.P. for Penryn 1572.
- Plumleigh, William (d. 1647), merchant of Dartmouth, mayor 1617, 1625, and 1641.
- Pomeroy, Roger (1629–1708), of Sandridge, second son of Valentine Pomeroy.
- Ridgeway, Thomas (c. 1565–1631), student at Inner Temple 1583 ; Sheriff of Devon 1600 ; M.P. for Devonshire 1604 ; Treasurer in Ireland 1606, and surveyed Ulster counties during plantation ; baronet 1611 ; Earl of Londonderry 1623.
- Seale, John Henry (1785–1844), son of John Seale (1753–1824) of Mount Boone, who in 1790 fought election and petitioned unsuccessfully, and of Sarah, daughter of Charles Hayne of Lupton ; also descended from Yarde and the Fowneses (q.v.) ; baronet 1838 ; from 1832 his family influence preponderated ; his grandson Charles Seale-Hayne (1833–1903) was twice a candidate for Dartmouth, and later (1885) was M.P. for Mid-Devon.
- Sentleger, Sir John (fl. 1555), M.P. for Devon, 1572.
- Somes, Joseph (d. 1845), one of the pioneers of the colony of New Zealand ; his widow died 26th July, 1911.
- Southcote, Thomas (fl. 1661), second son of George Southcote of Kilmartin, and great-grandson of George Southcote of Calwoodley.
- Stanhope, James Hamilton (1788–1825), third son of third Earl Stanhope, lieutenant-colonel in the army.
- Treby, George I (fl. 1722), colonel in the Guards, probably cousin to George Treby II, who succeeded him as M.P. for Dartmouth.
- Treby, George II (1684–1742), son of Sir George Treby,

Lord Chief Justice ; resided at Plympton ; M.P. for Plympton 1708-1727 ; . Secretary at War 1718 ; Teller of Exchequer 1724 ; Master of the Household 1730 ; Lord of the Treasury 1738.

Upton, John I (1590-1641), of Lupton ; his son Arthur (1614-1666) married Elizabeth, sister of William Gould (1615-1644), Governor of Plymouth.

Upton, John II (1639-1687), son of Arthur Upton ; hence cousin of William Gould and Charles Boone (q.v.).

Vaughan, Hugh (fl. 1584), present at second Earl of Bedford's funeral as his secretary ; M.P. for Plymouth 1586, for Tavistock 1593 ; probably resided at Exeter subsequently and managed Bedford estates ; mentioned in Countess of Warwick's will 1604.

Villiers, John Charles (1757-1838), second son of first Earl of Clarendon ; barrister of Lincoln's Inn ; M.P. for Old Sarum 1784, for Wick 1802, for Queenborough 1812 and 1820 ; ambassador to Portugal 1808-1810 ; third Earl of Clarendon 1824.

Voysey, Andrew (fl. 1640), merchant of Dartmouth ; mayor 1639.

Yarde, Edward (1638-1703), son of Edward Yarde of Churston Ferrers ; married the sister of Sir Edward Giles of Dean Prior ; his son was M.P. for Totnes 1695, and is ancestor of Lord Churston ; his two daughters married Alexander Luttrell II and John Fownes II.

Yonge, Sir Walter (c. 1624-1670), of Escot, second son of Sir John Yonge, first baronet ; succeeded as second baronet 1663 ; M.P. for Honiton 1658.

TAVISTOCK AS A PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.

PART II.—1688-1885.

BY J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A.

(Read at Dartmouth, July 27th, 1911.)

I.—INTRODUCTION.

IN the last volume (pp. 258-277) a sketch was given of the parliamentary history of Tavistock between the years 1295 and 1688. It is proposed in the present paper to continue that sketch to 1885, the year in which the borough was finally disfranchised.

The later election returns are probably of less interest to the historian than the earlier ones. They tell us little about general politics except what is already well known. They provide, however, convenient nuclei for biographical facts, some at least of which are worth preserving.

Reference has been made in the former paper to the earlier members of the Russell family, who in 1539 acquired by royal grant the lands of Tavistock Abbey, in 1550 the earldom of Bedford, and in 1694 the dukedom of Bedford with the second title of Marquis of Tavistock. As the interest of the patron largely determined the character of the representation in this, as in other small boroughs, a complete list of the holders of the title may as well be given :—

Earls of Bedford. (1) John (1486 ?-1555) ; (2) Francis (1527-1584), son ; (3) Edward (1573-1627), grandson of Francis, ob. s.p. ; (4) Francis (1593-1641), cousin of Edward ; (5) William (1613-1700), son of preceding, cr. duke 1694. Dukes of Bedford. (1) William (1613-1700), as above ; (2) Wriothesley (1680-1711), son of the patriot William Lord Russell and grandson of preceding ; (3) Wriothesley (1708-1732), elder son of preceding, ob. s.p. ;

(4) John (1710–1771), brother of preceding ; (5) Francis (1765–1802), grandson of preceding, ob. s.p. ; (6) John (1766–1839), brother of preceding ; (7) Francis (1788–1861), son of preceding ; (8) William (1809–1872), son of preceding, ob. s.p. ; (9) Hastings (1819–1891), son of second son of sixth duke.

It is interesting to observe how largely family relationship helped to decide the patron's selection. Between 1640 and 1703 the names of six Russells appear on the list of members ; between 1788 and 1885 there are eight. In the eighty odd years between 1703 and 1788 there was seldom an available candidate possessing that surname, but names of persons connected by marriage with the ducal family are not infrequent during that interval.

The narrative of the borough from 1688 can be conveniently arranged, having regard to the nature and extent of the political forces at work, into four periods of about equal length :—

- A. The period of Divided Influence, 1688–1734.
- B. The period of the Bedford Connexion, 1734–1784.
- C. The period of the New Whigs, 1784–1832.
- D. The period of the Reformed Borough, 1832–1885.

A. The Period of Divided Influence.

In 1688 the Russell interest, though strong, was by no means paramount in Tavistock. Sir James Butler, a law officer at the Court of Charles II, who had by marriage with a wealthy widow named Elizabeth Moore acquired some Tavistock property, had a few years before carried an election against Edward, brother of the martyred Lord Russell. The neighbouring squires, sons and grandsons of the men who had fought for Charles I and had helped to restore his son, were for the most part Tory. Here, as in other places, the bitterness which had marked the long struggle between Cavaliers and Roundheads was transferred from the battlefield to the polling-booth. The chief supporters of the Tory party were the Manatons of Kilworthy¹ and the Courtenays of Walreddon, to whom by fortunate marriages the lands of the Glanvilles and Fitzes of Elizabethan times had respectively passed. On the Whig side the Russells had a stalwart supporter in Sir Francis Drake, who also owned property in Tavistock.

¹ E.D., ii. 86.

The first Duke of Bedford had several sons, three of whom, Edward, Robert, and James, were active supporters of the Whig cause, as might be expected of the brothers of the famous Lord William. In 1689 Robert Russell and Drake shared the representation. In 1690 an opponent appeared in the person of Ambrose Manaton of Kilworthly. Russell headed the poll, Drake coming second with 39 votes to Manaton's 34. A petition followed, which is reported at length in the *Journals* (8th December, 1691); 19 of Drake's votes and 14 of Manaton's were disputed, but eventually Drake's return was upheld.

In 1695 Drake retired, and James Russell (now by courtesy as a Duke's son Lord James) became his brother's colleague. Manaton claimed to be returned on the ground that freeholders in possession were entitled to vote, whether presented to the "jury" or not. The jury was a body of twenty-four men summoned by the lord's steward to the court leet of the manor, and was supposed to perform in the matter of voting lists the function of the modern revising barrister. No defence was offered, and the un-presented votes were allowed, giving Manaton the second seat with 70 votes to James Russell's 29 (March, 1696). A few months later Manaton died, and a contest ensued between Drake and Henry Manaton (brother and heir of Ambrose). The petition proceedings were a repetition of those of 1691. Drake's return was upheld, and it was decided that the right of election "is in the freeholders of inheritance in possession, inhabiting within the borough, who have been, or shall be presented as such by the jury of enquiry of the said borough" (4th February, 1697). Thus the decision of the previous March, under which Manaton would have had 57 votes to 31 for Drake, was reversed, the reduced poll being: Drake 25, Manaton 9. A large number of votes had been created for Manaton by the purchase and subdivision of tenements, one John Whitchurch being very active in this species of work. On the other hand, Manaton's friends complained that the jury, being chosen by the steward of a Whig nobleman, unfairly excluded Tories from the franchise.

In 1701 two elections were held, one in January and one in November; at both of them Edward and Robert Russell were the successful candidates, and James Bulteel, a young Tavistock barrister whose father and grandfather had been prominent men in the town, was the defeated

candidate. On each occasion Bulteel petitioned against Lord Edward, but on neither petition was any determination made; the act of petitioning, however, practically deprived Tavistock each time of one member, as Lord Edward, who was also returned for Bedfordshire, was thereby prevented from exercising the privilege of a double return in choosing one seat and enabling a new writ to be issued for the other.

In 1702 Robert and James Russell were elected, James Russell defeating Manaton by 39 votes to 25. Again there was a petition, and this time the decision of 1697 was again reversed. Manaton had 19 votes added to his poll of freeholders qualified by residence but not "presented." Bulteel, during the progress of the petition, gained the other seat on a vacancy caused by the death of Robert Russell. Thus the Tory party had completely turned the tables. Of the Whig leaders Drake was now too old; Edward Russell held the Bedfordshire seat and was not available; all his brothers were dead except James; and the young Duke Wriothesley, his nephew, was by no means a keen partisan.

The two Tory members held their seats till 1708. They were careful to pursue a moderate course; they both voted against the proposal to "tack" an Occasional Conformist Bill on to a Money Bill in order to force the Whig House of Lords to pass it,¹ a proposal which in 1705 cost several Tory members who supported it their seats. But in 1708 the Duke had fallen more into line with his party, and Sir John Cope, an active young Whig, whose father-in-law, Sir Philip Monoux, had been the colleague of the Duke's distinguished father in Bedfordshire, was brought down to oust Bulteel. Manaton for some personal reason threw over his former colleague, and in 1710 joined forces with Cope, although they had taken opposite sides on the question of prosecuting Sacheverell, Cope like his patron supporting the prosecution.¹

The 1710 election was the most scandalous of the whole series. Cope was returned at the head of the poll, and the portreeve, John Harvey, declared Manaton also duly elected by 54 votes to 47 for Bulteel. The latter petitioned, and a long report of the case appears in the *Journals* (3rd February, 1711).

For the petitioner Walter Beauford deposed that the

¹ Oldmixon.

portreeve irregularly added 2 votes to Manaton's poll and reduced Bulteel's by 17, thus giving Manaton a majority of 7. Edward Cary stated that the portreeve asked him to vote for the two sitting members, and offered him an Office in the Customs at Plymouth in return for his vote ; that John Edgcumbe offered him £3, that William Croker offered to discharge him of a £48 debt, and that Arthur Cake threatened he should lose his work if he voted for Bulteel.

Roger Tooker said that Edgcumbe and James Leare offered him £5 and the lease of a house, and that he had money given him to drink Sir John Cope's health, and was treated at William Phisick's a fortnight before the election, and that Manaton offered him the best of his three mills ; also that Thomas Kelly owned to having received £3 from Edgcumbe.

Daniel Mattacott deposed to having seen Manaton give Phisick £3, and that Phisick then said he had £5 for his vote for Cope.

John Weymouth owned to have received £5 from Cope and £3 from Manaton ; Obadiah Burdwood to £5 from each ; Walter Whitchurch and Eustace Pyke to £3 from each, and others to various benefits promised or received.

Edward Cary further stated that Edgcumbe and Cake offered him twenty guineas not to go to London, and that Edgcumbe threatened to ruin him and to shoot him if he went, and that Cake threatened to take away his employment ; and Tooker said Edgcumbe threatened to send him to gaol and to ruin him, if he went as a witness, and offered a lease of the town mills if he would not go.

On behalf of the respondent evidence was given as to the bad character of Bulteel's witnesses.

The House, after hearing all the evidence, unseated Manaton, and declared Bulteel duly elected. They also decided that John Edgcumbe was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour in tampering with witnesses, and that John Harvey, the portreeve, was guilty of many corrupt and indirect practices, and committed them into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. We hear nothing more of Harvey, but it is recorded that on 7th March John Edgcumbe, having expressed contrition, was brought to the bar of the House, and there upon his knees was reprimanded by the Speaker and discharged, returning, no

doubt, to Tavistock a sadder and a wiser man than on the election day.

The foregoing facts will serve to illustrate the election morals of the period, and particularly the way in which the Triennial Act of 1694, by causing elections to be held too frequently, stimulated corruption. The curious may be tempted to ask why the offenders got off so lightly, why Cake escaped scot-free, and why Cope was not unseated? Yet ten years later we find this same Cope bringing up in the House a charge of illegal practices against a judge, Baron Page, in connexion with an election at Banbury, for which Cope's elder son was a candidate.¹

Henry Manaton seems to have been one of those unfortunate individuals who have a knack of getting into trouble. He was not a successful parliamentarian. In January, 1700, when he was member for Camelford, a peremptory order was made by the House for his attendance in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to answer a charge of persistent neglect of his parliamentary duties.² Yet he was always ready to fight elections, and he must have spent enormous sums of money in that kind of warfare. He is known to have been a candidate at least fifteen times, either for Camelford or for Tavistock or for Callington. He seems to have been generous in making loans and gifts to persons who may have been constituents. During twenty years he was involved either as petitioner or respondent in no fewer than six election petitions, two in Camelford and four in Tavistock, and he only gained his case in one. Might any excuse be found for him in the fact that his spiritual adviser in Calstock parish during those twenty years was that lax and worldly-minded cleric Lancelot Blackburne?³

Bulsteel was more fortunate in his public career; he stood well with his party, and was occasionally chosen to serve on important committees. Under the will of a personal friend, Richard Hele (M.P. for Plympton, 1701-1705), he succeeded to the Fleet property on the death of Hele's son in 1716. Hele had a protracted lawsuit with Drake over fishing rights on the Tavy, and was probably indebted to Bulsteel for legal assistance.⁴

In 1715 the Whigs carried all before them. Cope was joined by the young Francis Henry Drake, son of Sir

¹ Chandler.

² See *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

³ *Journals.*

⁴ E.D., ii. 196.

Francis. Manaton again contested and again petitioned, but without any success, and the Manaton family, no doubt considerably impaired in their finances by these election wrangles, henceforth appear no more in politics.

Cope and Drake were colleagues for twelve years. They took opposite sides on the Septennial Act, a measure which, though passed for motives of party advantage, was justified in its results; it certainly diminished the bribery and chicanery which seem to be the inevitable outcome of oft-recurring elections. Cope voted against this measure, but on all other important questions he was a staunch supporter of the Whigs and the Hanoverian Court. He lost no opportunity of getting on good terms with the latter. When George I wished to revisit Hanover, it was Cope who introduced the Bill enabling him to leave this kingdom; when Bishop Atterbury (who, it is interesting to note, was from 1701 to 1713 Archdeacon of Totnes, and was on 10th May, 1710, accompanied by Sacheverell in his Archidiaconal visitation to Tavistock¹) was accused of treasonable practices, it was Cope who seconded the motion for his impeachment. Both the members took Walpole's side against Stanhope and Sunderland in the first Whig Schism, and Cope was at length rewarded by receiving for his younger son the place of usher at the Court of George II. By this time he had transferred his affections to the county of Hampshire. Drake remained in possession till 1734, supporting the Ministry, in which several of his personal friends held important offices. He had as his colleague, in succession to Cope, Sir Humphrey Monoux, Lady Cope's nephew, who usually voted with the Tories and discontented Whigs against Walpole.²

The reason for Monoux's adverse votes is not far to seek. In 1732 the third Duke of Bedford, a feeble and dissolute youth, died, and was succeeded by his brother John, who was at this time the only male representative of the Russells. Under him Tavistock politics entered on a new phase.

¹ E.D., ii. 176.

² Chandler.

B. The Period of the Bedford Connexion.

For some years the Bedford interest had been growing in Tavistock. The Butler property had been purchased in 1710 from the heir of Sir James, and other freeholds were acquired whenever opportunity offered.¹

Duke John was a nobleman of strong views and large ambitions, and held for many years a prominent position in public affairs. He possessed some excellent qualities and some serious defects. He was honest, capable, and courageous, but obstinate and hot-tempered. His bad judgment of character led him frequently into associations with unscrupulous politicians, who influenced him to support unworthy projects. He had fits of inactivity which marred his reputation as an administrator. His courage often took the form of defying popular opinion and rejecting counsels of prudence, and it is not surprising that with all his wealth and all his merits his chief distinction was his extreme unpopularity.

For nearly forty years the political history of Tavistock is indissolubly bound up with Duke John's career. Like most of the younger noblemen of his time, and being, moreover, Sunderland's son-in-law, he began by taking up a position of strong hostility to Walpole. That minister, opposed as he was by the Tories, the so-called "Patriot Whigs" whom Pulteney led, and the "Boys" (as budding politicians like William Pitt and Duke John were nicknamed), relied mainly for his support on nomination boroughs, and his opponents proceeded to fight him with his own weapons.

The trial of strength came in 1734. If Duke John had remained a commoner, Tavistock would probably have had him for a candidate. But in any case he was determined to make a clean sweep of the Cope and Drake interests. Two new candidates were put forward, of decided anti-Walpolean tendencies, Charles Fane, nephew of the Lord Stanhope whose Government Walpole had displaced some thirteen years before, and Sidney Meadows, son of a member of that Government. Walpole, though he secured a majority of seats on the whole result, lost the Tavistock election. A record of the contest has been preserved among the Bedford Office papers.

¹ B.O. *Surveys*, 1726 and 1855

“TAVISTOCK BURROUGH MEMORANDUM.

“At a poll there on the 29th day of Aprill 1734 for electing two members to serve in Parliament for the said Burrough the next Sessions.

“The Precept was red by Mr. John Herring, the duke of Bedford’s Steward. Mr. John Edgcumbe the Portreeve was afterwards sworn by Mr. John Rowe, Francis Davy, and Wm. Gawde before the Act of Parliament was red.

“The Act was then red by Mr. Herring.

“Charles Fane, Esq., recommended himself, Mr. Herring recommended Sydney Meadows, Esq., and Mr. John Edgcumbe Sir John Cope, Knt. and Bart, and James Buldeel, Esq., had several votes given for him tho’ he never asked for any nor anyone for him.

“Mr. Herring and the Portreeve both insisted that it was usual for every candidate to call four voters and the Duke’s friends to call first. Which was objected to by Sir Fra. Hen. Drake That it was not usual for both the Duke’s to call first for then they call 8 before either of the other candidates called any and after some arguments the Portreeve ordered Mr. Herring to call 4 for Mr. Fane.”

Edgcumbe, the over-zealous partisan of 1710, had become more cautious since his previous experience, and appears to have conducted the election with some show of impartiality. The contest lasted two days ; 160 voted, of whom 6 were disallowed. A list of the voters is given in the memorandum, with their qualifications and the names of those for whom they voted. The result of the poll was : Fane 98, Meadows 90, Drake 65, Cope 28, Buldeel 27.

The Duke’s friends were successful, the intrepid zeal of Herring carrying the day for his side. Sir Francis Drake’s supporters divided their second votes between Cope, who had for some years ignored the town, and Buldeel, who had in 1716 gone to reside at Fleet. The John Edgcumbe (d. 1753) who proposed Cope was Sir F. H. Drake’s estate agent and family solicitor, and belonged to the Lamerton Edgcombes ; he must be distinguished from John Edgcumbe (1674–1739) the Tavistock mercer, who was at various times churchwarden, portreeve, “master” and feoffee of the parish lands, and whose younger brother Richard (1676–1724) was Rector of Kelly.¹

The most pleasing feature of this election is that appar-

¹ Vivian’s *Visitations*, and E.D.

ently no one was disappointed. On Wednesday, 1st May, Sir F. H. Drake found solace at Bere Alston ; the Saturday after Sir John Cope was comforted by the electors of Lymington ; and Bulteel was presumably content to remain at Fleet.

So the Duke had demonstrated his supremacy at Tavistock, and he took good care that it was never again in doubt. He continued to buy up freeholds ; at Christmas, 1751, all the Courtenay property in the borough, except an almshouse, was sold to him,¹ and in 1762 a private Act of Parliament was passed, exchanging the parish lands held by feoffees for a fixed rent-charge on property outside the borough, and constituting a new trust body to manage the parochial almshouses which this rent-charge supported, with the stipulation that no voting privileges should thereby be conferred. This phase of the Duke's activities has not been closely investigated by his biographers ; the chief of them, Lord John Russell, did in the speech introducing the second Reform Bill of 1831 allude to the diminution of the freeholders from 110 in 1716 to about 30 a hundred years later, but professed himself unable to say in what period the reduction took place.²

Fane, the son of an Irish peer, may be looked upon as, next to the Duke himself, the most reputable member of the Bedford connexion ; he is known rather as a diplomat than as a legislator. His sister's husband, Lord Sandwich, was a less reputable but more prominent member of the connexion.

In January, 1742, Lord Limerick, another Irishman, became Fane's colleague. He had for fourteen years been one of Walpole's most unrelenting opponents, and stood high in the friendship of Pulteney. Within a few days of his election the coalition of Tories, " Patriots " and " Boys " proved at last too strong for Walpole, and he resigned. Pulteney, the leader of the combined opposition, was sent for by the King. Like many brilliant critics, he showed his utter incapacity as an organiser. Instead of bringing into power a Government formed from those who acted with him, he weakly consented to a mixed ministry which retained in office most of Walpole's chief supporters and only provided for a few members of the victorious coalition, chiefly his own intimates. This lame conclusion of the great struggle exasperated the Duke of Bedford and others

¹ B.O. *Survey*, 1755 ; there is a contention that the almshouse was excepted as not being private property. ² S. Walpole's *Life of Lord John Russell*.

who had been left out of consideration. Lord Limerick, who had been offered the post of Secretary-at-War, found that he could not count upon being re-elected at Tavistock, and therefore thought it prudent to decline office for himself and obtain instead for his son the reversion of the post of Remembrancer of the Irish Court of Exchequer, then held by Lady Limerick's uncle, Lord Palmerston. The Secretaryship in question was retained by a voluble supporter of Walpole, Sir William Yonge, M.P. for Honiton.¹

Disappointed of office, Limerick now came forward as the chief spokesman of those who were crying out for Walpole's impeachment. He first proposed a motion to enquire into the conduct of affairs for twenty years; this was lost by a majority of two (244 to 242). The division being so close he was encouraged to make a second attempt, and he moved for an enquiry into the conduct of Walpole for ten years. This was carried by seven votes (252 to 245), the new members of the ministry having meanwhile returned from their by-elections. A secret committee of twenty-one was chosen, of which Limerick was appointed chairman. The committee met several times, and made strenuous efforts to collect sufficient evidence for an impeachment, but the House of Commons soon wearied of the proceedings, and when Parliament reassembled in 1743 the committee was not renewed. Walpole was a dangerous man to harass. Pulteney (now Lord Bath) had fallen into a trap prepared for him at Walpole's suggestion; he did not long remain in office. Limerick never even achieved office. He drifted with Lord Bath in a direction opposite to that in which the Duke of Bedford moved. Frederick Prince of Wales was hostile to his father and to his father's ministers, and it was anticipated that on King George's death there would be a complete change of ministry. Among the expectant office-seekers who attended the Prince's court were Lord Bath and Lord Limerick.²

Duke John's second wife (his first died in 1735) was a daughter of the first Earl Gower, a nobleman from whom a large proportion of the present peerage trace their descent. The Duchess had great influence over her husband, and in 1747 she seems to have had a hand in Tavistock affairs, for in that year the members returned were her brother

¹ Coxe's *Life of Walpole*. Chandler.

² Dodgington's *Diary*. H. Walpole's *Memoirs of George II.*

Richard, and her uncle by marriage, Thomas Brand. Brother Richard, who on a double return chose Lichfield, was succeeded by brother-in-law Richard II, Sir Richard Wrottesley, to be precise. Wrottesley in a few years forsook politics for the Church and ended by becoming Dean of Worcester. Under Walpole's lieutenants the Pelhams, who were anxious to conciliate powerful opponents, the Duke of Bedford for a time held office. But in 1751 he quarrelled with the elder Pelham, Duke of Newcastle. Just about this time Frederick Prince of Wales died, and as his son George was under age, a question arose as to the regency in the event of George II's death. Two factions were formed on this issue: the bulk of Frederick's adherents favoured the widowed Princess, and a small section of the Whigs, including Bedford and Henry Fox, supported the claims of Frederick's younger brother, the unpopular Duke of Cumberland. The guiding spirit of the latter faction was a young M.P. named Rigby, who had ingratiated himself with Duke John by rescuing him from some roughs at a race meeting, and had deserted the Prince's cause for that of a patron who, unlike the Prince, always kept faith with his adherents.

Duke John, in a new fit of energy, set to work to augment his parliamentary connexion. Through a local agent, John Wynne, he courted the favours of the electors in various western boroughs.¹ His strength in Tavistock, as a return made by Wynne in 1755 shows, was enough to defeat easily a combination of every other local interest, and he probably thought it possible to bring such neighbouring boroughs as Okehampton, Launceston, Newport, and Camelford under the same sway. At Newport his nominees, Rigby and French, on 23rd April, 1754, contested the seat unsuccessfully, the result being:—

Lee 145, Bacon 144, French 60, Rigby 59.²

{French and Rigby were returned the next day for Tavistock. French, the third Irishman whom Duke John had returned, died about three weeks after. He had paid £1500 for the seat, and his heirs brought an action to recover the money. The Duke paid, rather than let the case go into Court.

Four more Richards now follow in succession as Tavistock members. Richard III (Rigby) was notorious as a

¹ Bedford Office papers.

² Courtney's *Cornish Boroughs*.

typical eighteenth-century place-hunter, whose chief commendation is said to have been that he "drank fair." Junius, in one of the celebrated letters, slyly alludes to Rigby's "blushing merit." When in 1766 the Duke was sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, Rigby accompanied him as secretary, and in that capacity it was his duty to interview discontented Irishmen, and encourage them to wash down their grievances "in floods of viceregal claret." Although a pleasant and agreeable companion Rigby exerted in politics an influence which was thoroughly bad. He consistently opposed Bills for parliamentary reform and the suppression of bribery, the latter on the ground that one must not be prevented from treating one's friends during an election. He had outspoken contempt for high ideals of statesmanship, as is shown by his treatment of the proposal for a public funeral to the Earl of Chatham. It is perhaps well sometimes to be able to restrain any tendency to boastfulness on the part of the good people of Tavistock by reminding them that for four-and-thirty years this unsavoury adventurer was their chosen representative in the councils of the nation.

Richard IV (Vernon) was another son-in-law of Earl Gower. He also accompanied the Duke to Ireland as secretary, but he is chiefly known as a sportsman, a gambler, an amateur jockey and a breeder of race-horses; his activities in the racing world generally were so great that he is sometimes described as the "father of the turf."

How the voice of Tavistock expressed itself in Parliament at this time may be gathered from a sentence in a letter written by the Duke to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, dated 28th January, 1755 :—

"The Colchester election petition is now hearing in the Committee in which our friend Rigby is a principal manager, and will probably initiate in it his colleague Dick Vernon in those various modes of oratory, you have mentioned, yawning, huzzaing, etc."

Richard V (Aldworth, who afterwards changed his name to Neville) became Rigby's colleague in 1761; when the Duke was Secretary of State (1748–1751), Aldworth was his Under-Secretary, and in that position proved himself a capable and industrious official. In 1763 he assisted the Duke in negotiating the Treaty of Paris, which added Canada to the Empire.

Between 1760 and 1770 the Whig party was split into

contending factions; a succession of weak governments occurred, in each of which one or more of these factions held places. The "Bloomsbury Gang," as the faction nominally led by Duke John was called, was probably the most venal, certainly the most unpopular. The Duke's opposition to Pitt and his action in concluding the peace were resented; the greed of his followers was notorious. From 1763 they held office for two years, and again for two years from 1768, during both of which periods they were involved in the odium of the proceedings against Wilkes. In 1769 the Duke was mobbed in Exeter, and in the whole of Devonshire, of which he was Lord-Lieutenant, Tavistock is said to have been the only town where his life was safe.

Duke John died in 1771, and his grandson Francis (a minor) succeeded. The Duchess of Marlborough, Francis' aunt, was a guardian of affairs during the minority.

Richard VI (Fitzpatrick) was a grandson of Earl Gower, Vernon being his stepfather. He was first elected for Tavistock in 1774, at the time when his intimate friend and boon companion, Charles James Fox, who had just seceded from the Tories, was coming to the fore as a debater. Rigby and others of the Bedford Connexion had been absorbed into the Tory Government of Lord North, but Fitzpatrick and the Spencers of the Marlborough family followed Fox into opposition. Rigby and Fitzpatrick, though voting on opposite sides in the House, remained colleagues in the borough representation.

In 1782 Lord North's Government, in which Rigby was Paymaster of the Forces, resigned, and the Whigs came in. Rigby at once proffered them his services, but his place was filled by Edmund Burke. The new ministry did not last long. Next year a coalition was formed between Fox and North in opposition to Shelburne, the Whig Prime Minister, who had quarrelled with some of his leading colleagues. As supporters of this coalition Fitzpatrick and Rigby found themselves once more on the same side. A fusion of the "King's Friends," Shelburne party, and Tories who seceded from North was formed as a new Tory party under the young William Pitt and overthrew the coalition, which was detested by the country. Fitzpatrick and some of his associates consoled themselves for their defeat by a satirical effusion named the *Rolliad*, of which John Rolle, M.P. for Devon, and a staunch supporter of Pitt, was the mock hero.

C. The Period of the New Whigs.

The followers of Fox and North, though badly beaten at the polls, were now a united body, and they had still some places like Tavistock where they were sure of constant support. During the next forty-eight years Tavistock was represented by some of Fox's most distinguished disciples, one temporary member, Wyndham (a cousin of Lord Grenville's), being the only exception to uniform Whiggism. Duke Francis himself was an ardent supporter of Fox, and his brother, afterwards Duke John, went even further than his leaders in sympathy with revolutionary principles. With one short interval in 1790, when he stood for Hampshire and was defeated, Lord John represented Tavistock from 1788 to 1802, and when he took his brother's place in the House of Lords, the writ for Tavistock was moved by Fox and seconded by Sheridan in terms of affectionate regard for Duke Francis's memory.

Fox's friend Lord Robert Spencer followed, and in 1807 the Duke's remaining brother Lord William (remembered as the victim of Courvoisier the valet, whose execution Thackeray has described) took his place. Fitzpatrick having gained a seat in Bedfordshire by five votes, Lord Howick (better known as Earl Grey) sat for a few months, and on his elevation to the House of Lords the opposition took the unusual course of selecting a new leader from outside their ranks in the person of a distinguished Irishman, George Ponsonby, who was given Grey's seat at Tavistock. Duke John was generous in finding seats for Whig leaders. In this same parliament Petty (afterwards Lord Lansdowne) and Brougham successively sat for Camelford through his good offices.

The electors of Tavistock were probably very complacent. The following accounts are among the Bedford Office papers :—

		£	s.	d.
Account of Mr. Palmer's Entertainment	1780	111	6	1½
Do. Entertainments in	1796	978	6	8
Do. do.	1802	981	0	5½
Do. do.	1807	956	14	8½
Do. Expenses of an Entertainment given by Lord Wm. Russell at the Election of Lord Howick <i>vice</i> General Fitzpatrick, 20th July, 1807	.. .. .	346	3	1½
Election of Hon. George Ponsonby <i>vice</i> Lord Howick, 19th January, 1808	.. ..	80	19	2

The last-named was an uncontested election. The objects of the first four sets of expenses are not stated, but each of them occurred in a general election year. One of the bills attached to the account of Mr. Palmer (the chief agent of the Bedford estates) is as follows :—

“3 dozen port £4 1s. 0d., a dozen of Lisbon £1 7s. 0d., Three gallons of rum £1 16s. 0d.” Another is for “6 packs of cards 15s. 0d.”; another for “45½ lbs. Best large Bristol Lump £2 0s. 9d., 8 dozen lemons 12s. 0d.”; another for “4 gallons of beer 5s. 4d.”; another for “a Hogshead of Cyder £1 11s. 6d.”; another for “Tristram Physick making the punch 2s. 6d.”; and another for “articles broke 7s. 6d.” The Ringers cost £2 2s. 0d., the Band £2 2s. 0d., and the Sergeants-at-Mace £1 1s. 0d.

In 1813 Lord John Russell, third son of Duke John, began his long parliamentary career by being returned for Tavistock when not quite of age, and (as he was at the time travelling in Spain) without his knowing that he was a candidate. He was elected three times subsequently. Then in 1820 Grant the jurist was returned. The second seat was given to Lord Ebrington, who had, after one of the greatest fights on record, lost his seat for Devon county.¹

In 1830 Ebrington regained the county seat, and Lord John Russell, who had just been given office in the Grey Ministry, was brought in for the vacancy. To him was entrusted the very responsible duty of introducing the first Reform Bill. Having failed to carry the measure, the Government dissolved Parliament and were returned to power with a large majority. Russell gained the second county seat from Sir Thomas Acland, and made way in Tavistock for John Heywood Hawkins. The latter had previously sat for Mitchell,² one of the doomed Cornish boroughs, but had spoken and voted for the Reform Bill. His seat at Mitchell was contested with the result : Lloyd Kenyon 5, Best 3, Hawkins 2.

His defeat under such conditions could not fail to appeal to the Tavistock people, whose devotion to the cause of Reform was being abundantly manifested by demonstrations and petitions. A town which had numbered among its members such stalwarts as Grey, Russell, and Ebrington, naturally looked upon itself as committed to “the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill.” The

¹ See Whitfeld's *Plymouth and Devonport*.

² A village seven miles N.N.E. of Truro.

passing of the Act was celebrated locally by a procession in which two bullocks, destined to provide food for the celebrants, were driven with a banner attached to them inscribed "We die for Reform."

Prior to 1832 the borough had included only an area of about half a square mile, situated on the north-west bank of the River Tavy. Under the Reform Act the area was extended so as to include all the ancient parish of Tavistock (omitting the detached hamlet of Cudliptown, which has since been transferred to Petertavy parish), about eighteen square miles in extent. This enlargement, which enabled the borough to escape partial disfranchisement until 1868, gave rise to some discussion during the progress of the Reform Bill through Parliament. The electorate, by the introduction of the £10 household franchise as well as by the enlargement of area, was increased from 31 to 246. The present civil parish (created an Urban District in 1898) occupies two and a half square miles, or just five times the area of the unreformed borough.

D. The Period of the Reformed Borough.

The house of Russell still exercised a considerable influence in the selection of members. From 1832 to 1868 a tacit understanding seems to have existed by which the ducal family designated one representative, and the mining and trading interests of the parish were left free to return the other member. Most of the contests which occurred arose from local divisions of opinion as to the second choice. The Conservative voters were few in number, the bulk of the electors being either Russellite Whigs or Liberals of a more advanced type.

The 'family' members, taken in order, were: William, Lord Russell (afterwards eighth duke), Lord Edward Russell (a son of the sixth duke), Edward Southwell Russell (grandnephew of the sixth duke), the Hon. George Byng (a relative of the seventh duke), and Lord Arthur Russell (brother of the ninth duke). The 'local' members were: Charles Richard Fox (son of Lord Holland), John Rundle, Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Samuel Carter, Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, and Joseph D'Aguilar Samuda. With two exceptions, Carter and Phillimore, all these representatives held the traditional Whig or Liberal views.

The election in 1832 was contested by Sir Francis Charles Knowles, who, however, polled very few votes. Result : Russell 159, Fox 129, Knowles 64. In 1835 his case was even more hopeless : Russell 167, Rundle 145, Knowles 5. All the candidates on each occasion were Whigs.¹

John Rundle, the first resident representative for over a hundred years, was a man deservedly honoured by his own town. He excelled in acts of unostentatious munificence : the Tavistock Library owes largely to his generosity an excellent collection of works on political history, some of which have proved helpful in the production of this paper.

No narrative of Tavistock elections would be complete without an account of the redoubtable Samuel Carter, who, for some twenty years was a prominent figure in the politics of the place. A native of Tavistock, the son of a local tanner, he early indulged his taste for contention by preferring law to leather, and became a barrister on the Western Circuit. His name is no doubt still remembered by the older members of the legal profession. He was not always happy in his dealings with judges and with his colleagues at the bar, but his audacity in attack, and his skill in bullying hostile witnesses, earned for him the local appellation of "the Terror," and secured him a large practice in the criminal courts. Like the legal luminary in Gilbert's operetta, he might have said :—

"All thieves who could my fees afford
Relied on my orations,
And many a burglar I've restored
To his friends and his relations."

Carter first tried his luck as a parliamentary candidate in 1847. His profession of Chartist views, and his forcible methods of electioneering, attracted a considerable following among the populace, but greatly shocked the staid old Whigs of the town. The Conservatives were emboldened by the division among their opponents to bring forward a candidate in the person of Robert Joseph Phillimore, a lawyer of scholarly reputation and moderate views. John Salusbury Trelawny, who after an unsuccessful attempt in East Cornwall had four years before secured the Tavistock seat,² and Edward Southwell Russell were the Whig candidates. In the result the Whigs won the day : Russell 153, Trelawny 150, Phillimore 110, Carter 56. In 1852 Trelawny,

¹ Crosby's *Parliamentary Record*, 1843.

² 1843 poll : Trelawny (W.) 113 ; Henry Vincent (Chartist) 69.

owing to some disagreement, resigned, and sought re-election, with the result : Carter 115, Trelawny 89, Phillimore 80. Nothing daunted, Phillimore three months later again opposed Carter at the general election, Byng being the Russellite nominee : Byng 220, Carter 169, Phillimore 104. Carter's triumph was shortlived, as Phillimore petitioned on the ground that Carter did not possess the requisite property qualification, and was awarded the seat. This antiquated requirement had been passed in 1711, but was not abolished till five years after the Tavistock petition. Carter gained some notoriety during his short stay in the House by opposing the payment of the expense of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, and the second time he spoke "he had scarcely uttered a sentence, when yells and groans were discharged at him in volleys."¹ He was not conciliatory.

In 1857 Phillimore did not again come forward, and Carter was once more in opposition to Trelawny. A war of personalities was waged ; placards were posted and ballads sung in derision of the rival candidates. Carter was, however, losing ground, as the contest ended thus : Byng 242, Trelawny 198, Carter 130. A few months after Byng retired in order to stand for Middlesex, and Arthur Russell, Lord John's nephew and former private secretary, was elected, although the Russell supremacy was on this occasion challenged by an eminent champion of Non-conformity, Edward Miall, the result being : Russell 164, Miall 120. By the express desire of Duke Francis, who had a conscientious dislike to the use of his interest even when a relative was concerned, the Bedford Office refrained from taking any part in this contest. The election is memorable chiefly for an alarming incident which occurred on the polling day, when the hustings collapsed and some persons were badly injured.

In 1859 Carter, finding no encouragement of support, refrained from provoking a contest. He tried again in 1865 as one of five candidates, but Russell and Samuda were elected, the other defeated candidates being named Rummons and Blakely. Out of 395 voting, Russell obtained 330, Samuda 179, Carter 119, Rummons 93, and Blakely 8. Rummons was the only Conservative candidate.

Under the Reform Act of 1867 Tavistock was deprived of one of its members, and from 1868 to 1885 Arthur Russell was its sole representative. Through the increase in

¹ *Punch*, 18th December, 1842.

population the electorate had by this time risen to about 500 ; the extension of the franchise due to the Reform Act brought about a further addition ; in 1874 the number of electors was 805, and in 1880 it rose to 850.

There was a contested election in 1874, just after the Ballot Act came into operation. Lord Arthur Russell (who had acquired the courtesy title when his brother became Duke in 1872) had been somewhat tardy in his acceptance of the reforms advocated by Gladstone and Bright,¹ and the more advanced reformers in the town consequently put forward Russell Hugh Worthington Biggs, a Liverpool solicitor, hoping that their chances would be improved by the secrecy of the ballot. Lord Arthur, however, won by 362 votes to 273.

The Redistribution Act of 1885 terminated the existence of Tavistock as a separate constituency, and the borough is now a single polling district of the Western Division of Devonshire, usually known as the Tavistock Division.

II.—SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS.

WILLIAM III.

1689.

14th January, 1689.	Robert Russell. Sir Francis Drake, Bart.
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1690–1695.

8th March, 1690.	Robert Russell. Sir Francis Drake, Bart.
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1695–1698.

29th October, 1695.	Lord Robert Russell. Lord James Russell.
13th March, 1696.	Ambrose Manaton <i>vice</i> Lord James Russell unseated.
10th November, 1696.	Sir Francis Drake, Bart. <i>vice</i> Manaton deceased.

1698–1700.

29th July, 1698.	Lord Robert Russell. Sir Francis Drake, Bart.
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1701.

9th January, 1701.	Lord Edward Russell. Lord Robert Russell.
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¹ Morley's *Life of Gladstone*.

1701-1702.

29th November, 1701. Lord Edward Russell.
Lord Robert Russell.

ANNE.

1702-1705.

24th July, 1702. Lord Robert Russell.
Lord James Russell.
26th November, 1703. James Bulteel *vice* Lord Robert
Russell deceased.
21st December, 1703. Henry Manaton *vice* Lord James
Russell unseated.

1705-1708.

18th May, 1705. Henry Manaton.
James Bulteel.

1708-1710.

10th May, 1708. Sir John Cope.
Henry Manaton.

1710-1713.

12th October, 1710. Sir John Cope.
Henry Manaton.
3rd February, 1711. James Bulteel *vice* Manaton un-
seated.

1713-1715.

5th September, 1713. Sir John Cope.
James Bulteel.

GEORGE I.

1715-1722.

1st February, 1715. Sir John Cope.
Francis Henry Drake.

1722-1727.

21st March, 1722. Sir John Cope.
Sir F. H. Drake, Bart.

GEORGE II.

1727-1734.

23rd August, 1727. Sir John Cope, Bart.
Sir F. H. Drake, Bart.
24th February, 1728. Sir Humphrey Monoux, Bart. *vice*
Cope, who preferred Hampshire.

1734-1741.

29th April, 1734. Charles Fane.
Sidney Meadows.

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1741-1747.

9th May, 1741.

Lord Sherard Manners.
Charles Fane.

28th January, 1742.

James, Viscount Limerick *vice*
Manners deceased.

1747-1754.

4th July, 1747.

Richard Leveson Gower.
Thomas Brand.

12th December, 1747.

Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. *vice*
Gower, who preferred Lichfield.

17th June, 1749.

Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. re-
elected after appointment as a
Clerk Comptroller of the House-
hold.

1754-1761.

24th April, 1754.

Richard Rigby.
Jeffery French.

10th December, 1754.

Richard Vernon *vice* French de-
ceased.

30th December, 1755.

Richard Rigby re-elected after
appointment as a Commissioner
for Trade.

1st January, 1760.

Richard Rigby re-elected after
appointment as Master of the
Rolls in Ireland.

GEORGE III.

1761-1768.

28th March, 1761.

Richard Rigby.
Richard Neville Aldworth.

23rd December, 1762.

Richard Rigby re-elected after
appointment as Vice-Treasurer
of Ireland.

22nd November, 1763.

Richard Neville Neville (name
changed) re-elected after ap-
pointment as Paymaster of
Pensions.

28th January, 1768.

Richard Rigby re-elected after
appointment as Vice-Treasurer
of Ireland.

1768-1774.

21st March, 1774.

Richard Rigby.
Richard Neville Neville.

- 11th July, 1768. Richard Rigby re-elected after appointment as Paymaster of the Forces.
- 1774-1780.
- 8th October, 1774. Richard Rigby.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
- 1780-1784.
- 9th September, 1780. Richard Rigby.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
- 18th April, 1783. Richard Fitzpatrick re-elected after appointment as Secretary at War.
- 1784-1790.
- 3rd April, 1784. Richard Rigby.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
- 24th April, 1788. Lord John Russell *vice* Rigby deceased.
- 1790-1796.
- 19th June, 1790. Richard Fitzpatrick.
Charles William Wyndham.
- 27th December, 1790. Lord John Russell *vice* Wyndham, who preferred Midhurst.
- 1796-1802.
- 28th May, 1796. Lord John Russell.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
- 23rd March, 1802. Lord Robert Spencer *vice* Russell called to the Upper House.
- 1802-1806.
- 12th July, 1802. Lord Robert Spencer.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
- 17th February, 1806. Lord Robert Spencer re-elected after resignation.
Richard Fitzpatrick re-elected after appointment as Secretary at War.
- 1806-1807.
- 3rd November, 1806. Lord Robert Spencer.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
- 1807-1812.
- 11th May, 1807. Lord William Russell.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
- 20th July, 1807. Charles, Viscount Howick *vice* Fitzpatrick, who preferred Bedfordshire.

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19th January, 1808. George Ponsonby *vice* Howick
called to the Upper House.

1812-1818.

8th October, 1812.

Lord William Russell.

Richard Fitzpatrick.

4th May, 1813.

Lord John Russell *vice* Fitzpatrick
deceased.

12th March, 1817.

Lord Robert Spencer *vice* Lord
John Russell resigned.

1818-1820.

18th June, 1818.

Lord William Russell.

Lord John Russell.

27th March, 1819.

John Peter Grant *vice* Lord Wil-
liam Russell resigned.

1820-1826.

GEORGE IV.

11th March, 1820.

John Peter Grant.

John Nicholas Fazakerley.

22nd May, 1820.

Hugh, Viscount Ebrington *vice*
Fazakerley resigned.

1826-1830.

12th June, 1826.

Lord William Russell.

Hugh, Viscount Ebrington.

1830-1831.

WILLIAM IV.

2nd August, 1830.

Hugh, Viscount Ebrington.

William, Lord Russell.

27th November, 1830.

Lord John Russell *vice* Ebrington,
who preferred Devonshire.

1831-1832.

30th April, 1831.

Lord John Russell.

William, Lord Russell.

13th July, 1831.

John Heywood Hawkins *vice* Lord
John Russell, who preferred
Devonshire.

25th October, 1831.

Francis Russell *vice* William, Lord
Russell resigned.

1833-1834.

10th December, 1832.

William, Lord Russell.

Charles Richard Fox.

1835-1837.

8th January, 1835.

William, Lord Russell.

John Rundle.

VICTORIA.

1837-1841.	
24th July, 1837.	William, Lord Russell. John Rundle.
1841-1847.	
30th June, 1841.	John Rundle.
16th March, 1843.	Lord Edward Russell. John Salusbury Trelawny <i>vice</i> Rundle resigned.
1847-1852.	
2nd August, 1847.	Edward Southwell Russell.
28th April, 1852.	John Salusbury Trelawny. Samuel Carter <i>vice</i> Trelawny re- signed.
1852-1857.	
8th July, 1852.	George Henry Charles Byng. Samuel Carter.
21st February, 1853.	Robert Joseph Phillimore <i>vice</i> Carter unseated.
1857-1859.	
28th March, 1857.	George Henry Charles Byng.
4th September, 1857.	Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. Arthur John Edward Russell <i>vice</i> Byng resigned.
1859-1865.	
29th April, 1859.	Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. Arthur John Edward Russell.
1865-1868.	
12th July, 1865.	Arthur John Edward Russell. Joseph D'Aguilar Samuda.
1868-1874.	
16th November, 1868.	Arthur John Edward Russell.
1874-1880.	
4th February, 1874.	Lord Arthur Russell.
1880-1885.	
31st March, 1880.	Lord Arthur Russell.
18th November, 1885.	Borough disfranchised.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

The names are arranged alphabetically under the four periods referred to in the Introduction. To save space the sources of information for each individual are indicated by letter, as follows :—

- b* = Correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford (edited by Earl Russell).
- c* = Chandler's *Parliamentary Debates*.
- d* = Lady Elliott-Drake's *Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake*.
- e* = Early edition of Lodge's *Peerage* (1754).
- f* = Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.
- g* = Glanville-Richards' *House of Glanville*.
- j* = *House of Commons Journals*.
- l* = Local records (in Bedford Office).
- m* = Morley's *Walpole*.
- n* = *Dictionary of National Biography*.
- o* = Oldmixon's *History*, 1688–1727.
- p* = Prince's *Worthies of Devon*.
- r* = Wiffen's *House of Russell*.
- s* = State Papers (Domestic) of Queen Anne's Reign.
- t* = Tavistock Parish Register.
- v* = Local records (in Vestry).
- w1* = Horace Walpole's *Letters*.
- w2* = Horace Walpole's *Memoirs of George II* (1750–1760).
- w3* = Horace Walpole's *Memoirs of George III* (1760–1772).

The usual works on the peerage (Burke, Cokayne, etc.) have also been consulted. A few old residents in Tavistock have kindly supplied some facts in connection with the elections between 1847 and 1874.

Lady Elliott-Drake's book mentioned above (and referred to in the footnotes to the Introduction as E. D.) is a very substantial contribution to Devonshire political history, and has several interesting references to Tavistock affairs.

Period A.

Bulteel, James (1676–c. 1757), born at Tavistock, second son of Samuel Bulteel (d. 1682) and grandson of Samuel Bulteel (d. 1679); educated at Balliol College, Oxford; barrister of Lincoln's Inn; married

Mary, daughter of Courtenay Crocker (M.P. for Plympton 1695-1702); inherited Fleet 1716; ancestor of Mr. F. B. Mildmay (M.P. for South Devon from 1885). (*c, d, f, j, l, o, p, s, t*)

Cope, John (1673-1749), eldest son of Sir John Cope, fifth baronet, of Hanwell, Oxfordshire (M.P. for Oxfordshire 1679 and 1689); knighted (1696) in lifetime of father; married Alice, daughter of Sir Humphrey Monoux of Wotton, Bedfordshire; succeeded as sixth baronet 1721; candidate for Andover 1702; M.P. for Plympton 1705, Hampshire 1727, Lymington 1734; one of the Commissioners for adjusting the Equivalent in Scotland 1707; member of the Customs Frauds Committee of 1733; not to be confounded with General Sir John Cope (d. 1760), also a Walpolean M.P., but chiefly remembered as the unsuccessful commander against the Young Pretender in 1745. (*c, d, f, j, l, o, s*)

Drake, Francis (1647-1717), son of Thomas, younger brother of Sir Francis Drake of Buckland, second baronet; succeeded as third baronet 1662; elected once (1690) for Bere Alston and eight times for Tavistock; a leading organiser of the Whigs in West Devon between 1679 and 1710; left £100 to the Masters of Tavistock for the benefit of apprentices to the woollen trade and to husbandry. (*d, j, p, v*)

Drake, Francis Henry (1693-1740), son of the preceding; trustee of Bere Ferrers parish lands 1710; Colonel of Devonshire militia; Ranger of Dartmoor Forest; succeeded as fourth baronet 1717; M.P. for Bere Alston 1734. (*d, l*)

Manaton, Ambrose (1646-1696), son of Ambrose Manaton of Trecarrel (Recorder of Launceston and M.P. for Launceston 1640, a royalist at whose house Charles I stayed); married (1674) Elizabeth Kelly of Kilworthy, heiress of the Glanvilles and grand-daughter of Sir Francis Glanville; M.P. for Newport (Cornwall) 1679-1681, and for Camelford 1689-1695; viander of Newport. (*d, f, g, j, v*)

Manaton, Henry (c. 1650-c. 1716), younger brother of the preceding; resided at Harewood, Calstock; J.P. for Devon; feoffee of Tavistock parish lands 1712-1715; M.P. for Camelford 1689-1703, for Tavistock 1703-1710, for Callington 1712-1713. (*g, j, o, v*)

Monoux, Sir Humphrey (c. 1700–1757), son of Sir Philip Monoux, baronet, of Wotton, Bedfordshire; nephew of Lady Cope; succeeded as baronet 1707; M.P. for Stockbridge 1734. (c)

Russell, Edward (1643–1714), fourth son of the first Duke of Bedford; M.P. for Bedfordshire 1689–1705 and 1708–1713. (r)

Russell, James (c. 1647–1712), sixth son of the first Duke of Bedford; M.P. for Whitchurch (Hants) 1685–1701. (r)

Russell, Robert (c. 1644–1703), fifth son of the first Duke of Bedford; M.P. for Camelford 1689–1701. (r)

Period B.

Brand, Thomas (d. 1770), of the Hoo, Herts; husband of Lady Caroline Pierrepont (half-sister of Evelyn Countess Gower); M.P. for New Shoreham 1741, for Gatton 1754 and 1761, for Okehampton 1768; ancestor of the first Viscount Hampden (Speaker of the House 1872–1884). (b, w3)

Fane, Charles (c. 1708–1766), afterwards second Viscount Fane (Irish peer, succeeded 1744); great-grandson of third son of first Earl of Westmorland; resident at Florence 1734; Ambassador at Turin 1737; M.P. for Reading 1754; the fourth Earl of Sandwich married his sister (accounted by his patron “the honestest man in the world”); D.C.L. 1759. (b, c, e, f, l, w2)

Fitzpatrick, Richard (1747–1813), grandson of Richard Fitzpatrick, first Baron Gowran; lifelong friend of C. J. Fox; entered the army 1765; M.P. for Bedfordshire 1807–1812; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1782; Secretary-at-War 1783 and 1806; one of the chief writers of the *Rolliad* (n)

French, Jeffery (d. 1754), third son of Arthur French of Cloonyquin, Co. Roscommon; barrister of Middle Temple; had an estate in Jamaica; M.P. for Milborne Port 1741 to 1747, when he was unseated. (c, j, w1, w2)

Gower, Richard Leveson (1726–1753), fourth son of the first Earl Gower (whose daughter Gertrude married the fourth Duke of Bedford); in the diplomatic service. (b)

Hamilton, James, Viscount Limerick (c. 1691–1758), son of James Hamilton of Tullymore, Co. Down ; M.P. for Dundalk 1714, created Irish peer 1719 ; married (1728) Henrietta, daughter of the first Earl of Portland and niece of first Viscount Palmerston ; Trustee for Georgia 1733 ; M.P. for Wendover 1727 and 1735, for Morpeth 1747 ; created Earl of Clanbrassil 1756 ; grandfather of first Earl of Roden. (*c, e, m, w2*)

Manners, Lord Sherard (c. 1715–1742), fourth son of second Duke of Rutland, and so a cousin to the Earl Gower (the patron's father-in-law).

Meadows, Sidney (1699–1792), son of Sir Philip Meadows, knight marshal (M.P. for Truro 1702 and Tregony 1705) ; M.P. for Penryn 1722, and Truro 1727 ; succeeded his father as knight marshal ; a noted horseman and pedestrian (*Gent.'s Mag.*) ; related to Lord Falmouth. (*c, l*)

Neville, Richard Neville Aldworth (1717–1793), originally Aldworth, assumed name of Neville on succeeding to his maternal uncle's widow's property 1762 ; M.P. for Reading 1747, Wallingford 1754–1761 ; Under-Secretary of State 1748 ; Secretary to the Embassy at Paris 1762. (*n*)

Rigby, Richard (1722–1788), of Mistley, Essex ; M.P. for Castle Rising 1745, Sudbury 1747 ; secretary to Duke of Bedford 1758 ; appointed Master of the Rolls for Ireland 1759 ; Vice-Treasurer for Ireland 1765 ; Paymaster of the Forces 1768 ; took a prominent part in opposing Wilkes 1769, and objected to a public funeral to Chatham ; died leaving "near half a million of public money." (*n*)

Vernon, Richard (1726–1800), of Hilton, Staffordshire ; married Evelyn, widowed Countess of Upper Ossory, and daughter of first Earl Gower ; M.P. for Bedford 1761 and 1768, Okehampton 1774 and 1780, Newcastle-under-Lyme 1784–1790. (*n*)

Wrottesley, Sir Richard (1720–1769), seventh Baronet, of Wrottesley, Staffordshire ; took orders and was appointed a royal chaplain 1763, dean of Worcester 1765 ; married Mary, daughter of first Earl Gower ; his daughter Elizabeth married the Duke of Grafton (see *Letters of Junius*).

Period C.

Ebrington, Hugh, Viscount (1783–1861), eldest son of first Earl Fortescue ; M.P. for Barnstaple 1804, for St. Mawes 1807, for Bucks 1812, for Devon 1818, 1830, and 1831, for North Devon 1833–1839 ; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1839–1841 ; succeeded as second Earl 1841 ; his statue is in the Castle Yard, Exeter.

Fazakerley, John Nicholas (1787–1852) of Stoodley, Devon, and Burwood, Surrey ; M.P. for Lincoln 1812 and 1826, for Great Grimsby 1818 ; for Peterborough 1830–1841. (f)

Grant, John Peter (1774–1848), Chief Justice of Calcutta ; barrister Lincoln's Inn, 1802 ; M.P. for Grimsby 1812 ; knighted ; chief works, *Essays towards illustrating some elementary principles relating to Wealth and Currency*, 1812, and *Summary of the Law relating to granting New Trials in Civil Suits*, 1817. (n)

Grey, Charles, Viscount Howick and second Earl Grey (1764–1845) ; M.P. for Northumberland 1786–1807, Appleby 1807 ; First Lord of the Admiralty 1806 ; Foreign Secretary 1806–1807 ; succeeded Fox as leader of the Opposition 1806 ; Prime Minister 1830 ; retired 1834. (n)

Hawkins, John Heywood (1803–1877) of Bognor, Sussex ; M.P. for Mitchell 1830, for Newport (I. of W.) 1833–1841 ; nephew of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., of Trewithen (see Courtney's *Cornish Boroughs*).

Ponsonby, George (1755–1817), son of John Ponsonby ; M.P. Wicklow 1776, Inistioge 1783–1797, Galway (in the last Irish parliament, dissolved 1800) ; Chancellor of the Exchequer 1782 ; M.P. Wicklow (United Kingdom) 1801, Cork 1806–7 ; leader of the Opposition in the Commons 1808–1812. (n)

Russell, Lieut. Francis (1793–1832), eldest son of Lord William Russell (1767–1840). (w)

Russell, Lord John (1766–1839), succeeded as sixth Duke of Bedford 1802 ; member of Society of Friends of the People ; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1806 ; rebuilt Covent Garden market 1830 ; portrait in Tavistock Town Hall. (n)

Russell, Lord John (1792–1878), third son of John Russell, sixth Duke of Bedford ; Whig M.P. for Huntingdon-

shire 1820, Bandon (Ireland) 1826-1830, South Devon 1831, Stroud 1835, City of London 1841-1861; moved unsuccessfully Government Reform Bill in House of Commons 1831; introduced Reform Bill second and third times when (Dec. 12th 1832) it was passed; Prime Minister 1846-1852; created Earl Russell 1861; K.G. 1862; Prime Minister 1865; resigned 1866. (*n*)

Russell, Lord William (1767-1840), youngest brother of the fifth and sixth Dukes of Bedford; M.P. for Surrey 1789-1807; murdered by his valet Courvoisier. (*w*)

Russell, William, Lord (1809-1872), only son of the seventh Duke of Bedford, succeeded as eighth Duke 1861.

Spencer, Lord Robert (1747-1831), third son of the third Duke of Marlborough; M.P. for Woodstock 1768, Oxford 1771-1790, Wareham 1790 and 1796, Woodstock 1818; Commissioner of Trade 1770; Vice-Treasurer of Ireland 1782; Surveyor of Crown Lands 1806; a close friend of Fox (see Lord Holland's *Memoirs*).

Wyndham, Charles William (1760-1828), third son of the second Earl of Egremont (one of George Grenville's "Triumvirate"); M.P. for Midhurst 1790, for New Shoreham 1795, for Sussex 1802.

Period D.

Byng, George Henry Charles (1830-1898), grandson of first Earl of Strafford; succeeded as Viscount Enfield 1860; M.P. for Middlesex 1857-1874; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1870, for India 1880; created Baron Strafford 1874; third Earl of Strafford 1886; portrait in Tavistock Town Hall.

Carter, Samuel (1814-1903), a native of Tavistock and last survivor of Tavistock Borough members; barrister on Western Circuit; opposed payment of expenses of Duke of Wellington's funeral; trustee of Watts' Charity 1836. (See Montagu Williams' *Later Leaves*, pp. 23-25, and *Tavistock Gazette* 8th January, 1904.)

Fox, Lieut.-Col. Charles Richard (1796-1873), son of Henry Richard Vassall Fox, third Baron Holland; M.P. for Calne 1831, Stroud 1835, Tower Hamlets 1841; numismatist, his collection being purchased by the Berlin Royal Museum 1873. (*n*)

- Phillimore, Robert Joseph (1810–1885), first baronet, civilian and judge; barrister Middle Temple 1841; associated himself in politics with the Peelites, but especially with Gladstone; his most important work, *Commentaries on International Law*, 1854–1861. (n)
- Rundle, John (1790–1864) of Brooklands, Tavistock; banker and ironfounder; father of the authoress, Mrs. Elizabeth Rundle Charles; a generous benefactor of Tavistock institutions; portrait in Tavistock Guildhall. (See *Our Seven Homes* by Mrs. Charles.)
- Russell, Arthur John Edward (1825–1892), second son of Lord George William Russell (second son of sixth Duke and father of ninth Duke of Bedford).
- Russell, Lord Edward (1805–1887), son of John Russell, sixth Duke of Bedford; lieutenant 1826, captain 1833; admiral 1867; served at Sebastopol 1854. (n)
- Russell, Edward Southwell (1824–1877), son of John, third son of Lord William Russell (1767–1840); succeeded in his mother's right as twentieth Baron de Clifford 1874. (w)
- Samuda, Joseph D'Aguilar (1813–1884), of Cubitt Town, Poplar; shipbuilder; nominated and supported by the mine-owners of the locality, who at that time had great influence in the constituency; M.P. for Tower Hamlets 1868 and 1874, but defeated in 1880.
- Trelawny, John Salusbury (1816–1885), second son of Sir William Lewis Trelawny, eighth baronet, of Trelawny, Cornwall; M.P. for East Cornwall 1868; a prominent opponent of Church rates, and author of several Church Rates Abolition Bills; succeeded as ninth baronet 1856; portrait in Tavistock Town Hall.

PAGES FROM A MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF HATHERLEIGH. "PAGE" 3.

THOMAS ROBERTS, SCHOOLMASTER (PART 1.).

BY JOHN M. MARTIN, C.E.

(Read at Dartmouth, 27th July, 1911.)

SOME "Pages" that I had extracted from Mr. John S. Short's Manuscript History of Hatherleigh had the honour of being read at the Annual Meeting of our Association in the year 1906.¹ Among the subjects of those extracts there were three to which I gave special prominence. The first of these was the Presbyterian meeting-house wherein the Reverend Bartholomew Yeo, of whom Sir Roper Lethbridge wrote in 1904, preached the Gospel after he had been ejected from the living of a neighbouring parish in 1662.

The second of these subjects was Mr. Short himself—the author of the History from which these pages are taken—with some personal reminiscences of him, his public life in the town, his private business, and his antiquarian pursuits.

The third subject was Mr. Thomas Roberts, the Schoolmaster, who, having no hands, wrote the ornamental title-page of Mr. Short's big folio volume; and it is of this Mr. Roberts that it is now proposed to give some account.

As much as I then knew concerning these two gentlemen was included in the paper of 1906, but of the old meeting-house there are copies of various deeds and documents in Mr. Short's book, which, with other papers which have since come into my hands and do not appear to have been known to him—notably the will of John Collins, dated 1786—will afford material for its history from the time it was built down to the present day; for

¹ *Trans. Dev. Asscc.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 289.

since the last three surviving trustees—George Castle, John Randall, and John Smale—re-sold the meeting-house to John Collins, son of Abraham Collins, the original owner of the site, it has been continuously used as a dwelling-house, and is now occupied as such by Mr. Richard Palmer, son of William Palmer, its first tenant after the re-sale to John Collins.

So much information concerning Thomas Roberts has come to hand from various sources since the publication of our *Transactions* of 1906, and of so interesting a nature, as to make it seem desirable that the whole of this "Page" should be devoted to a sketch of his career, leaving further notice of those parts of Mr. Short's MS. which deal with the town, the meeting-house, and other matters, to the future.

Mr. Roberts was not born in Hatherleigh, neither was he actually a native of Devonshire, for he drew his earliest breath on the western side of the Tamar. His father, however, had lived in Exeter at some period of his life, for the inscription on his tombstone in Hatherleigh churchyard describes him as being "late of Exeter," and this surely puts the seal of Devon upon the youngster and overrides the incidental fact that he chanced to be born in Cornwall, though even this was at a point where the county in which he was to pass the years of his manhood and of his old age was constantly before his eyes, and barely half a mile away.

Mr. Short says that he "was born at Anthony (near Plymouth) in the County of Cornwall on the 12th day of October, 1771." Strictly speaking, he was really born in Antony parish, though not in Antony Church-town, which is four miles from his actual birthplace, Tor Point.

The church-town or village of Antony lies on the sleepy southern shore of St. German's Creek, the estuary of the Lynher River, and itself a branch of the great estuary formed by the confluence of the Tamar and the Tavy, which in its lower part is better known as the Hamoaze. The St. German's Creek, or St. German's River, as it is indifferently called, expands about Antony into a lake-like basin, surrounded with wooded slopes and sheltered from all violent winds from whatsoever quarter they may blow. It affords a pleasant enough prospect at high water, but when the tide recedes there is unveiled a dreary expanse of mud-flats and sand-banks, with occasional

pools, among which the little Lynher River pursues its devious course out to the Hamoaze.

Antony lies far enough away from that great anchorage to remain unstirred by the sights and sounds of the busy harbour four miles eastward around the corner of Tor Point, the presence of two or three red-hulled powder-hulks in the deeper pools of the creek, and the occasional booming of the big guns of the shore batteries exchanging salutes with the men-of-war as they enter the harbour or leave their moorings, being the only reminder of the existence of the neighbouring great arsenal; and if young Roberts had been born and had passed his early boyhood in this sleepy and secluded spot we might never have heard of him, or, at any rate, not in connection with Hatherleigh.

It was not, however, in the drowsy atmosphere of St. German's Creek that he first saw the light, but at Tor Point, a village in the parish of Antony, standing on an elevated promontory overlooking the busy heart of the Hamoaze and the great arsenal and dockyards beyond it; and when the child's eyes were equal to a perception of his surroundings they gazed upon such a scene of naval life and activity that the glamour of it all, especially the shipping, took such hold of his receptive mind that it seems never to have been obliterated from his memory, for down to his later years he delighted in making models of ships of all kinds, but chiefly of vessels of war. He taught his pupils, though probably not all of them, to follow his example in this, so that they might obtain actual knowledge of the art of building and rigging of ships, and, in order that they might gain a practical insight into the theory of navigation, he caused a pond to be made on Hatherleigh Moor, within an easy ten minutes' walk of the school, on which to test the sailing qualities of their pigmy craft in miniature regattas.

Of his first coming to Hatherleigh Mr. Short merely says that "about the year 1797 he came to reside in the town of Hatherleigh, where he established a school," but is silent with regard to any reason why he should have chosen that ancient borough for a school-keeping venture.

As a matter of fact, he did not choose Hatherleigh, but was chosen by it. This is learnt from one of the numerous communications evoked by the publication of the volume of our *Transactions* for the year in which the first of these

so-called "Pages" appeared. It was written by a son of Mr. Roberts's first pupil, and discloses the inducement for his setting up a school in that town.

The writer of this communication was Mr. John Pearse, a solicitor practising in Hatherleigh and my father's legal adviser. Mr. Pearse was the father of Major Pearse, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon in 1875 and the International Trophy at Creedmoor, U.S.A., a few years later, soon becoming one of the finest marksmen of his day.

Mr. John Pearse's account of the coming of Mr. Roberts to Hatherleigh is :—

"There was at that time [1796] no school for boys of the age of my father, then over ten. My grandfather, Mr. [John] Pearse of the Bank,¹ rode over to Clovelly to see Mr. Thomas Roberts, a schoolmaster, who, although both of his hands had been blown off, was an excellent writer and a very ingenious man. By my grandfather's promising his own sons, and what other boys he could procure, Mr. Roberts was induced to come to Hatherleigh.

"The school was first held in the old vestry, a room over the gateway leading into the churchyard. My grandfather's eldest son George, my father, unlocked the door to admit the schoolmaster, who, as he had no hands, could not so easily do it for himself."²

This chamber, which was to be the scene of Mr. Roberts's labours, formed part of what had been variously known as the Parish House, the Church House, and the Priest's House. Mr. Short mentions a "Grant or Conveyance of this house by William Cornew and Rich^d Seldon Guardians of the parish Church of the Virgin Mary in Hatherleigh in the County of Devon Unto John Yeo Gent. Edmund Stowell John Hoper John Crocker of Lewer John Bagator & William Rede, Containing eighty feet in length Sixty feet in breadth and Ten feet in passage to the Cemetery or Ch. yard.—This Deed is dated 10th day of June in the 37th year of K. Henry 8th." It is noteworthy that in this ancient deed the church is spoken of

¹ This was the bank at Okehampton in which he was a partner, but Mr. John Pearse lived at Hatherleigh, where he had an extensive business as a wool-stapler. The branch bank had not been established at Hatherleigh until many years had passed.

² The vestry could not have been held in this room very long, for Mr. Short tells us that "the Parish vestry meetings were usually held in the east end of the south aisle of the church until of late years, when it was removed to the chamber over the entrance to the churchyard."

as the parish church of the VIRGIN MARY, not as that of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Mr. Roberts may now be left for a while to establish and develop his school whilst we endeavour to learn something of his family, what can now be discovered concerning his early life, and of the momentous accident by which he lost his hands, and by which the whole current of his life was diverted from the noble career of a man-of-war's man, with a possible admiral's pennon in perspective, to the placid life of a peaceful landsman and a country school-master.

What purports to be the earliest history of the Roberts family is given in the following extract from the *Hatherleigh Parochial Magazine* for August, 1880, and is from the pen of Dr. Anthony Roberts, grandson of the School-master and son of the John Roberts of the Inland Revenue, whom I once saw in Birmingham, as mentioned in our *Transactions* for 1906, p. 302.

Dr. Roberts, who, after successfully practising medicine in London and Brighton, had fallen into infirm health, retired to Hatherleigh for quiet and rest, and lived in the same house on George Hill in which his father spent the time that was left to him after his superannuation, and there he himself died not long after his coming to Hatherleigh.

What Dr. Anthony wrote is as follows :—

“Thomas Roberts of Hatherleigh. His family, as from the name might be inferred, was originally Welsh, and from it sprang the Earls of Radnor. John Roberts, a younger member, first settled in Cornwall; a descendant of his, John Roberts of Linkinhorne, endowing the Free Grammar School there. Another descendant, Miss Roberts, an heiress, married a Mr. Agar, who then assumed the name of Robartes, since raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Robartes. Their descendants still live at Lanhydrock.”

How far Dr. Anthony's account is strictly historical there are at present no means of knowing, but it is probable that there may be an underlayer of truth in what he wrote.

Without pausing to consider how much, if any, of the blood of the house of Radnor ran in the veins of the family of our Schoolmaster, there is yet ground for belief that it was in some way connected with the Robarteses of

Lanhydrock, for there is still in existence a mass of papers on the subject, collected by members of the family, descendants of the Schoolmaster's youngest brother Charles, who have spent much time and money in procuring information from parish and other registers and authorities, with the view of laying claim to some property which they believe they have a right to. The evidence thus brought together is said to fall short of actual proof only by the absence of one material link—the record of the baptism of the Schoolmaster's grandfather.

We tread on surer ground when we come down to the time of the Schoolmaster's father, the Thomas Roberts who once "lived in Exeter" and was buried in Hatherleigh churchyard, in another part than the bowling-green, where the Schoolmaster and his wife are taking their rest. The inscription on the tombstone says: "Here lie the remains of Thomas Roberts, late of Exeter, who died on the 18th day of December 1811 in the 71st year of his age. Also of Jane the widow of the above who died on the 14th day of January 1817 aged 71 years."

It is evident from this inscription that Thomas Roberts the elder was known to have been at one time a resident of Exeter, but whether this was before he went to live on the bank of the Tamar and become the father of a numerous family, or afterwards, when the children had grown up to be men and women and entered upon life for themselves, is uncertain. The expression "late of Exeter" would, however, seem to indicate the later period; if so, he would have been living in that city at the time when his son William was selling and printing books¹ in the High Street, opposite Broadgate, and Thomas kept school at Hatherleigh. But on this point, and also how his time was occupied whilst there, there is no information at present available; neither does it seem to be known that he followed any profession or avocation during the thirteen years or more that he lived at Tor Point, so that it seems natural to infer, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that he lived a life of actual or comparative leisure.

That he was possessed of ample means is evident, for he built himself a house at Tor Point in which he lived the usual life of a country gentleman, associating on terms

¹ Dr. Oliver's famous *History of the City of Exeter* was published by him in 1861.

of social equality with the officers of the navy, the officials of the Dockyard, and other gentlemen connected with the naval service.

"In those days," as our late esteemed friend and associate Mr. R. N. Worth tells us, "there was but little house accommodation about the docks for officers or artisans, and both classes alike were accustomed to live elsewhere in the neighbourhood, and go to and from their work daily."

Tor Point would naturally have been the place most accessible to the officers serving on the ships lying at anchor in the Hamoaze, and their sojourn at the Point would account for the footing of intimacy on which Mr. Roberts associated with them, and favoured the growth of the warm friendship which sprang up between him and his near neighbour, Sir Thomas (afterwards Lord) Graves, at that time the Port Admiral of Plymouth Dock, as the great agglomeration of docks, shipbuilding yards, arsenals, workshops, stores, etc., on the Devonshire side of the Hamoaze was then called, for it was not until some years later that the Dock received its present name.

The rapidly growing importance of the great naval establishment and of the town which sprang up around it caused the inhabitants of the latter, who became impatient of the subservience to Plymouth implied by the name "Plymouth Dock," to petition the King, George the Fourth, for a change of name; the petition was granted, and on the first of January, 1824, the name was altered by Royal mandate to Devonport—the famous port of Devon, previously so in fact, now also in name.

Admiral Graves when ashore resided in his mansion of Thanckes, at the head of a little cove bounded on the south by the elevated corner of the peninsula on which the village of Tor Point stands, and the grounds of Thanckes, with those of Gravesend, also the Admiral's property, may be said to have encompassed the little town on its northern side.

The Hamoaze, as seen from Tor Point and from the higher ground behind it, presented at that time a spectacle without a rival; for here from time to time were gathered together the largest men-of-war and the finest merchantmen of all the maritime nations of the world. Some of these were our own; others, forming the great majority—for our own fleets were mostly at sea—had belonged to

France, Spain, and Holland, with a sprinkling from the recently constituted United States of North America. These foreign ships had been captured by the British fleets and brought in as prizes, and their crews as prisoners of war, who, pending the completion of the great prison on Dartmoor, were crowded into hulks lying further up the harbour, while the ships to which they had belonged were repaired and converted to our own use, possibly against their former owners.

But neither in the Hamoaze, nor in any other harbour of the world, will there ever again be seen by mortal eye such a magnificent sight as was then presented to the admiring gaze of the beholder.

The graceful wooden sailing-ships, with their towering masts and pyramidal spread of snow-white canvas, have been superseded by iron steamers with stumpy funnels emitting dense black clouds of grimy coal-smoke, and the lofty and imposing wooden walls of Old England have given place to ugly, low-lying monsters of indescribable form and fashion, in which machinery usurps the function of the winds, and whose great recommendation is that they can outpace the more sightly sailing-vessels, and with their more powerful modern guns blow them and their crews into eternity at their leisure.

Thomas Roberts the elder, being settled in the new home he had built at Tor Point for his wife and himself, began to found a family, and six children who were born to them were duly baptized in Antony parish church. Their names and dates of baptism entered in the parish register are as follows, but the months and days on which the ceremony took place were neglected by the copyist in every case save that of the eldest son, our Schoolmaster :—

Thomas, son of Thomas Roberts	
and Jane his wife	29 October, 1771
Elizabeth	1774
John	1777
William	1779
Sarah	1781
Charles	1784

From another source we learn that Thomas was born on 10th October, so that at the time of his christening he was nineteen days old. Mr. Short gives the 12th as the

day of his birth, but the 10th is that given by the family.

This will be a fitting place to mention that in my former paper¹ I had fallen into the error of calling the John and William Roberts therein mentioned the brothers of the Schoolmaster, whereas they were his sons. He had brothers bearing the same names, as is shown in the above list, but this fact was then outside my knowledge.

Of the oldest son, John Roberts, whom I had seen only for a few hours, and that fifty-four years before I wrote, when passing through Birmingham with my uncle James, who was taking me to Liverpool to ship me to Australia to join my other uncles there, I never heard anything further until my paper was written.

William, the bookseller, I only became acquainted with when I returned from that country and settled down in Exeter in 1860. This was nearly twenty years after I had last seen his father, my old acquaintance the Schoolmaster, whom by that time I had almost forgotten; my chief recollection of him being that he had no hands, and these I had taken for granted had been blown off by the not unusual occurrence in those days of the bursting in his hands of his fowling-piece when out shooting.

I did not see Mr. Short's account of the accident attributing it to its true cause—the bursting of a hand-grenade—until long after the death of William Roberts, or I might have learnt further details from him, for I often used to call and have a chat with him in his old shop facing the Broadgate.

My error in writing “brothers” instead of “sons” was speedily corrected, for soon after the publication of our *Transactions* for 1906 I received letters from various members of the family, who are also members of our Association, and others, pointing out the mistake I had made. I regret the error, and trust this explanation will be deemed sufficient excuse for my making it. These letters have also furnished the information which I am venturing to embody in the present paper.

It is now time to return to the family at Tor Point. So close had the friendship between Admiral Graves and his neighbour become by the time when the latter's first child, the subject of these notes, was born, that the Admiral,

¹ *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1906, p. 302.

when the baby-boy was only four days old, entered him as midshipman on board his own flagship.¹

As the boy's christening did not take place until the 29th of October, when, as he had been born on the 10th, he was nineteen days old, and as it was needful that he should have some name by which he might be entered on the ship's books, it is here suggested that the Admiral, suddenly called to sea on active service, had lent him his own name of Thomas as a kind of jury-name,² and so became his sponsor in a double sense, for he had previously promised to "make a man of him," and that promise he never forgot, for "he was always a kind friend to him until the day of his own death in February, 1802," when young Thomas had become thirty-one years of age and had been schoolmaster in Hatherleigh four or five years.

It is obvious that the young "middy" could have been no use on board the ship to which he technically belonged for many years, and it may be safely assumed that he spent them at home with his parents, living the free and happy life of most longshore children, playing about the beach with those of his own age, sailing little boats that were given him in the pools left by the tide, or, as he grew older, those of his own making; and later on cruising about in bigger boats, made by builders of a larger growth than himself.

It is easy to understand how readily the Admiral's protégé became the pet of the port, and how the sailors and boatmen would vie with each other in pouring into his receptive mind the knowledge and liking for things of the sea which ever after was so deeply ingrained in his nature.

He would speedily have learnt the names and uses of everything he saw, of the masts, the sails, the ropes, and the thousand and odd details which go to the making of a ship; he would also learn to splice and knot, to reef and steer, and in all things to become a perfect sailor-boy.

He would also be taught to observe the movements of the shipping, especially of the men-of-war; the departure of some for active service, the arrival of others with cap-

¹ The *Defiance* was a flagship of Admiral Graves at a later period, but whether she was at this time is uncertain.

² A temporary name — analogous to jury-mast — by which he should be known before he was baptized.

tures made from the enemy ; the fitting out of ships from our own dockyards and the conversion of prize ships to fit them the better for our own service. When we come to find him in his after life still fondly making miniature models of ships, in spite of the difficulties arising from the want of hands; teaching his pupils the same fascinating craft, and making a pond on which to test their sailing qualities, we see how strong a hold his early life among shipping had laid upon him.

But of this period of his life we know really nothing until he is ten or eleven years old, when, as Mr. Short says, "he lost both his hands by the explosion of a hand-grenade," and that is all he says, but probably not all he knew. He was writing not an account of the life of him who later on "came to reside in the Town of Hatherleigh where he established a school," but a history of the town itself, and when his friend of half a century preceded him to the tomb he simply devoted half a page to the useful life he had led therein ; and with this, the loss of his hands, mentioned as a bygone incident, had really nothing to do. More he might have told, for he no doubt knew the particulars, but they formed no part of his Great History.

The Schoolmaster's son William left a memorandum which contains much information, but what he says therein about the grenade explosion is not quite understandable :—

"When about 10 years old he met with a fearful accident occasioned by the bursting of a hand-granade with which he was playing (whilst on Admiral Grave's Flag-ship) ; it exploded whilst loosening with his finger some powder in the fuse, his left hand was blown completely off at the wrist, his right hand was amputated half-way between the wrist and the elbow : he had, moreover, 17 other wounds about the body, from all of which he completely recovered, contrary to the expectation of all his friends."

Now, charged grenades are not toys to be played with any more than are the dynamite cartridges used in mining and quarrying, or are the nitro-glycerine bombs of the anarchist ; and are no more to be found lying about on the decks of a man-of-war for idle boys to play with than are live shells in the yard of artillery barracks.

A grenade may be described as a little globe of iron

resembling in form and size a small apple or a pomegranate, from which fruit indeed it takes its name. It is filled with powder, which is fired by a fuse through a touch-hole, and when the fuse has burnt to the enclosed powder it explodes and the case flies into many fragments which inflict damage on all within their range. Its chief use in warfare is to be thrown into a breach in the wall of a fortress to destroy its defenders and facilitate the advance of the forlorn hope, or on to the deck of an enemy's ship to clear the way for the on rush of a boarding-party.

One of the most recent instances of their use was in the Russo-Japanese war, when "at the battle of 200 Metre Hill, hand-grenades were thrown by the Japanese into the crowded trenches of the Russians with fiendish results."—*Chambers's Journal*, September, 1910, p. 577.

Whilst William Roberts's statement that the young midddy was *playing* with a loaded grenade on board the admiral's flagship is incomprehensible, his description of the way in which the youth's lack of hands was remedied is worth serious attention, for, if correct, and it seems too appositely circumstantial to be otherwise, it shows that the accident occurred, not whilst in port, as has been assumed by him and by others, but at sea; if in port, there would have been a naval hospital to which he could have been transferred; but at sea the hospital is the cockpit on the lower deck, and the surgical appliances that were made to take the place of hands were made up of material that would be found on board ship, but were not such as would be used in a properly equipped shore hospital.

This is what William Roberts says on this point:—

"When his arms and wounds were healed he was taught to write by having a pen fixed in a piece of light wood fastened into a stiff leather socket at the end of his arm."

Sufficient time must therefore have elapsed for the stumps to become so far healed as to have these rude appliances fitted to them—and all this time he was on board his ship.

Whilst these lines are being written Mrs. Marshall, a granddaughter of the Schoolmaster, writes that—

"Early in the year we had great anxiety about our naval son" (Lieutenant Marshall), "who met with an accident off Spithead whilst giving instructions in torpedo work. The *thing* which should have forced off the torpedo

flew back and struck him in the forehead, making a square hole. The wonder is that he was not killed on the spot. An operation was necessary to get out the splintered pieces of bone, and for eight weeks he was 'an anxious case' at Haslar, but, like his great-grandfather, has recovered, and after a month at home to recruit has now returned to duty."

And if Lieutenant Marshall's great-grandfather's ship had chanced to have been in port when *his* accident occurred, he likewise would have found his way into the naval hospital on shore.

With the knowledge that midshipman Roberts was on the admiral's ship at the time of his accident, it seemed that his whereabouts might be discovered by tracing the movements of Admiral Graves during that eventful period the close of the eighteenth century.

England had been for many years at war with France and Spain,¹ and more recently with the revolted colonies of North America also. Holland had been all along supplying their fleets with munitions of war, and in December, 1780, war was declared against her also. All the maritime nations then in existence being thus arrayed against her, England had to put forth her full strength. The area of naval conflict in the western Atlantic extended from the Dutch colonies on the northern coast of South America to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and the time had come when the duties of the Port Admiral would be put in commission, he himself setting forth with the ships in his command to take part in the fearful conflict there raging.

At this time the French fleets were busy conveying troops from their West Indian possessions to the assistance of the revolted colonies at various points on the American seaboard, and the efforts of our fleets were directed to put an end to it. The strongly fortified naval port and fortress of Charleston had been taken and destroyed in May, 1780, by Admiral Arbuthnot, 400 guns and a great quantity of stores being captured. Arbuthnot then sailed northward, and when, in July, a French expedition against New England appeared off Rhode Island, Admiral Arbuthnot, having been reinforced by Admiral Graves, blockaded the French fleet in Newport harbour during the remainder of the year.

¹ This account is derived from Hume.

In the following year the great French fleet, commanded by the Count De Grasse, was busily engaged in the transport of men as above described, and had arrived off Charleston with twenty-eight sail-of-the-line and about 4000 troops. Sir Samuel Hood had followed him with only fourteen ships—too weak a force to attack him with until he was reinforced by Admiral Graves with five ships, bringing his strength up to nineteen against De Grasse's twenty-eight, when he brought the French to an action off the coast of Virginia on 5th September, 1781. It proved indecisive, and both fleets retired—the English to New York, and the French to the Chesapeake, where De Grasse landed the troops intended for the Americans.

On 12th April, 1782, Admiral Rodney, who had been joined by Admiral Hood—already reinforced by the fleet under Admiral Graves—succeeded in bringing to an engagement the great French fleet under De Grasse, which, with a large body of troops on board, had sailed from Martinique to attack Jamaica. Each fleet consisted of upwards of thirty ships-of-the-line. The action lasted nearly eleven hours, and was desperately contested, but ended in the decisive victory of the English.

The *Ville de Paris*, carrying Admiral De Grasse's flag, the largest ship in the French navy, was taken, together with four more first-rate vessels, and another was sunk. Admiral Hood captured two more as they were retreating. Owing to the French vessels being crowded with troops they are said to have lost 3000 killed and 6000 wounded; whilst the loss on the side of the English did not exceed 1100 men. In the *Ville de Paris* there were thirty-six chests of money to pay the soldiers, and their whole train of artillery was on board the captured ships. The remainder of the French fleet were scattered and could not contrive to re-unite. Thus was Jamaica saved.

The ministry had just before sent out orders recalling Rodney with every mark of coolness and almost disgrace on account of some Dutch ships he had captured being taken from him by the French.

After this glorious victory, however, they found themselves called upon to reward him with a barony and a pension, an Irish barony being also bestowed on Hood. And it is here suggested that this was the occasion of the elevation of Admiral Sir Thomas Graves to the peerage.

For aught we know young Roberts was present with his

old commander in each of the battles in which we have seen that the admiral was engaged. He was born on 10th October, 1771, and he was either eleven or twelve years old when his hands were blown off, so that if we compare dates we shall find that he would have been eight years and nine months old when Graves was with Arbuthnot in the action off Rhode Island; nine years and eleven months when that between Hood and De Grasse was fought off the coast of Virginia, 5th September, 1781; and just exactly ten years and six months old when Rodney achieved his famous victory over the Count De Grasse on 12th April, 1782.

Short says that young Roberts was *about* eleven years, and his son William Roberts that he was *about* ten years old when he lost his hands; so that if we take the mean of ten and a half we find that he was exactly of that age when the action with De Grasse took place.

As will have been seen, the combat was a most desperate one, in which each man on board would have been called upon to do his utmost. Young Roberts, however big and sturdy he might have grown, was still only a boy, useless with boarding-pike or cutlass in a hand-to-hand fight against men immeasurably his superiors in strength and training, and he would have allotted to him, as well as to the other "youngsters" and "idlers" of the ship, the duty of throwing grenades on board the enemy to clear her deck for the on-rush of the boarding-party, and it is suggested that this was the moment that the unlucky explosion took place.

It may well have happened that the fuse of the grenade he was about to throw seemed to have gone out, and it was whilst "loosening with his fingers" (as William Roberts put it, p. 413) the strands of the fuse to see if this really were so that the bomb suddenly exploded, and blew his hands off.

There are times when imagination has to bridge gaps caused by the absence of demonstrable facts, and this is a far more feasible interpretation of the incident than is that of his "playing" with a charged grenade, according to William Roberts, or "skylarking," as Dr. Anthony Roberts calls it; and while there is nothing in the theory incompatible with facts, notwithstanding the forms in which they are narrated, it shows how young Roberts, instead of being ignominiously crippled for life through

indulging in a stupid boyish freak, and getting discharged from the navy, was honourably maimed whilst doing his duty in his country's service, and continued therein until he was removed from it by his father under circumstances to be presently related.

It will be obvious that his future occupation must necessarily have been far different from that he had been used to so far, and from that he had been accustomed to look forward to. We are told by William Roberts that "he attained in a surprisingly short time a proficiency both in writing and drawing"; so that, considering the strong predilection the admiral ever had for his young midshipman, it would not seem strange if he had employed him about his own person as his amanuensis or secretary. Anyway, we are told that six years after his accident Prince William, Duke of Clarence, when lying in the *Hamoaze*, had become acquainted with the youth and his remarkable talents, and that "on one occasion, whilst serving in a boat in attendance on the Duke, His Royal Highness, after entering freely into conversation with him, received such a favourable impression of the lad that he specially desired that he might be transferred to his ship, the *Pegasus*, then about to proceed to the West Indies under his own command, as his secretary.

"Thomas Roberts's father, however, did not quite approve of the moral character of the Prince at that time, and consequently would not allow his son to accept the appointment. The Prince was very angry at the refusal, and, by some means which are not specified, and probably unknown, was the cause of the lad's leaving the service altogether."

Thus ended the naval career of the future Schoolmaster when about seventeen years of age, but the admiral never forgot his protégé and continued to befriend him until his own death in 1802.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

* Indicates Life Members. † Indicates Honorary Members.

‡ Indicates Members who retire at the end of the current year.

The Names of Members of the Council are printed in small capitals;

and of Members whose addresses are not known, in italics.

Notice of Changes of Residence, of Resignations, and of Decease of Members
should be sent to the General Secretary.

Year of
Election.

- 1901 Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., Killerton Park,
near Exeter.
- 1896 ADAMS, MAXWELL, c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9, Pall
Mall, London, S.W. (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).
- 1900*ADAMS, S. P., Elbury Lodge, Newton Abbot.
- 1908 Albert Memorial Library, etc. (The Royal), Exeter, per
H. Tapley Soper, F.R.Hist.S.
- 1886*Aldridge, C., M.D., Bellevue House, Plympton.
- 1909 ALEXANDER, J. J., M.A., Grammar School, Tavistock.
- 1911 Alexander, Philip T., J.P., c.c., Brixham, S. Devon.
- 1887 Alger, W. H., J.P., 8, Esplanade, Plymouth.
- 1896*Allhusen, C. Wilton, Pinhay, Lyme Regis.
- 1874 Alsop, R., Landscore Lodge, Teignmouth.
- 1877 Amery, Jasper, 18, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
- 1869 AMERY, J. S., Druid, Ashburton (HON. GENERAL TREASURER).
- 1891 Amory, Sir J. Heathcoat, Bart., Knightshayes, Tiverton.
- 1901 Andrew, Sidney, 18, West Southernhay, Exeter.
- 1894 Andrews, John, Traine, Modbury, Ivybridge.
- 1911 Arkwright, Rev. E. H., M.A., M.V.O., Royal Naval College,
Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1901 Arthur, Mrs., Atherington Rectory, UMBERLEIGH, R.S.O.,
North Devon.
- 1911 Ashford, C. E., M.V.O., Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
(VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1906 Baker, Rev. H. G., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
- 1911 Ball, Edwin Jennings, Ph.D., 5, Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock.
- 1878*BARING-GOULD, Rev. S., M.A., Lew Trenchard, Lewdown.
- 1911 Barns, Mrs. Cecilia, Throwleigh, near Chagford, Devon.
- 1911 Barns, Rev. W. E. C., 14, Rowley Road, St. Marychurch,
Torquay.
- 1902*Barratt, Sir Francis Layland, Bart., M.A., 68, Cadogan Square,
London, S.W.

- 1911 Bartlett, J., The Grange, Little Dartmouth, near Dartmouth
(VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1898* Bayley, Arthur R., B.A., F.R.Hist.S., St. Margaret's, Great
Malvern.
- 1894* Bayly, Miss A., Seven Trees, Plymouth.
- 1903 Bayly, John, Highlands, Ivybridge.
- 1905 Bennett, Ellery A., 17, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
- 1906 Bent, Major Morris, Deerswell, Paignton.
- 1895* Bickford, Col., Newquay, Cornwall.
- 1880 Birch, Rev. W. M., M.A., Bampton Aston, Oxford.
- 1904 Bird, W. Montagu, J.P., Dacre House, Ringmore, Teignmouth.
- 1897 Birks, Rev. H. A., M.A., Kingsbridge.
- 1889 Birmingham Free Library, Birmingham.
- 1886 BLACKLER, T. A., Royal Marble Works, St. Marychurch
Torquay.
- 1908 Bloor, Rev. R. H., Crossmead, Exeter.
- 1909 BODY, MARTIN, Lloyd's Bank, Launceston.
- 1902 Bond, F. Bligh, F.R.I.B.A., Star Life Building, St. Augustine's
Parade, Bristol.
- 1901 Bond, P. G., 105, Union Street, Plymouth.
- 1901 Bond, Miss S. C., 22, Elm Street, Rockland, Knox, Co.
Maine, U.S.A.
- 1906 Bond, Rev. W. F., B.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex.
- 1906 Bovey, Thomas William Widger, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond.,
The Poplars, Horsmonden, Kent.
- 1890* Bowring, Thos. B., 7, Palace Gate, London, W.
- 1898 Boyer, Commander F., R.N., Woodbine Cottage, Tavistock.
- 1911 Boyle, Mrs. C. Vicars, Cheldon Rectory, Chulmleigh, N. Devon.
- 1900* Bradridge, C. Kingsley, Netherleigh, Blandford, Dorset.
- 1905 Brendon, Charles E., Dunheved, Saltash.
- 1892 Brendon, W. T., Whistley, Yelverton, R.S.O.
- 1911 Bridson, A. H., J.P., Ford Brow, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1911 BRIDSON, Miss MARY FRANCES COSSART, Ford Brow, Dartmouth.
- 1905 Briggs, C. A., F.E.S., Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.
- 1911 Brown, John, J.P., Avondale, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1909 Brushfield, Harold C., South Side, Chepstow Road, Croydon,
Surrey.
- 1911 Brushfield, Mrs. T. N., 2, The Parade, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1911* Brushfield, Miles Nadauld, 13, Allfarthing Lane, Wandsworth
Common, Surrey.
- 1911 Buckfast, The Right Rev. The Lord Abbot of (Dom Anskar
Vonier, o.s.b.), Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, S. Devon.
- 1906 Budgett, Mrs. W. Hill, Longcroft, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
- 1904 Bullock, Miss Henrietta Ann, 1, Brimley Villas, Teignmouth.
- 1911 Burn, Colonel C. R., M.P., 48, Cadogan Place, London, W.
- 1887 BURNARD, ROBERT, J.P., F.S.A., Huccaby House, Princetown
(PRESIDENT).
- 1887 Burnard, Mrs. F. L., Huccaby House, Princetown.
- 1911 Burton, Rev. H., M.A., Kingswear Castle, Kingswear, Dart-
mouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).

- 1908 Buxton, Charles Roden, Bovey Tracey.
 1906 Bywater, Ingram, M.A., 93, Onslow Square, London, S.W.
- 1902 Calmady, Charles Calmady, Stoney Croft, Horrabridge.
 1908 Card, F. F., Broadlands, Newton Abbot.
 1891* Carpenter, H. J., M.A., LL.M., Penmead, Tiverton.
 1866* Carpenter-Garnier, J., 33, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
 1907 Carr, Henry F., Broadparks, Pinhoe, Exeter.
 1908 Carr-Smith, Miss Rose E., Avondene, Warwick Road, Stratford-on-Avon.
 1902 Carter, Miss E. G., Hartland, North Devon.
 1899 Cartwright, Miss M. Anson, 11, Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1895* Cash, A. Midgley, M.D., Limefield, Torquay.
 1898 Cave, Sir C. D., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.
 1910 Cazalet, M. H., The Cleve, Craddock, Cullompton.
 1910 CHALK, Rev. E. S., M.A., Kentisbeare Rectory, Cullompton.
 1900 Chalmers, J. H., Holcombe, Moretonhampstead.
 1911* Chalmers, R. W. S., Christ Church College, Oxford.
 1906 Chambers, R. E. Elliot, Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.
 1899* Champernowne, A. M., Dartington Hall, Totnes.
 1890 Chanter, C. E. R., Broadmead, Barnstaple.
 1901 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., M.A., Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1884 Chapman, H. M., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
 1881 CHAPMAN, Rev. Professor, M.A., LL.D., 11, Elgin Park, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1906 CHAPPLE, W. E. PITFIELD, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
 1906 Chapple, Miss Pitfield, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
 1902 Charbonnier, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
 1908 Chennells, Rev. A. W., B.A., LL.D., The College, Newton Abbot.
- 1911 Chichester, Miss, Arlington Court, Barnstaple.
 1896 CHOPE, R. PEARSE, B.A., The Patent Office, Chancery Lane, E.C.
 1905 CLARKE, Miss KATE, 2, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter.
 1901 CLAYDEN, A. W., M.A., F.G.S., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
- 1903 Clay-Finch, Mrs., Bark Hill House, Whitchurch, Salop.
 1871 Clements, Rev. H. G. J., M.A., Vicarage, Sidmouth.
 1881* CLIFFORD, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., J.P., Ugbrooke, Chudleigh.
 1893 Cocks, J. W., Madeira Place, Torquay.
 1909 Colborne, The Hon. Mrs. Mabel, Venn, Ivybridge.
 1906 Cole, Rev. R. T., M.A., 7, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
- 1898* COLERIDGE, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., K.C., The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary.
- 1911 Coles, W. Crosbie, 78, Park Lane, Croydon.
 1894 Collier, George B., M.A., Whinfield, South Brent.
 1889 Collier, Mortimer, Foxhams, Horrabridge.
 1896 Collings, The Right Hon. Jesse, M.P., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 1900 Commin, James G., J.P., High Street, Exeter.

- 1910 Conybeare, H. C. A., M.A., J.P., Platway, Shaldon, Teignmouth.
 1881* Cornish, Rev. J. F., 25, Montpelier Street, Brompton Road, London, S.W.
 1908 Cornish-Bowden, Peter, Zaire, Newton Abbot.
 1910 Cornwall Polytechnic Society, The Royal (per the Librarian, Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth).
 1904 Coryndon, R. T., Mbabane, Swaziland, S. Africa.
 1901 Cowie, Herbert, M.A., Courtlands, Chelston, Torquay.
 1895 Cowlard, C. L., Madford, Launceston.
 1901 Cox, Irwin E. B., M.P., Moat Mount, Mill Hill, Middlesex.
 1911 Crabbe, Herbert Ernest, F.R.G.S., Teignbridge House, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
 1908 Crang, W. H., 11, Collingwood Villas, Devonport.
 1911 Cree, W. E., M.D., Penryn, Watts Road, Tavistock.
 1904 Crespín, C. Legassicke, 51, West Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
 1907 CRESSWELL, Miss BEATRIX F., 23, Wonford Road, Exeter.
 1898 CROFT, Sir ALFRED W., K.C.I.E., J.P., M.A., Rumleigh, Bere Alston, R.S.O.
 1909† Croft, T. L., Race Hill, Launceston.
 1910 Croslegh, Rev. C., D.D., R.D., Bradninch Vicarage, Cullompton.
 1886 Cumming, Stephen A., 3, Arlington Park Mansions, Chiswick, London, W.

 1911 Davey, G. W., 16, John Street, Bedford Row, London. W.C.
 1911 Davie, G. C., J.P., C.C., The Elms, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.
 1896 DAVIES, W., Bellfield, Kingsbridge.
 1897 Davis, J. W., Doneraile, Exmouth.
 1911 Davson, A. M., Redholm, Dartmouth.
 1878 Davson, F. A., M.D., J.P., Mount Galpine, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1902 Daw, Mrs., Yeoldon, Northam, N. Devon.
 1888* Dawson, Hon. Richard, J.P., D.L., M.A., Holne Park, Ashburton.
 1911 Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter (per Hon. Sec.).
 1905 Dewey, Rev. Stanley D., M.A., Rectory, Moretonhampstead.
 1902 Dimond-Churchward, Rev. Preb., M.D., The Vicarage, Northam, North Devon.
 1882 DOE, GEORGE M., Enfield, Great Torrington.
 1898* DONALDSON, Rev. E. A., Pyworthy Rectory, Holsworthy, North Devon.
 1907 Drake, F. Morris, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.
 1904 Drake, Major William Hedley, Brynwillow, Polsham Park, Paignton.
 1902 Drayton, Harry G., 201, High Street, Exeter.
 1910 Drewe, Julius C., J.P., Wadhurst Hall, Sussex.
 1910 Drewe, William Francis, Broadhembury House, Honiton.
 1909 Duke, H. E., K.C., M.P., 37, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E.
 1889 DUNCAN, A. G., J.P., South Bank, Bideford.
 1898* Dunning, Sir E. H., Knt., J.P., Stoodleigh Court, Tiverton.
 1901* Durnford, George, J.P., C.A., F.C.A.CAN., Greenhythe, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

- 1879 Dymond, Arthur H., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
 1902 Dymond, Mrs. Robert, The Mount, Bideford.
- 1908 Eames, Miss Kate, Cotley, near Chard.
 1907 Eames, Miss Maria Deane, Cotley, near Chard.
 1901 Earle, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Bishop of Marlborough,
 Dean of Exeter, The Deanery, Exeter.
 1909 Eastabrook, Miss, 17, Tavistock Street, Devonport.
 1898 Eccles, J. A. J., Stentwood, Dunkeswell Abbey, Honiton.
 1891 EDMONDS, Rev. CHANCELLOR, B.D., The Close, Exeter.
 1901 Edye, Lieut.-Col., Stanley Court, Stanley Street, Montreal,
 Canada.
 1896 Elliot, Edmund A. S., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., Woodville, Kings-
 bridge.
 1911 Elliot, Mrs. W. R., Roundham View, Paignton.
 1909 Elliot, Rev. F. R., M.A., M.V.O., Tregie, Paignton.
 1909 ENYS, JOHN D., J.P., F.G.S., Enys, Penryn S.O., Cornwall.
 1888 Ermen, Miss, St. Catherine's, Torre, Torquay.
 1898*Evans, Arnold, 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
 1911 Evan-Thomas, Capt. Hugh, R.N., M.V.O., Royal Naval College,
 Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1904 Evans, Major G. A. Penrhys, Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton.
 1895 EVANS, H. MONTAGU, 10, Upper Knollys Terrace, Alma Road,
 Plymouth.
 1886 Evans, J. J. Ogilvie, 1, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1880*Evans, Parker N., Park View, Brockley, West Town, R.S.O.,
 Somerset.
 1902*Eve, The Hon. Sir H. T., Yarnar, Bovey Tracey.
 1901 Every, Rev. H., M.A., The Rowdens, Torquay.
 1904 Every, Richard, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1905 EXETER, The Rt. Rev. THE LORD BISHOP of, The Palace,
 Exeter.
- 1905 Falcon, T. A., M.A., Hill Close, Braunton, Devon.
 1906 Fayrer, Lieut.-Colonel J. O. S., Redclyffe Lodge, Paignton.
 1896 Firth, H. Mallaby, Knowle, Ashburton.
 1896*Firth, R. W., Place, Ashburton.
 1903 Fisher, Arthur, St. Aubyns, Tiverton.
 1911 Fitzherbert, S. W., Norbury, Kingswear, Dartmouth (VICE-
 PRESIDENT).
 1911 Fleming, George McIntosh, c.c., Loventor Manor, Totnes.
 1908 Foakes, E. J., J.P., Westbury House, Dunmow, Essex.
 1906 Fortescue, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Castle Hill, South Molton.
 1910 FOSTER, M. T., Fore Street, Cullompton.
 1867*Foster, Rev. J. P., M.A., Cotswold Park, Cirencester.
 1908 FOURACRE, J. T., J.P., 16, Portland Square, Plymouth.
 1876*Fowler, Rev. Canon W. W., Earley Vicarage, Reading.
 1876*Fox, Charles, The Pynes, Warlingham-on-the-Hill, Surrey.
 1892 Francis, H., C.E., 12, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
 1900 Francken, W. A., Okehampton.

- 1911 Frean, George Moore, Cranicombe, Branksome Avenue, Bournemouth.
- 1911 Frean, William Peek, Gramercy Tower, Dartmouth.
- 1909 Freeman, Mrs. Lucy Emma, Abbotsfield, Tavistock.
- 1894*Frost, F. C., F.S.A., Regent Street, Teignmouth.
- 1908 Fulford, Francis A., Great Fulford, Dunsford, Exeter.
- 1880 Furneaux, J., Tor View, Buckfastleigh, Devon.
- 1908 Gallsworthy, Frank, Ravenswood, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.
- 1906 Gardiner, John, The Elms, Rudgeway, R.S.O., Glos.
- 1901 Gauntlett, George, 27, Dix's Field, Exeter.
- 1909 Geen, Harry, Brandize, Avenue Road, Torquay.
- 1910 Geen, Henry, J.P., Tenby House, Okehampton.
- 1908 Gervis, Frederick H., Roborough House, Torquay.
- 1900*Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., J.P., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1910 Gidley, G. G., M.D., Heyford House, Cullompton.
- 1909 Giffard, Edward Walter, 13, Chesham Place, London, S.W.
- 1901 Giles, Rev. A. L., M.A., The Vicarage, Paignton.
- 1892*Gill, Miss, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
- 1877*Glyde, E. E., F.R.Met.Soc., Stateford, Whitchurch, Tavistock.
- 1902 Goaman, Thomas, J.P., 14, Butt Gardens, Bideford.
- 1911 Goodridge, A., Carlton Terrace, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1910 Grant, W. J. A., J.P., Hillersden, Cullompton.
- 1911 Grant, W. J., Parade House, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1901 Gratwicke, Major G. F., York Road, Exeter.
- 1911 GREGORY, A. R., Lloyd's Bank, Dartmouth (HON. LOCAL TREASURER).
- 1871 Gregory, A. T., *Gazette* Office, Tiverton.
- 1896 Grose, S., M.D., F.R.C.S., Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
- 1902 Groves-Cooper, J., Wear Gifford, Bideford.
- 1910 Gundry, Lieut.-Col., H. B., J.P., The Grange, Honiton.
- 1873*Guyer, J. B., F.C.S., Wrentham, Torquay.
- 1892 HALSBURY, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 4, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1889 Hamling, J. G., F.G.S., The Close, Barnstaple.
- 1880*Hamlyn, Joseph, Fullaford, Buckfastleigh.
- 1878 Hamlyn, W. B., Widecombe Cot, Barrington Road, Torquay.
- 1895 Harding, T. L., Elmington, Chelston, Torquay.
- 1892 Harpley, Rev. F. R. A., B.A., Harleston, Northampton.
- 1862†HARPLEY, Rev. W., M.A., F.C.P.S., Clayhanger Rectory, Tiverton.
- 1893 Harris, Miss, Sunningdale, Portland Avenue, Exmouth.
- 1905 Harte, Walter J., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
- 1909 Hart-Smith, C. L., Castle Street, Launceston.
- 1908 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., per Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

- 1898*Harvey, Henry Fairfax, Croyle, near Cullompton.
 1900 Harvey, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., Dundridge, Totnes, and 1, Palace Gate, London, W.
 1892*HARVEY, T. H., J.P., Blackbrook Grove, Fareham, Hants.
 1875*Hatt-Cook, Herbert, Hartford Hall, Cheshire.
 1910 Hawkins, Rev. Edward J., B.A., 18, Haldon Road, Exeter.
 1909 Hebbert, Ernest, Berryнарbor, near Ilfracombe.
 1890*Heberden, W. B., C.B., Elmfield, Exeter.
 1906 Henning, Rev. J., M.A., Cockington Vicarage, Torquay.
 1888*Hepburn, T. H., J.P., C.C., Dunmore, Bradninch, Cullompton.
 1907 Herron, H. G. W., Hillside, Newton Abbot.
 1908 Hext, George, Kingstone, Newton Abbot.
 1882*HIERN, W. P., M.A., F.R.S., Castle House, Barnstaple.
 1909 Hill, Rev. H. A., Worlington Rectory, Morchard Bishop, North Devon.
 1862 HINE, JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Roydon, Launceston.
 1892*Hingston, C. A., M.D., Sussex Terrace, Plymouth.
 1907 Hitchcock, Arthur, Haddon Corner, Kilmington, Axminster.
 1898 Hodgson, T. V., Municipal Museum, Plymouth.
 1901 Holman, H. Wilson, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
 1901 Holman, Herbert, M.A., LL.B., Haldon Lodge, Teignmouth.
 1893 Holman, Joseph, Downside House, Downlewna, Sneyd, Bristol.
 1906 Holman, Francis Arthur, Jerviston, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
 1906 Holman, Ernest Symons, The Rookery, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
 1906 Holmes, Harold, Cherryford, Martinhoe, Parracombe.
 1872 Hooper, B., Bournbrook, Torquay.
 1910 Hooppell, Rev. J. L. E., St. Peter's Vicarage, Hoxton Square, London, N.
 1911 Hopper, A. E., Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
 1892 Hornbrook, W., J.P., Garfield Villa, Stuart Road, Devonport.
 1896*Hosegood, S., Chatford House, Clifton, Bristol.
 1895*HUGHES, T. CANN, M.A., F.S.A., Town Clerk, Lancaster.
 1901 Humphreys, H. Howard, A.M.I.C.E., Glenray, Wembly-by-Harrow.
 1868*HUNT, A. R., M.A., F.G.S., F.L.S., Southwood, Torquay (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1906 Hunt, Rev. J. Lyde, M.A., Efford, Paignton.
 1876 Hurrell, J. S., The Manor House, Kingsbridge.
 1886 Huxtable, James, 2, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
 1908 Hyde, The Venble. H. B., The Vicarage, Bovey Tracey.
 1893 Iredale, A., Strand, Torquay.
 1890*Jackson, Mark, Homelea, Purley, Surrey.
 1904 Jackson, Rev. Preb. P., Kingsteignton Vicarage, Newton Abbot.

- 1908 James, S. Boucher, Hallsannery, Bideford.
 1901 Jerman, J., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.M.S., The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
 1911 JOCE, THOMAS JAMES, 3, Manor Crescent, Newton Abbot.
 1911 Jones, Miss Mary, Wonford House, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1906 Jones, Tom, J.P., Royal Castle Hotel, Lynton.
 1908 JORDAN, Miss MARY HALL, Teignmouth.
 1883 JORDAN, W. F. C., The Laurels, Teignmouth.
 1903 Julian, Henry Forbes, Redholme, Torquay.
 1899* Julian, Mrs. Hester, Redholme, Torquay.
 1879* Kelland, W. H., Victoria Road, Barnstaple.
 1872* Kennaway, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bart., M.A., Escot, Ottery St. Mary.
 1907 Kent, Arthur Percival, Ashford House, Barnstaple.
 1880 King, C. R. Baker, A.R.I.B.A., 35, Oakley Square, London, N.W.
 1911 King, Capt. W., BurrIDGE, near Chard, Somerset.
 1893 Kitson, J., Hengrave, Torquay.
 1901 Knight, Mrs. J. H., The Firs, Friar's Walk, Exeter.
 1911 Knollys, Major L. F., c.m.g., The Wilderness, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1909 Knowles-Jones, J. T., M.D., M.R.C.P.
 1909 Koebel, O., Murley Grange, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1903 Laing-Oldham, Philip M. T., M.A., Mount View, Okehampton.
 1871 Lake, William Charles, M.D., Benton, Teignmouth.
 1907 Lane, John, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W.
 1904 Lang, Charles Augustus, Vigo House, Weybridge.
 1898 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Membury, near Chard.
 1903 Langley, Miss Helen, Postbridge, Princetown.
 1906 LARTER, Miss CLARA E., 2, Summerland Terrace, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
 1901 Lavis, Johnston, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Lond., (in summer) Villa Marina, Vittel, Vosges; (in winter) Villa Lavis, Beaulieu, Alpes-Maritimes, France.
 1905 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
 1889* Lee, Col. J. W., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
 1897 LETHBRIDGE, Sir ROPER, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., M.A., The Manor House, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon.
 1911 Lindsay, W. A., J.P., D.L., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Windsor Herald, College of Arms, London, E.C., and Deer Park, Honiton.
 1898 Little, J. Hunter, Lisanagh, Exmouth.
 1906 Llewellyn, W. M., C.E., 8, Lawn Road, Cotham, Clifton.
 1890* Longstaff, G. B., M.D., Twitcham, Morthoe, R.S.O.
 1911 Lort-Phillips, E., J.P., Gunfield, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1900 Lovejoy, H. F., North Gate, Totnes.
 1898 LOWE, HAFFORD J., Barne House, Christow, Exeter.
 1863* Lyte, F. Maxwell, M.A.

- 1886* Mac Andrew, James J., J.P., F.L.S., Lukesland, Ivybridge.
 1908 MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A.Scot., M.R.A.S., Wrockwardine
 Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
 1906 MacDermot, E. T., Yenworthy, Lynton, S.O., North Devon.
 1894 Mallet, W. R., Exwick Mills, Exeter.
 1904 Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
 1905 Manisty, George Eldon, Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
 1903 Manlove, Miss B., Moor Lawn, Ashburton.
 1901 Mann, F., Leat Park, Ashburton.
 1897* Mardon, Heber, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton.
 1901 Marines, The Officers Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., Royal
 Marine Barracks, Plymouth.
 1904 Marshall, James C., Far Cross, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs.
 1909 Marshall, Miss, Gwynfra, Brockley View, Forest Hill, S.E.
 1871* MARTIN, JOHN MAY, C.E., F.M.S., Musgrave House, 6, Denbigh
 Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
 1906 Mathieson, Mrs., Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton.
 1908 Matthews, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur, Gratton, Bow, N. Devon.
 1887 Matthews, Coryndon, F.E.S., Stentaway, Plymstock, S. Devon.
 1896 Matthews, J. W., Erme Wood, Ivybridge.
 1894 Maxwell, Mrs., Lamorna, Torquay.
 1909 May, W. H., 23, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
 1907 McLennan, Frank, Lynch Villa, Axminster.
 1898 Melhuish, Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Ashwater Rectory,
 Beaworthy.
 1902 Messenger, Arthur W. B., Assist. Paymaster R.N., c/o The
 Admiralty, London, S.W.
 1880 Michelmores, H., Claremont, Exeter.
 1900 Mildmay, F. B., M.P., Flete, Ivybridge.
 1910 Miller, A. N., St. George's Well, Cullompton.
 1911 Milne, R. M., Eggardon, Dartmouth.
 1910 Monkswell, Right Hon. Lord, 18, Lower Sloane Street,
 London, S.W.
 1905 Moon, W. J., J.P., 20, Home Park Villas, Devonport.
 1911 Moriarty, Mrs. J. S., 7, Elmsleigh Park, Paignton.
 1906 Morley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Saltram, Plympton.
 1909 Morris, R. Burnet, M.A., LL.B., 24, Bramham Gardens,
 London, S.W.
 1908 Morrison-Bell, Captain E. F., M.P., Pitt House, Chudleigh.
 1910 Morrison-Bell, Major A. C., M.P., 88, St. James' Street,
 London, S.W.
 1898 MORSHEAD, J. Y. ANDERSON, Lusways, Salcombe Regis,
 Sidmouth.
 1886* Mortimer, A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
 1874* Mount Edgecumbe, Right Hon. the Earl of, Mount Edgecumbe,
 Plymouth.
 1911 Moys, Rev. A. E., M.A., St. Petrox Vicarage, Dartmouth
 (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1904 Murray, O. A. R., The Admiralty, London, S.W.
 1908 Murrin, A. J., J.P., c.c., Avon House, Newton Abbot.

- 1911 Nance, J. T., Ford Hill, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1885*NEOK, J. S., J.P., Great House, Moretonhampstead.
 1902 Newton Club (*per* T. W. Donaldson, Esq., Hon. Sec.),
 Newton Abbot.
 1908 Nisbet, A. T., M.D., The Laurels, Powderham Road, Newton
 Abbot.
 1900 Nix, J. A., 20, Hans Place, London, S.W.
 1909 Norman, W. C., St. Michael's Mount, Honiton.
 1908 Northcote, Gordon Stafford, Willowmead, Budleigh Salterton.
 1909 Northcote, The Lady Rosalind, Pynes, near Exeter.
 1896 Northmore, John, 4, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.
 1910 Norton, J. H., Hillside, Christow, Exeter.
 1903 Norton, W. Joseph, The Shrubbery, Teignmouth.
 1904 Nourse, Rev. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
 1904 Nourse, Mrs. S. M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
 1903 Nowell, Capt. S., 17, Rock Park, Rock Park Ferry, Liverpool.

 1907 O'Reilly, Rev. Father Michael, Lyme Road, Axminster.

 1910 Palmer, Frederick William Morton-, M.D., M.A., B.C. (Cantab.),
 13, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1904 Palmer, W. P., Waterloo Cottage, Exmouth.
 1906 Parry, H. Lloyd, Guildhall, Exeter.
 1903 Patch, Col. R., C.B., Fersfield, Newton Abbot.
 1908 Pateman, Arthur F., Broadway Cottage, Littleham, Exmouth.
 1902 Patey, Rev. Charles Robert, Hollam House, Titchfield,
 Hants.
 1903 Peacock, H. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mem. Brit. Mycol. Soc.,
 The Moors, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1901 Pearse, James, 11, Salutory Mount, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1896 PEARSON, Rev. J. B., D.D., Whitstone Rectory, Exeter.
 1910 Peck, Miss Charlotte L., Maidencombe House, St. Mary-
 church, Torquay.
 1911 Peek, C., Deer Park, Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth (VICE-
 PRESIDENT).
 1905 Peet, A. W., Penrallt, Kingskerswell, near Newton Abbot.
 1882 Penzance Library, Penzance.
 1908 PETER, CLAUDE H., Town Clerk's Office, Launceston.
 1897 Peter, Thurstan C., Redruth.
 1883 Petherick, J., 8, Clifton Grove, Torquay.
 1910 Pilditch, Philip E., Weybridge, Surrey.
 1899 Pinkham, Charles, J.P., C.A., Linden Lodge, 7, Winchester
 Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.
 1910 Pinwill, Rev. Edmund, R.D., The Vicarage, Ermington, South
 Devon.
 1879 Plymouth Free Public Library, Plymouth.
 1884 Plymouth Proprietary Library, Cornwall Street, Plymouth.
 1880 Pode, J. D., Slade, Cornwood, Ivybridge.
 1898*Pole, Sir Edmund de la, Bart., Shute House, Colyton.

- 1892 POLLOCK, Sir F., Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., etc., 21, Hyde Park Place, London, W.
- 1900*PONSONBY, Rev. Stewart Gordon, M.A., Rectory, Stoke Damerel, Devonport.
- 1900*POPE, John, Spence Coombe, Copplestone.
- 1911 POPE, SYDNEY J., Town Clerk, Dartmouth (HON. LOCAL SECRETARY).
- 1878*POWELL, W., M.B., F.R.C.S., Hill Garden, Torquay.
- 1909 PRANCE, H. Penrose, Whitchurch, Mannamead, Plymouth.
- 1888 PRICKMAN, J. D., Okehampton.
- 1911 PRIDEAUX, Colonel W. F., C.S.I., Hopeville, St. Peters-in-Thanet, Kent.
- 1901 PRIDEAUX, W. de C., L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
- 1906 PRIESTLEY, C. W., B.Sc., Richmond Lodge, Torquay.
- 1887 PROWSE, ARTHUR B., M.D., F.R.C.S., 5, Lansdown Place, Clifton.
- 1908 PROWSE, His Honor Judge, D. W., St. John's, Newfoundland (3, St. Matthias Terrace, Torquay).
- 1891 PROWSE, W. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 31, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
- 1894*PRYKE, Rev. Canon W. E., M.A., The Close, Exeter.
- 1903 PRYNE, G. H. Fellowes, F.R.I.B.A., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.
- 1893 PUNCHARD, Rev. Canon E. G., D.D., St. Mary's Vicarage, Ely.
- 1901 RADFORD, A. J. V., Vacye, College Road, Malvern.
- 1898*Radford, Arthur L., F.S.A., Bovey House, Beer, Devon.
- 1889 Radford, Sir C. H., J.P., 4, The Crescent, Plymouth.
- 1888 RADFORD, Mrs., Chiswick House, Ditton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.
- 1896 REED, HARBOTTLE, F.R.I.B.A., 57, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
- 1909 Reed, Thomas C., J.P., Wembury, Launceston.
- 1911 REEVE, J. Arthur, Yarrow Bank, Kingswear, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1909 Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (*per Librarian*).
- 1885*REICHEL, L. H., Beara Court, Highampton, North Devon.
- 1872 REICHEL, Rev. OSWALD J., B.C.L., F.S.A., A la Ronde, Lympstone, Devon.
- 1911 Rendell, Dr., Postbridge, Princetown, S. Devon.
- 1904 REYNELL, B., 152, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.
- 1898*Reynell-Upham, W. Upham, 13, Constantine Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- 1906 Roberts, Rev. R. O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.
- 1892 ROBINSON, C. E., Holne Cross, Ashburton.
- 1908 ROGERS, INKERMANN, Inkermann Place, Clovelly Road, Bideford.
- 1909 Rogers, R. B., Hexworthy, Lawhitton, near Launceston.
- 1902*Rogers, W. H., J.P., Orleigh Court, Bideford.
- 1902 Ross, Rev. J. Trelawny, D.D., Ham, near Devonport.

- 1906 Ross, H. M., Seawood House, Lynton.
 1900 Row, R. W. Harold, B.Sc., Mount Vernon, Exeter.
 1911 Rowand, Commander Alexander, D.S.O., Upcott, Okehampton
 1909 Rowe, Mrs. J. Brooking, Castle Barbican, Plympton.
 1899 Rudd, E. E., 119, West End Lane, West Hampstead,
 London, N.W.
 1905*Rundell, Towson William, F.R.Met.Soc., 25, Castle Street,
 Liverpool.
 1910 Rundle, Miss Julia, 32, Richmond Road, St. Davids,
 Exeter.
 1901 Ryle, The Right Rev. Herbert Edward, D.D., Dean of West-
 minster, The Deanery, Westminster, London, S.W.

 1910 Salter, Miss Mary, Romsdal, Torquay.
 1910 Sanders, F., Belle Vue Terrace, Cullompton.
 1904 Sanders, James, J.P., C.C., 23, South Street, South Molton.
 1881*Saunders, Ernest G. Symes, M.D., 20, Ker Street, Devon-
 port.
 1877*Saunders, George J. Symes, M.D., Lustleigh, Burlington Place,
 Eastbourne.
 1895 SAUNDERS, Miss H., 95, East Street, South Molton.
 1910 SAVERY, G. B., Silvertown, near Exeter.
 1910 de Schmid, E. H., The Nook, Cullompton.
 1906 Scott, S. Noy, D.P.H. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
 Elmleigh, Plymstock.
 1900*Scrimgeour, T. S., Natsworthy Manor, Ashburton.
 1906 Segar, Richard, 15, Winchester Avenue, London, N.W.
 1908 Shaddick, Rev. H. G. Hastings, North Devon Athenæum,
 Barnstaple.
 1894 Shapland, A. E., J.P., Church House, South Molton.
 1902 Shapland, J. Dee, M.R.C.S., Burnside, Exmouth.
 1906 Sharland, A., 25, Charleville Circus, West Hill, Sydenham,
 London, S.E.
 1910 Shattock, Miss Lucy, Sunny Slope, Exmouth.
 1909 Sheldon, Gilbert, High Park, Bideford.
 1910 Sheldon, Miss Lilian, High Park, Bideford.
 1882 Shelley, Sir John, Bart., Shobrooke Park, Crediton.
 1879 Shelly, John, Princess House, Plymouth.
 1907 Shepperson, Claude, 18, Kensington Court Place, London, W.
 1885 Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton S. Philip,
 Bath.
 1898 Sidmouth, The Right Hon. Viscount, Upottery Manor,
 Honiton.
 1907 Simpson, S., Tregear, Exeter.
 1893 Skardon, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. G., Simla, Good-
 rington, near Paignton.
 1902 Skinner, A. J. P., Colyton.
 1906 SKINNER, Miss EMILY, 21, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
 1878 Slade, S. H., 65, Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Glos.
 1908 Smerdon, R., J.P., 11, Molesworth Terrace, Devonport.

- 1911 Smith, Miss Helen, The Manor House, Dartmouth.
 1895*Smith, The Hon. W. F. D., M.P., 3, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
 1907 Smyth, H. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., South Molton.
 1908 Snell, Henry John, 6, Grimston Villas, Houndiscombe Road, Plymouth.
 1905 Snell, M. B., J.P., 5, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.
 1909 Snell, William D., 27, Chapel Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth.
 1902 Soares, Sir E. J., Upcott, Barnstaple.
 1891 Southcomb, Rev. H. G., M.A., Orchard Dene, Budleigh Salterton.
 1906 Sparks, Miss F. Adeline, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1906 Sparks, Miss Hilda Ernestine, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1899 Stawell, George, Penhallam, Torrington.
 1868*STEBBING, Rev. T. R. R., M.A., F.R.S., Ephraim Lodge, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 1911 Stephens, J., Bona Vista, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1901 Stevens, John, F.R.M.S., 50, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
 1900 Stiff, J. Carleton, Alfoxden, Torquay.
 1898*St. Maur, Harold, Stover, Newton Abbot.
 1885*Strode, George S. S., Newnham Park, Plympton.
 1905 Strong, Leonard E., Rosemont, Yelverton, South Devon.
 1911 Stuart, Commander J., R.N., Fairlea, Bideford.
 1896 Stuart, W. J., 6, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth.
 1875*Sulivan, Miss, Broom House, Fulham.
 1906 Sumner, H. G., Church Stile, Monkokehampton, Winkleigh.
 1899 Symonds, F. G., Bank House, Blandford.
 1896 Swansea Devonian Society (*per* S. T. Drew), Swansea.

 1899*Tanner, C. Peile, B.A., Chawleigh Rectory, Chulmleigh.
 1910 Tanqueray, W. H., Townlands, Willand, Cullompton.
 1890 Tavistock Public Library, Bedford Square, Tavistock.
 1900 Taylor, Alfred, The Mission House, Sehore, Bhopal State, Central India.
 1886 Taylor, Arthur Furneaux, Ingleside, Hanwell, London, W.
 1909 Thompson, W. F., M.D., Penquite, St. Stephens, Launceston.
 1868 THORNTON, Rev. W. H., M.A., Rectory, North Bovey, Moreton-hampstead.
 1910 Tilley, Miss Edith, Elmfield, Coombeinteignhead.
 1903 Tindall, J., Marino, Sidmouth.
 1906 Toley, Albert, The Grove, Hanwell, Middlesex.
 1908 Torquay Public Library, Torquay.
 1910 Torr, Edward R. Berry, Instow, R.S.O., North Devon.
 1902 Tothill, Waring W., Eversley, 123, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
 1910 Tracey, H. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., The Gables, Willand, Cullompton.
 1911 Tracey, Rev. H. F., M.A., The Vicarage, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).

- 1908 Treglohan, William Thomas, B.A., Ringmoor, Yelverton.
 1902* *Trist, Pendarves.*
 1887 TROUP, Mrs. B. FRANCES ROSE-, West Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
 1909 TRURO, THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, Lis Escop, Truro.
 1876 TUCKER, R. C., J.P., C.A., The Hall, Ashburton (HON. AUDITOR).
 1911 Tudor, Rev. John Lechmere, M.A., Esgarston Vicarage, Lambourn, Berks.
 1910 TUKER, Miss M. A. R., Ashe House, Musbury, Devon.
 1905 Turner, Alfred, M.D., Plympton House, Plympton.
 1906 Turner, C. S., Kelbuia, Westbourne Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1901 Turner, Rev. R., Vicarage, Barnstaple.
 1911 Ulyat, William Francis, Port Meadow, Totnes.
 1910 Upcott, Colonel Sir Frederick, C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 227, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.
 1881 Varwell, H. B., 2, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
 1911 Varwell, P., Ford Bank, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1884 Vicary, W., The Knoll, Newton Abbot.
 1902* Vidal, Edwin Sealy, 32, Sticklepath, Barnstaple.
 1906 Vinen, G. Starling, 11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
 1910 Vodden, H., Jaffa House, Cullompton.
 1907 Wainright, Capt. L. A., The Hey, Throwleigh, Okehampton.
 1893 Wainwright, T., The Square, Barnstaple.
 1893 Walker, Robert, M.D., 7, East Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1907 Wall, Mrs., Ashley Priors, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
 1895 Walpole, Spencer C., 94, Piccadilly, London, W.
 1910 Walrond, The Hon. Lionel, M.P., Bradfield, Cullompton.
 1911 Ward, Francis Wyndham, 16, Hartley Road, Exmouth.
 1901 WARD, Rev. JOSEPH HEALD, 16, Hartley Road, Exmouth.
 1908 WATKIN, HUGH R., Hummersknott, Chelston, Torquay.
 1907 Watkins, Rev. B., M.A., Dunkeswell Vicarage, Honiton.
 1904 Watts, Francis, Laureston Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1907 WATTS, H. V. I., M.A., Edgemoor, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
 1900 Watts, Mrs. R. I., Upcott Cottage, Highampton, North Devon.
 1908 Waymouth, Cecil, 2, Victoria Place, St. Mary Church, Torquay.
 1900* WEEKES, Miss LEGA-, Sunny Nook, Rugby Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.
 1911 Wellacott, Rev. Thomas William, M.A., The Vicarage, Totnes.
 1911 Wells, Lionel Bury, Stonehanger, Salcombe, Kingsbridge.
 1870* Were, T. Kennet-, M.A., J.P., D.A., Cotlands, Sidmouth.
 1900* Wethey, Charles Henry, Avoca, Hermosa Road, Teignmouth.
 1872 Whitaker, W., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., F. San. Inst., 3, Campden Road, Croydon (*Corres. Member*).
 1893 White, T. Jeston, 8, Maldon Road, Acton, London, W.
 1875 White-Thomson, Col. Sir R. T., C.B., J.P., Broomford Manor, Exbourne, North Devon.

- 1907 Whiteway-Wilkinson, W. H., F.R.C.S.E., Inverteign, Teignmouth.
- 1897 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- 1890*Wilcocks, Horace Stone, Mannamead, Plymouth.
- 1883*Willcocks, A. D., M.R.C.S., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1877*Willcocks, G. W., M.INST.C.E., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
- 1877*Willcocks, R. H., LL.B., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
- 1876*Willcocks, W. K., M.A., 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
- 1893 Willis, W. H., Ivanhoe, 28, Keswick Road, East Putney, London, S.W.
- 1911 Wilson, A. H., Sandridge Park, near Totnes.
- 1911 Wilton, T., J.P., C.C., Harwarden, Dartmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1875*WINDEATT, EDWARD, Heckwood, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1896 WINDEATT, GEORGE E., Totnes.
- 1896 Winget, W., Glen Almond, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1872*Winwood, Rev. H. H., M.A., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1884*Wolfe, J. E., 24, Belsize Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1884*WOODHOUSE, H. B. S., 7, St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.
- 1907 Woollcombe, Rev. A. A., Leusden Vicarage, near Ashburton.
- 1904 WOOLLCOMBE, GERALD D., Cranmere, Newton Abbot.
- 1901*Woollcombe, Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., F.I.I.NST., F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., 14, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- 1891 WORTH, R. HANSFORD, MEM.INST.C.E., F.G.S., 32, Thornhill Road, Plymouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1909 Worthington, Rev. Jeffery, Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
- 1876 Wright, W. H. K., 6, Seaton Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth.
- 1895*Wykes-Finch, Rev. W., M.A., J.P., The Monks, Chaddesley Corbett, Kidderminster; and North Wyke, near North Tawton.
- 1897 Yacht Club, The Royal Western, The Hoe, Plymouth.
- 1910 Yale University Library, New Haven, U.S.A., per Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London.
- 1900*Yeo, Miss Mary E. J., Holsworthy, Rossi Street, Yass, New South Wales.
- 1900 Yeo, W. Curzon, 10, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
- 1895 Young, E. H., M.D., Darley House, Okehampton.
- 1906 Young, Thomas, M.R.C.S., Woolacombe, N. Devon.

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ERRATA IN VOLUME XLII.

- Page 211, line 4. For "Hencocks" read "Hensman."
- Page 273, line 23. For "Northamptonshire" read "Northampton."
- Page 276, line 9. For "1661" read "1661-1679."
- Page 276, line 23. For "(1642-1718)" read "(1647-1717)."
- Page 279, third line from bottom. For "Le Black" read "the Black."
- Page 280, line 11. After "Cotter's" insert "or Court Farm."
- Page 281, seventh line from bottom. For "Earl" read "Marquess."
- Page 289, line 29. For "1884" read "1876."
- Page 303, fifth line from bottom. For "Bays" read "Boys."
- Page 304, line 6. For "Lure" read "lure."
- Page 304, line 25. For "Thoreston" read "Moreston."
- Page 314, line 22, and page 315, line 8. For "J. T." read "J. F."
- Page 317, line 21. For "Pentesford" read "Pontesford."
- Page 318, fourth line from bottom. For "Frank Cheyne" read "Frank-
cheyne."
- Page 323, line 11. For "curate" read "vicar."
- Page 323, line 31. Delete "Wadham."
- Page 327, line 26. For "The same" read "George, 4th Earl of Egremont."
- Page 332, last line. For "Kentesbeare" read "Kentisbeare."
- Page 335. After "Sir John" (No. 2) insert "ob. 1573." For "William of
Norrington" read "John of Norrington." For "Barbara, d. of Sir G. Clarke"
read "Henrietta Stratford." For "Henrietta Stratford" read "Barbara
Smith." For "Laetitia Heathcote" read "Ellen, dau. of Rev. Samuel Heath-
cote."
- Page 344, line 34. For "sold" read "leased."
- Page 344, line 36. Insert "sold" before the word "to."
- Page 359, line 15. For "Morris" read "Morrish."
- Page 359, line 23. After "Cadleigh" insert the word "afterwards."
- Page 448, line 40. For "Cornwood" read "Cornworthy."

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